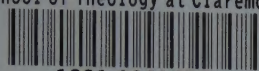


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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR

1926

BEING THE ONE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTH REPORT FROM THE FOUND-
ING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1927.....(Board) 465; (W. F. M. S.)	484
BOARD PERSONNEL.....Officers, 3; Managers, 4; Committees	5
CHARTER, 549; CONSTITUTION, 552; BY-LAWS.....	556
EPWORTH LEAGUE STATISTICS.....	406
FINANCES.....(M. S. 1919-1906) 486; (B. F. M. 1907-1926)	488
AFRICA.....16, 46, 192	192
ANGOLA.....	193
AUSTRIA.....	261
BALTIC AND SLAVIC.....	238
BENGAL.....	152
BOLIVIA.....	219
BOMBAY.....	142
BULGARIA.....	263
BURMA.....131, 140	140
CENTRAL AMERICA.....	216
CENTRAL CHINA.....	89
CENTRAL PROVINCES.....	160
CHENG TU WEST CHINA.....	84
CHILE.....	223
CHINA.....	61
CHUNGKING WEST CHINA.....	86
CONGO.....	197
COSTA RICA.....	217
DENMARK.....	233
EASTERN ASIA.....	61
EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA.....	225
EUROPE.....35, 231	231
FINLAND.....	233
FINLAND SWEDISH.....	234
FOOCHOW.....	62
FRANCE.....	241
GERMANY.....266, 268, 269	269
GUJARAT.....	146
HINGHWA.....	66
HUNGARY.....	270
HYDERABAD.....	136
INDIA.....28, 131	131
INDUS RIVER.....	149
ITALY.....	244
JAPAN.....	25, 103, 104
JUGO-SLAVIA.....	271
KIANGSI.....	97
KOREA.....25, 103, 114	114
LATIN AMERICA.....	19, 209
LIBERIA.....	207
LUCKNOW.....	164
MADEIRA MISSION.....	257
MALAYA.....	118, 119
MEXICO.....	210
NETHERLANDS INDIES.....	118, 123
NORTH AFRICA.....33, 231, 248	248
NORTH ANDES.....	220
NORTH CHINA.....	73
NORTH INDIA.....	177
NORTH SUMATRA.....	118, 125
NORTHWEST INDIA.....	186
NORWAY.....	235
PANAMA.....	216
PHILIPPINES.....	118, 127
RHODESIA.....	201
RUSSIA.....	377
SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL.....	87
SHANTUNG.....	77
SOUTH FUKIEN.....	64
SOUTH INDIA.....	132
SOUTHEAST AFRICA.....	204
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA.....	26
SOUTHERN ASIA.....	28
SPAIN.....	247
SWEDEN.....	236
SWITZERLAND.....	272
YENPING.....	68
FORM OF BEQUEST.....	562
GAZETTEER (ALL FIELDS).....	274
GENERAL DATA.....	379
HISTORICAL STATEMENT.....	547
IN MEMORIAM.....	546
MISSION TREASURERS.....	489
MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD (Alphabetical) 496; (by Conferences)	511
MISSIONARIES OF THE W. F. M. S. (Alphabetical) 528; (by Conferences)	537
NEW MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.....	491
OFFICERS W. F. M. S.....	480
REPORTS.....(Corresponding Secretaries') 8; (Treasurer's)	428, 456
RETIRED MISSIONARIES.....	524
STATISTICAL TABLES.....	380
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.....	404, 405
TOPICAL INDEX.....	565

OFFICERS

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON.....	<i>President</i>
FRANK A. HORNE.....	<i>Vice-President</i>
WILLIAM V. KELLEY.....	<i>Honorary Vice-President</i>
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
JOHN R. EDWARDS.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	<i>Secretary-Counsel</i>
MORRIS W. EHNES.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
WILLIAM B. TOWER.....	<i>Recording Secretary</i>

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
JOHN R. EDWARDS.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	<i>Secretary-Counsel</i>
THOMAS S. DONOHUGH.....	<i>Associate, Central and South Africa, Latin-America, Europe and North Africa</i>
FRANK D. GAMEWELL.....	<i>Associate, China, Japan, Korea</i>
ERNEST E. TUCK.....	<i>Associate, Southern Asia, Southeastern Asia, Candidate Secretary</i>
FREND I. JOHNSON.....	<i>Associate, Church Cultivation</i>
STANLEY HIGH.....	<i>Assistant, Church Cultivation</i>
JOHN G. VAUGHAN, M.D.....	<i>Medical Advisor</i>
WILLIAM B. TOWER.....	<i>Recording Secretary, Records, Research, Surveys</i>
ERIC M. NORTH.....	<i>Assistant, Literature on the Foreign Field</i>
T. A. HILDRETH.....	<i>Office Manager, Purchasing, Shipping, Transportation</i>
MARY A. RANDOLPH.....	<i>Foreign Personnel, Chicago</i>
F. H. SHEETS.....	<i>Special Assistant (Without Salary)</i>
MORRIS W. EHNES.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer, Designated Income</i>
WILLIAM O. GANTZ.....	<i>Counsel</i>
CHARLES E. DE VESTY.....	<i>Cashier, Accounting</i>

BOARD OF MANAGERS

THE EFFECTIVE BISHOPS, ex-officio

Joseph F. Berry.....	1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
William F. McDowell.....	2107 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Luther B. Wilson.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
William F. Anderson.....	581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
John L. Nuelsen.....	69 Badenerstr., Zurich, Switzerland
Edwin H. Hughes.....	1609 Chicago Temple Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Theodore S. Henderson.....	420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio
William O. Shepard.....	1139 Franklin St., Portland, Ore.
Francis J. McConnell.....	524 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frederick D. Leete.....	307 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wilbur P. Thirkield.....	1119-20 Hamilton Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Herbert Welch.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Seoul, Korea

Thomas Nicholson.....	657	Virginia Park Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Adna W. Leonard.....	202	Morris Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
William F. Oldham.....	Victoria 1896,	Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Charles B. Mitchell.....		Methodist Episcopal Mission, Manila, P. I.
Frank W. Warne.....	10	A, Miller's Road, Bangalore, India
John W. Robinson.....	12	Boulevard Road, Delhi, India
Eben S. Johnson....	8	Devonport Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, Africa
Lauress J. Birney.....		Methodist Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, China
Frederick Fisher.....	3	Middleton St., Calcutta, India
Ernest L. Waldorf.....	1121	McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Charles E. Locke.....	1000	Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Ernest G. Richardson.....	163	Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Charles W. Burns.....	3	City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Anton Bast.....		Rigensgade 21, Copenhagen, Denmark
Edgar Blake.....	89a	Boulevard Haussmann 8, Paris, France
Frederick T. Keeney.....		Aquila Court, 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Neb.
H. Lester Smith.....		The Park Apartment, Helena, Mont.
Charles L. Mead.....	312	Trinity Building, Denver, Colo.
Robert E. Jones.....	631	Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
Matthew W. Clair.....	910	Greenup St., Covington, Ky.
George A. Miller.....		Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico
Titus Lowe.....		Methodist Episcopal Mission, Singapore, S. S.
George R. Grose.....		Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, China
Brenton T. Badley.....		Methodist Episcopal Mission, Bombay, India
Wallace E. Brown.....		Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, China

MINISTERS

Areas are in parenthesis

B. F. Abbott (Covington).....	208	No. Leffingwell Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
J. I. Bartholomew (Boston).....		Edgartown, Mass.
J. A. Beebe.....		Meadville, Pa.
J. E. Bowes (Saint Paul).....	218	N. Dunlap St., Saint Paul, Minn.
R. E. Brown.....	235	Calkins Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
W. F. Burris (Kansas City).....		Marionville, Mo.
T. H. Campbell (Cincinnati).....	3655	Medbrook Way, Northmoor, Columbus, Ohio
*C. C. Cissell (Omaha).....		Aquila Court, 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Neb.
A. E. Day.....	311	So. Graham St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. A. Dent.....		Derby Ave., Orange, Conn.
D. F. Diefendorf.....	351	William St., East Orange, N. J.
D. G. Downey.....	150	Fifth Ave., New York City
O. W. Fifer (Indianapolis).....	1241	North Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.
M. B. Fuller.....	1337	Summit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
J. P. Hand (Washington).....	100	Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
L. O. Hartman.....	581	Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
E. E. Helms.....	3945	Ingraham St., Los Angeles, Cal.
G. W. Henson.....	1019	69th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. J. Herben.....	150	Fifth Ave., New York City
F. R. Hollenback (Denver).....	2118	14th St., Boulder, Colo.
H. A. Keck.....	409	W. Hill St., Champaign, Ill.
J. W. Langdale.....	305	8th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. E. Luccock.....	150	Fifth Ave., New York City
Wallace MacMullen.....	23	W. 69th St., New York City
Allan MacRossie.....	150	Fifth Ave., New York City
S. K. Mahon.....		Station F, Box 38, Toledo, Ohio
R. N. Merrill (Atlanta).....	320	N. E. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.
W. F. Pitts (Chattanooga).....		Box 1494, Knoxville, Tenn.

¹ Died December 23, 1926.

J. H. Race.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
W. E. Shaw.....	704 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria, Ill.
R. W. Sockman.....	950 Park Ave., New York City
E. S. Tipple.....	Madison, N. J.

LAYMEN

Areas are in parenthesis

S. G. Armstrong.....	1008 Grand Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
F. E. Baldwin (Buffalo).....	108 State St., Elmira, N. Y.
I. B. Blackstock.....	213 E. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill.
J. B. Bradshaw.....	100 Washington Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. W. Carman.....	85 Hobart St., Summit, N. J.
W. J. Echols (New Orleans).....	412 No. 15th St., Birmingham, Ala.
C. W. Evans.....	513 Fairmont Ave., Fairmont, W. Va.
Charles Gibson.....	649 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
F. A. Hazeltine (Portland).....	South Bend, Wash.
G. B. Hodgman.....	345 E. 68th St., New York City
F. A. Horne.....	17 Varick St., New York City
F. D. Howard.....	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
J. A. James.....	Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
² W. T. Jennings (Chicago).....	Sterling, Ill.
J. R. Joy.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
E. M. McBrier.....	203 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.
W. E. Massey (Philadelphia).....	1003 Wesley Ave., Ocean City, N. J.
W. S. Moore.....	305 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.
J. B. Morrell (New York).....	39 Water St., New York City
C. A. Ogren.....	149 Broadway, New York City
E. L. Phillips.....	116 E. 53rd St., New York City
H. J. Roan (Helena).....	105 No. 10th St., Boise, Idaho
W. H. Rometsch.....	210 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. D. Spellman (Detroit).....	4838 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Stitt.....	315 Fourth Ave., New York City
Arthur J. Stock.....	2202 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
John Tunnicliffe (San Francisco).....	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. Van Benschoten.....	43 Exchange Place, New York City

HONORARY MANAGERS

Hanford Crawford.....	40 West 45th St., New York City
Elijah W. Halford.....	136 Park Ave., Leonia, N. J.
Bishop J. C. Hartzell.....	Blue Ash, Ohio
Rev. W. I. Haven.....	Bible House, Astor Place, New York City
Rev. J. L. Hurlbut.....	74 Park Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
James A. Huston.....	Granville, Ohio
Rev. W. V. Kelley.....	Hotel Saint George, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. G. P. Mains.....	2301 No. Holliston Ave., Altadena, Cal.
John R. Mott.....	347 Madison Ave., New York City
Rev. A. J. Nast.....	816 Mann Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio
Rev. A. H. Tuttle.....	149 William St., East Orange, N. J.

I. THE EXECUTIVE AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

These Committees serve during the interval between the annual meetings of the Board and are charged with responsibility in the conduct of its affairs. The President of the Board is an additional member ex-officio, and the Correspond-

² Died April 30, 1927.

ing Secretaries are advisory members of all Committees of the Board. The Treasurer is an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative and Finance Committees.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of twenty-one members. The President of the Board is Chairman, ex-officio.

Chairman ex-officio, Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Ministers: D. F. Diefendorf, D. G. Downey, J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, G. W. Henson, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, J. H. Race, R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: W. W. Carman, Charles Gibson, G. B. Hodgman, F. A. Horne, F. D. Howard, J. R. Joy, E. M. McBrier, J. B. Morrell, W. J. Stitt, W. H. Van Benschoten.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Committee

This Committee consists of eleven members and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: D. F. Diefendorf, E. A. Dent, J. W. Langdale, Wallace MacMullen, J. H. Race, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: W. W. Carman, J. R. Joy, W. E. Massey, E. L. Phillips, W. J. Stitt, Chairman.

Committee on Candidates

This Committee consists of seven ministers and four laymen and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, S. J. Herben, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, Chairman; R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: Charles Gibson, J. B. Morrell, E. M. McBrier, C. A. Ogren.

Committee on Finance

This Committee consists of seven laymen and four ministers and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: E. A. Dent, D. G. Downey, G. W. Henson, Allan MacRossie. Laymen: F. A. Horne, G. B. Hodgman, W. E. Massey, C. A. Ogren, W. H. Rometsch, W. J. Stitt, W. H. Van Benschoten, Chairman.

Committee on Education in Foreign Fields

This Committee consists of not less than seven nor more than ten members, and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: Bishop F. J. McConnell, J. I. Bartholomew, J. A. Beebe, D. F. Diefendorf, O. W. Fifer, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: Charles Gibson, J. A. James, J. B. Morrell, A. J. Stock.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS OF THE BOARD

Joint Commission on Literature in Foreign Fields

Ministers: J. A. Beebe, R. E. Brown, S. J. Herben, H. E. Luccock, J. H. Race. Laymen: Charles Gibson, C. W. Evans, J. R. Joy.

Committee of Conference with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Ministers: R. E. Brown, S. J. Herben, J. W. Langdale, S. K. Mahon. Laymen: E. M. McBrier, D. D. Spellman, W. J. Stitt.

Committee on the Study of Self-Support and of the Support of Native Workers on the Mission Field

Bishop F. J. McConnell, J. I. Bartholomew, E. A. Dent, F. A. Horne, A. J. Stock, Corresponding Secretaries: R. E. Diefendorfer and J. R. Edwards.

III. COMMITTEES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD

The first named on each Committee served as Chairman.

Committee on Nominations and Procedure

Bishops McDowell and Waldorf; S. J. Herben, G. W. Henson, F. A. Horne, J. A. James, Corresponding Secretary J. R. Edwards.

Committee on Method, Amount and Distribution of Appropriations

Bishops McDowell, Wilson, Anderson, Hughes, McConnell, Richardson, Berry; D. G. Downey, J. H. Race, Wallace MacMullen, W. E. Shaw, J. W. Langdale, O. W. Fifer, L. O. Hartman, S. K. Mahon, F. R. Hollenback, I. B. Blackstock, C. W. Evans, F. A. Horne, E. M. McBrier, D. D. Spellman, H. J. Roan.

Committee on Treasurer's Report

Bishops Henderson, Smith, Mead, Lowe; G. W. Henson, R. N. Merrill, J. I. Bartholomew, A. J. Stock, W. E. Massey, John Tunncliffe, F. A. Hazeltine.

Committee on General Reference

Bishops Leete, Waldorf, Blake; R. E. Brown, E. A. Dent, J. P. Hand, G. W. Henson, H. A. Keck, W. J. Echols, F. D. Howard, W. H. Rometsch.

Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Bishops Fisher, Nuelsen, Locke, Clair; A. E. Day, M. B. Fuller, Allan MacRossie, J. E. Bowes, C. W. Evans, F. A. Hazeltine, D. D. Spellman.

Committee on Resolutions

Bishops Thirkield, Locke; W. F. Burris, B. F. Abbott, J. A. Beebe, J. A. James.

Committee on Memoirs

Bishops Berry and Oldham; Wallace MacMullen.

Committee on Statement to the Church

Bishops Wilson, Nuelsen, Warne, Fisher; J. A. Beebe, H. E. Luccock, A. E. Day, B. F. Abbott, F. R. Hollenback, W. E. Massey, H. J. Roan, John Tunncliffe.

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the First Church, South Bend, Ind., November 15-17, 1926.

The actions taken at that meeting are recorded in the volume entitled, "Journal of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Copies may be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretaries at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES TO THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

NOVEMBER 1, 1925—OCTOBER 31, 1926

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

For the third time during this quadrennium the Board of Foreign Missions has met in annual session outside of the headquarters city. In 1924, our sessions were held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1925, in Delaware, Ohio. This year finds us in South Bend, Indiana, through the hospitality of the Area Bishop, the district superintendents, and the pastors and laymen of this important Methodist community.

The Sunday Field Day in the churches has been of consequence in all of these Annual Meetings.

We come now to a review of the work of our Board and of the several fields for the past year, and to outline the program of the year ahead.

Your Secretaries record their appreciation of the faithful services rendered by members of the Board. Those who have served on the Executive, Finance and other committees throughout the year have given most careful attention to the duties in assisting the Board's Staff to solve problems which have come before us.

Gains on the Field

Reports from the Field as given in the Board's Annual Report show that there are 672,436 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in our foreign mission lands, and 197,126 baptized children under instruction preparatory to being received into membership. This total of 869,562 Christians is an increase of 16,607 over last year's figures and an increase of 321,193 during the present decade. While the membership and the Christian community show increases this year, these increases have been small in comparison with other years of the decade, largely as a result of the curtailment of work and workers on account of the decrease in financial giving from the home church. It is heartening that the foreign field increased its giving for ministerial support by \$137,000 last year and that the total contributions on the foreign field not only held up to the level of the previous year but were increased by more than \$8,000.

Changes in Personnel

Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss, who was for five years Associate Secretary of this Board, resigned during the year in order to take an appointment in the New York East Conference at the beginning of the Con-

ference year, April, 1926. Mr. Moss was a missionary in India from 1916 to 1918, and was Associate Secretary for Southern and South-eastern Asia in this Board from 1921 to 1926. In addition to his service as Associate Secretary, he filled many important positions on committees and in lines of designated work and filled them well.

His place was filled temporarily by Rev. Ernest E. Tuck, who was elected Assistant Associate Secretary for Southern and Southeastern Asia until in July, when he was elected Associate Secretary, coming to the full position as of August 1st.

A year ago the Board provided in its appropriations for a Secretary for cultivation of candidates. On account of its restricted income and small demand for workers, your Secretaries have postponed recommending a person as a full time worker in this capacity. Mr. Tuck has been named as Candidate Secretary, succeeding Mr. T. A. Hildreth, who had, in conjunction with other duties, carried on very acceptably the work of candidate cultivation for a number of years.

Mr. Hildreth has been assigned to duties of office manager, purchasing agent and overseeing the shipping and transportation departments of the Board.

Dr. F. H. Sheets, an Honorary Secretary of the Board, has been unable, because of illness, to render much service to the Board for three years. We are glad to report that he is now in good health and is actively engaged in special field cultivation. Doctor Sheets continues in this work without salary.

Missionary Support

The visit to this country last Spring of the Bishops resident in foreign fields gave the office an excellent opportunity to study with them, in a two-day conference, matters of great significance to our common task.

In this connection, the question of the support of our missionaries in the different fields was carefully gone over. A Committee has been working on the support question and a scale of readjustments has been prepared and will be submitted to the Board for approval. At least some part of the new scale, if adopted, should go into effect at once, and other parts assumed as the income of the Board will justify.

The Debt

There are no new factors in the debt situation which need to be brought forward for your consideration. The preferential of \$50,000 has been received regularly month by month and has been applied on the debt as shown by the Treasurer's Report. The appropriation made at the last Annual Meeting and the contributions received during the year, chiefly consisting of the payment of the pledges, made at Pittsburgh in 1924, have been sources of small additional amounts applied to the debt liquidation.

The Listing of Board Properties

Definite progress may be reported in the matter of securing an adequate listing of the properties held by or for the Board in foreign fields, their description, an appraisal of their value, the nature of the titles by which they are held, the law and procedure governing possession and transfer, and the relation of the Board to holding corporations on the field. This investigation was undertaken four or five years ago. Reports were received, as stated to the Board, from about sixty per cent of the field units. Follow-up correspondence has brought additional but not complete returns. Under instructions of the Executive Committee all the material in hand has been assembled and tabulated anew and once more letters and blanks have gone out to the fields which have not yet reported. We call the attention of the Board to the fact that this inquiry, while specifically concerned with concrete property, titles and transfer, brings into view the whole question of the Board's relation, in the matter of holding property, to the growing Church in foreign lands, and suggests that policies and problems are involved which belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church and not alone to its Board of Foreign Missions. The Secretaries ask that these wider questions may receive the consideration of the appropriate committee with a view to ascertaining what directions, if any, the Board may desire to give on this subject.

Obligations Carried On the Field

Some time ago the Board requested that a study be made of the obligations which our Missions were carrying locally on the various fields. The committee of the last Annual Meeting on the Treasurer's Report urged that the Corresponding Secretaries give this matter careful attention. Proper blanks for the tabulation of reports were prepared and sent to the field just after the last Annual Meeting. Only eighteen of the fifty-six Conferences on the foreign field have reported.

Information received to date does not reveal any serious conditions of indebtedness. The fact that so many fields have not yet reported, makes it impossible for us to summarize results and report them to this meeting of the Board. Efforts to obtain reports from all the fields will be steadfastly continued until the records are complete.

Properties in America

Mountain Lake Park: Mountain Lake Park has had a very successful season in its Institute work this year. The income has been sufficient to pay all the current expenses but not enough to provide for certain necessary repairs. We have not been able to dispose of the property, but negotiations are still in progress.

Wallace Lodge: An attempt to reach a compromise concerning the tax matter on Wallace Lodge with the representatives of the City of Yonkers was not successful. It is expected that this matter will be finally settled by the Court of Appeals during the present month.

Attleboro Sanitarium: This property has remained closed during the year. A sub-committee of the Finance Committee has given consideration to the sale and exchange of the property without definite results. The efforts along this line will be continued until a sale for the property has been found.

The Newman Fund

Recent communications from Secretary Diffendorfer present definite proposals for our Board's cooperation by the use of the Newman property and funds in Jerusalem, in the development of a study center in that city for the training of missionaries and other workers in Palestine and contiguous countries. This communication should have the careful attention of the appropriate committee of the Board, its suggestions as to fact and procedure to be reported for action before the Annual Meeting adjourns.

Cooperative Endeavors

The reduction of income has brought into prominence anew the value of cooperation in missionary service. In union there is not only strength but breadth—and economy. The years of experience in the cooperative endeavors both at home and in the field have justified the expectation that they would not only widen the opportunity of the several participating Missions and Boards but that they show for the same amount of investment in men and money a larger return. We look, for example, upon the Foreign Missions Conference of North America with its Committee of Reference and Counsel, the Cooperating Committee for Latin America and the International Missionary Council, these at the home base, and the union institutions, colleges, universities, hospitals, in the mission fields, not as units of administration outside of our own program which require and welcome our aid, but as units of our own program through which we are doing more effectively and economically our own task than if alone we were seeking to meet the needs of our field. The appropriations made to these union institutions should be studied with the same care that is given to other parts of our work, the added element of agreement with other Boards or Missions must be recognized, and the increased forces released by the very fact of united action must be impartially measured. But the principle upon which we are making contributions from our personnel and our financial resources must be, not that we are giving to others but to our own, not that these organizations and institutions are suppliants for our goodwill and our bounty, but rather are the agencies for carrying into effect part of our own broad program. The request of the Board at its Annual Meeting in 1924 that a list of these union agencies, with brief notations as to their participants and their scope be prepared, was met in the publication, with the Journal of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of 1925, of sixteen pages descriptive of these Cooperative Endeavors of the Board both at home and in

the mission fields. We welcome the cooperation of other missionary agencies and are glad to report that definite efforts are now in process to secure with greater economy in their administration larger results and more constructive methods of service.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has registered a good year in financial support, as reported by the officers of the Society at their Annual Meeting in Peoria, Illinois. We rejoice with them in the achievements, which, under the blessings of God, their workers at home and abroad have wrought for the Kingdom the past year.

We record with gratitude that this year there has been an additional payment by the Society on the Interchurch underwriting of \$51,735.85.

The Committees of Conference of the Board and the Society have held two joint sessions during the year in which matters of common interest to the two organizations have been considered frankly in a spirit of helpfulness. The items of business that have come before the two committees include the following:

Education for World Peace.

The Registration of Property Titles in China.

The Further Study of Policy and Procedure in Candidate Matters.

The Care of Foreign Students in America.

The Proposed Union Hospital in Foochow.

Special Provision for Holding Property in Mexico.

The Possibility of a Joint Treasurer in Mexico.

The General Situation in China.

The Policy Concerning Two Schools in North Africa.

The Relation of the Board and the Society to Missionary Work in Europe.

The Supervision of Boys' Primary Schools in India.

The policy of having a joint treasurer represent the interests of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions in fields where both organizations are at work has been under special consideration. The Executive Committee on July 15, 1926, approved this policy. The Treasurers of the Board and Society continued their negotiations, and at the meeting of the Committees of Conference of the Board and the Society on September 23, 1926, this policy was recommended to the Board and the Society for application in Mexico. If the Society gives its approval, immediate steps can be taken, inasmuch as the policy has already been approved by the Board's Executive Committee. The Corresponding Secretaries recommend that the Treasurers of the Board and the Society continue their negotiations for the wider application of this policy wherever possible.

Among the other important items considered in conference is the plan of the extension of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Areas outside of the United States of America.

The General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has taken action approving, in general, the outline for the extension of the work of the Society as presented by a sub-committee of the Consulting Committees, reserving the right to change details as need should arise. This matter should have the attention of the Board through its appropriate committee, the outline proposed being available for consideration.

The beneficial results already apparent from the mutual discussion of the plans and activities of a common task justify a close cooperation between the Board and the Society both in home cultivation and in field programs.

The Personnel Department

The Missionary Enterprise is still largely dependent for its ultimate success or failure upon the kind of men and women who go out to interpret Christ to a non-Christian world. The Personnel Department, which deals with missionary candidates and secures their final acceptance by the Board, is therefore a very vital and important part of our organization. A year ago the Board gave careful consideration to this whole matter and approved the plan of extension proposed for this Department. Plans are now going forward to this end.

As noted elsewhere, Rev. Ernest E. Tuck, in addition to his duties as Associate Secretary for Southern and Southeastern Asia, has also been elected Candidate Secretary.

The members of the Board's Candidate Committee, together with the Committees in Chicago and on the Pacific Coast, have given, during the year, unstintingly of their time in an effort to maintain the high standard of missionary personnel and to continue to select only men and women of genuine consecration, recognized ability, and a personal experience of God, to go to the ends of the earth to interpret Jesus Christ to a needy world. We desire here to express to the members of these Committees our deep and sincere appreciation for this hearty cooperation.

During the year just closed, thirty-six new missionaries have been sent out, among whom were physicians, nurses, evangelists, and educationists. They represent the absolute minimum of replacements required to maintain our world-wide Christian enterprise. Despite these replacements the total number of missionaries to-day is sixty-two fewer than it was a year ago. We now have 1,125 missionaries of the Board working in forty countries outside of the United States. Unless the tendency to a falling income is arrested and the consequent curtailment of our work, we must look forward to even more drastic retrenchment in the year just ahead.

Foreign Students.

One phase of the work of the Personnel Department which should have careful consideration at an early date is the relation of this

Board to the increasing number of Christian students in America from foreign lands who are members of our Church. During the past year we have given financial aid to fourteen foreign students. We should now consider whether or not we shall continue the policy of granting scholarships to properly recommended students direct from this Board, or in cooperation with other Christian agencies ministering to foreign students. There are strong representations from all of the foreign fields that no undergraduate student come to America for training which he could secure in his own land. These representations are to the effect that immature and undergraduate students come to America and lose any helpful contacts they may have had with organized church life in their home lands and fail to reestablish that contact when they return. Many of these Christian students come for secular and professional training but some come for theological training. There is need for a more positive coordination between the Church abroad and the Church in America in dealing with the increasing hundreds of foreign students who come to our shores, so that they may be saved for lives of service in extending the kingdom of God among their own people.

The Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America has established, in the interest of all the cooperating Boards, a standing committee on foreign students which will serve as a clearing house for information and a center from which suggestions will doubtless reach the Boards concerning phases of the subject in which all, to a greater or less degree, are concerned. We welcome this movement for a comprehensive study of a condition which certainly presents to the Missions abroad, the Churches and Schools at home and the Mission Boards which seek to serve both, one of the outstanding missionary problems of our day.

Candidates for Medical Missions.

We believe that candidates looking forward to medical missionary work should be trained as bearers of a religious message as well as specialists in their own line. Some candidates have taken courses in Bible, History of Religion, Religious Education and Missions in their undergraduate days, but four years of scientific study, such as a medical school offers, does not tend to deepen the spiritual life, and medical students, as well as girls taking nurses' training, lead very busy lives.

The medical missionary does not, as a rule, have much time for sermons but he does have an exceptional opportunity to reach religiously those whom he is called to serve. We feel that he should be able not only to exhibit the spirit of Christ but to have such an understanding of his own religion as to commend it to others.

Medical students, after a long, expensive course, are not always able, and it does not always seem advisable, to take a year for this special study. To meet this need, there has been organized, under the direction of the Chicago Candidate Committee, a class which meets every two weeks, on Sunday afternoons, at four o'clock. The work is

planned to cover four years, each year being complete in itself, so that a student may enter at any time and in the four years there will be no duplication. The class is under the immediate supervision of Professor Schermerhorn, of Garrett Biblical Institute. One year will be devoted to Bible Study, one to Missions, one to Comparative Religions and one to The Relation of Science to Religion. It is not compulsory, but the students are eager for it.

During the summer, the class studied MacLennan's "Cost of a New World," and Doctor Schermerhorn was assisted by Professor Archer, of Yale. This fall, the study book is the Report of the Conference on the Work of Medical Missions, held at Baltimore last February, with some of our own doctors who gave papers at that conference leading the group in the discussion.

During the summer many students went home, but there was an attendance of nine or ten: the first meeting this fall was attended by fourteen. Requests have come from students of other denominations to join the class, for they tell us that this kind of work, distinctly for medical students, is offered by no other organization. We feel, therefore, that we are not duplicating the work of any Church, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., or Student Volunteer group, but are supplying a long felt need.

Religious Education on the Foreign Field

The Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, together with other interested officers of both Boards, have held conferences regarding the development of religious education in foreign fields. There is an increasing conviction that all of our foreign mission work needs to be undergirded by a very much more adequate provision for the religious training of children and youth. The problem is vast and complex and touches other organizations, denominational and interdenominational, at every point.

At a joint conference held on December 27, 1925, in Chicago, representatives of both Boards decided to recommend that each Board appoint a Committee on Religious Education on the Foreign Field and that these two committees should be assembled in joint conference as soon as practicable.

The Committee from the Board of Education met in Chicago May 12, 1926. In conference with representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Education and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the principle of cooperation in the further development of religious education in all its aspects on the foreign field was approved. It was determined that the immediate direction of the program should be committed to a Joint Committee, duly organized, representing the co-operating agencies and that such Committee shall consist of six representatives of each of the co-operating agencies and elected by them. "If and when this Joint Committee shall have been authorized by the co-operating agencies, a meeting of the execu-

tive officers shall be called for formal organization and to provide for carrying forward the work.

"The Joint Committee shall be authorized, in co-operation with the agencies on the field, to develop an adequate program of religious education.

"The carrying out of this program shall be the common responsibility of the agencies on the field and the Joint Committee representing the co-operating agencies.

"Each of the co-operating agencies shall recognize the Joint Committee as its duly authorized agent in the carrying out of this program, and all approaches to the field relating to religious education on the part of the co-operating agencies shall be through the Joint Committee.

"It is agreed, in the interest of uniform service standards, that all workers engaged in the development of this program on the foreign field shall have the full status of missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.

"The annual budget shall be prepared by the Joint Committee and submitted to the co-operating agencies and shall become effective when approved by them. The Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the Treasurer of the Joint Committee."

The Corresponding Secretaries recommend the approval by the Board of the plan herewith outlined.

The Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa

The Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa, organized under the auspices of the International Missionary Council, met in Le Zoute, Belgium, September 14 to 21. About 250 delegates were present, chosen largely from missionaries, administrators, educators and government officials of large experience and direct relationship with Africa. Mr. Basil Matthews, an authority on such gatherings, writes: "Never has Africa had light concentrated from so varied and representative an array of experts on its various human, economic, political, moral and intellectual concerns."

The last of the great continents to be discovered, and one of the most bewildering in the variety of its climate, its peoples, and its unsolved problems, Africa has come rapidly to the fore in commanding the concentrated attention and serious thought of leaders in all departments of life. To an extent never before realized, representatives of all of these forces are working together to develop practical solutions of these problems in what is admittedly one of the world's most difficult fields, where the very greatness of the task draws together those who carry the burden, but who feel their inability to bear it without the aid of every friend available.

The Conference rejoiced therefore in the presence of men like Sir Frederick Lugard, late Governor General of Nigeria and British representative of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; M. Louis Franck, former Secretary of State for the Colonies for Belgium; Mayor Hanns Vischer, Secretary of the Advisory Committee

on Education of the British Colonial Office for tropical Africa; Dr. J. T. Loram, Native Affairs Commissioner of the Union of South Africa; Dr. Louise Pearce of the Rockefeller Foundation and Doctor Giles, head of the Medical Department of Kenya Colony. There were also present Professors Richter and Westermann of the University of Berlin; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, director of the Phelps-Stokes Commissions on Education in Africa; Drs. J. H. Dillard, E. C. Sage, Anson Phelps Stokes, and other leaders in our own Southland, who joined with missionary leaders like Mr. J. H. Oldham, and Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, Secretaries of the International Missionary Council; Dr. Donald Fraser, late Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland; Bishop Gwynne and Dr. S. M. Zwemer, of Egypt, authorities on the Moslem world, and many other missionaries and administrators who have given the best years of their lives to Africa.

One of the sources of strength of the Conference and one which gave deep satisfaction to all present was the splendid representation of leaders of the Negro race. Our own Bishop Clair and Bishop Graves, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Max Yergen, of the Y. M. C. A.; President John Hope, of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Secretaries East and Graham, Reverends Dube and Mahabane, of South Africa; Mrs. Florence C. Williams, of the Department of Health of North Carolina, and others, contributed richly to the discussions in the Conference and in the sectional groups, and one of the most noteworthy findings of the Conference deals with the question of larger participation in African evangelization by representatives of the Negro Churches of America.

The Conference, meeting in Belgium, attracted much favorable attention as the largest and most representative Protestant gathering held in that country. Messages were received from the King and Queen, and from the Crown Prince; several prominent officials attended the sessions and others were prevented only by enforced absence in Geneva or in the Belgian Congo.

Our Board should note that the possibility of meeting in Belgium and much of the interest on the part of the leading officials are due very largely to the arrangement by which our Board and others working in the Congo have, for some years, cooperated in maintaining a Central Office in Brussels under the leadership of Dr. Henri Anet, of the Belgian Protestant Church, whose fine personality and wise and tactful dealings have made so many friends in high places for the cause of Protestant missions.

In addition to Bishop M. W. Clair, our Board was represented by Bishop E. S. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Diffendorfer, Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Donohugh, Mr. R. L. Embree, of Liberia, and Mrs. Priscilla Berry, of the Congo. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was represented by Miss Marjorie Fuller, of Rhodesia.

The Findings of the Conference will come to the Board for special consideration (see Exhibit A). They deal directly with policies in education, in sanitation and health, in languages and literature, in

economics, and in the presentation of the Gospel, developed in sectional groups and approved by the Conference as a whole. They point the way to a new era of cooperation with governments on a scale never before realized in a great mission area. They face frankly the questions which now cause division and bitter feeling on racial lines and suggest the Christian way to better understanding. They are not to be laid aside and forgotten. The Mission Boards have the opportunity to lead in religious education and in the building of a Christian civilization in Africa which shall avert the horrors of civil and racial strife, and show the way to a fellowship in service in which men and women of all races and lands may join. Our own Board, touching Africa as it does more widely than any other American Society, has much to gain through incorporating these considered proposals in its policy, so that its investment in life and funds may yield the utmost for Africa's good.

The Secretaries recommend that Africa be a theme for early joint study with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the resolutions of the Conference providing considerable material of the highest order which should be of the utmost value.

The Report of the Conference will be contained in a small volume edited by Dr. E. L. Smith, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a noted authority and writer on African subjects.

Africa

Owing to the prominence of Africa in the thought of leaders in international and missionary affairs, it is a matter for congratulation that the Missionary Education Movement, with which we cooperate, has selected this great continent as the theme of mission study throughout Great Britain and America in 1928. The most eminent writers have been engaged to prepare the books which are to be used as texts, Dr. Donald Fraser, of the United Free Church of Scotland, and Miss Jean MacKenzie, of the Presbyterian Church of America, both of them missionaries of long experience in Africa. Other books for intermediate and junior readers are being prepared with equal care. This opportunity to study Africa in the light of these recent developments of profound significance merits the heartiest support of the Board and of the Church. To a large measure the new interest in Africa dates from the last period of special mission study and it is hoped that there may be equal and larger results from the renewed emphasis proposed.

Education in Liberia.

A year ago special mention was made in this Report of the Secretaries of the organization of an Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia in which our Board was cooperating with six other Boards and Societies in the support of Mr. James L. Sibley as an advisor in educational matters in this field.

Mr. Sibley, who was present at our meeting a year ago, has since traveled widely in Liberia, visiting the leading stations of all Boards and

the government schools. He has produced a report of great interest and value, with comments and suggestions on the general situation and on the work of each Board which demands our close study. In brief he finds our work well located and planned in the main, but suffering seriously from lack of sufficient personnel and support. He favors heartily the plans which have been made for the rebuilding of the College of West Africa, the opening of work in the interior, and the effort to concentrate at strategic points on the coast, but urges that the forces and support be increased to make these projects truly effective and that great care be exercised in the selection of those who go out at this time to represent the Church on the field. He is now in this country for a brief period and we hope to hear further from him in person.

Memorial to Bishop Hartzell.

The past year has witnessed the development of a project of great importance to our work in Africa as a just and splendid tribute to the twenty years of service devoted by Bishop Hartzell to the Dark Continent. At Old Umtali, on the famous site secured by Bishop Hartzell from Hon. Cecil Rhodes, is the best developed and most noteworthy Central Training School in our work in Central and South Africa. By universal consent and hearty approval it has been decided to name this leading institution the Hartzell Training School and to give it an equipment worthy of its name and its place in Africa.

The project was given hearty endorsement at a banquet tendered to Bishop Hartzell in Cincinnati, Ohio, on his eightieth anniversary under the leadership of Bishop Henderson, and plans are now being drawn for the new buildings. It is hoped to complete them and have them in full use as a living memorial to our dear friend while he remains to bless us with his ever present interest and enthusiasm for his chosen field of labor in the Church.

Latin America

In our report and in the Annual Meeting of 1925 large space was given to the Congress on Christian work in South America. Addresses were made by the delegates, recommendations of the Conference were referred to the Executive Committee to be carried out in such manner and at such time as they find practicable and, in particular, the Board endorsed the cooperative program of missionary and educational development proposed for meeting the most urgent needs in our educational work in South America.

The Board further commended the study of the opportunities in Latin America in consultation with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and approved the policies outlined; adopted the policy submitted with reference to properties in Mexico and advised Secretary Diffendorfer to visit that field for first hand study.

We regret that Secretary Diffendorfer, now engaged in the wide study of the work of the Church in Asia, is unable to be with us to

share with the Board, as he did in the Executive Committee, the information and inspiration which he received through viewing at first hand the achievements of the growing Church in Mexico, the solid foundations, the rising indigenous superstructure and the promise of the years to come, notwithstanding the reports of troubled internal conditions due to causes and conditions which lie quite outside the Missions of Protestantism, and with which the Mexican authorities and people are dealing firmly and effectively.

Bishop Miller, now engaged in holding the Conferences in Panama, Peru and Bolivia, has won deserved commendation for his wisdom in dealing with a sensitive and difficult situation. President Calles and his government need nothing further in the way of assurance of our support in the struggle for the observance and maintenance of law in Mexico than has been given already by our Mission under the leadership of Bishop Miller and the wise counsel of men like Señor Andres Osuna, whose visit to this country during the past year was so helpful in producing a better understanding of Mexican conditions on the part of all who heard him.

Two years ago when the Board was obliged to make the greatest reduction in appropriations in its history, the North American Academy in Montevideo was forced to propose suspension and to this the Executive Committee gave reluctant consent.

The suggestion met with earnest protest on the part of the people of Montevideo and guarantors arose to pledge their support for the continuance of the school. For a time the situation looked hopeful but in face of a further reduction in appropriations last year and the absence of any hope for larger support in the near future, the burden has proved too great. At its last meeting the Executive Committee was obliged to consent anew to the closing of the school and the sale of the property, with the understanding that the proceeds will be held subject to the further action of the Committee for the strengthening of the Colegio Americana and the Churches in Buenos Aires.

Our sympathy goes out to those who have stood so manfully behind this school in the long years of its service to the youth of Montevideo, the Capital of the most advanced Republic of South America, and particularly to our missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis P. Walters, who, after six years of self-sacrificing effort, are retiring in broken health from the field.

We rejoice in the presence with us of Bishop Oldham. His messages in the interest of the cooperative program during the past year have been listened to with gratitude and blessing whenever heard. In this day, when American capital is flooding our neighbors to the south of us, and the fear of economic imperialism is filling the minds and hearts of our brothers and sisters of the Latin world, apostles of better understanding and the true Christ spirit, such as Bishop Oldham, are among the greatest forces for world peace.

We bespeak for him the widest possible hearing and every assistance which can be extended in his dream of building better relations

with South America and insuring permanent peace, through the rehabilitation and adequate maintenance of the most constructive agencies of friendship which exist to-day, our Protestant and Union Christian schools, in which the best life of North and South America meet and mingle in daily, loving companionship and service.

The status of the property interests of the Church in Mexico, and of the Board in relation thereto, have received the careful attention of the Executive Committee. Action looking toward establishing a Mexican holding body which, under the present laws of that Republic, may conserve the values of the property for our Church's work and, without surrender of essential rights and privileges, provide for the maintenance of the work under the laws of Mexico, is now under consideration on suggestions both from missionaries and national Methodist leaders. On this special matter representations have been made both by Bishop Miller and Corresponding Secretary Diffendorfer as the result of their study of the situation on the field itself. It is believed that such adjustments can be made as will meet the requirements of the law, preserve the integrity of our Methodist work, and forward the interests of the growing Church. The policy adopted both in Mexico and by the officers and committees of the Board looks toward action which will mean at once, obedience to existing legal requirements without commitment as to their essential justice, or their permanence, with a recognition of the rights of the Government and the essential goodwill of its administrators toward every honorable and unselfish program for the education and uplift of the people of Mexico.

Conditions in China

General Conditions.

In the Report of the Corresponding Secretaries at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1925, much emphasis was given to conditions in China. A little later the Board issued a pamphlet entitled "The Present Situation in China and Its Significance for Christian Missions." This contained a full discussion of various phases of the situation as they emerged during several months of inter-Board consideration, and also a review of the many and perplexing problems connected with this transition period as China seeks to catch step with the twentieth century.

Attention has been called by way of encouragement to the time required to set our house in order during the beginning days of the United States of America. A parallel, however, should not be attempted between the flexibility of a young nation, with its few millions of pioneering spirits, and over-populated China, where multiplied centuries have tended to fix things in molds, the breaking of which has brought about much confusion.

It is a significant fact that twenty-five years ago China had a central government, ruthless often, but effective, and no public opinion, whereas at the present time we see a remarkable development of

public opinion and no effective central government. These are admittedly testing days and a political forecast is impossible. A prominent Chinese said in commenting on the disturbed conditions, "But things will get adjusted after a while, and what are twenty-five or fifty years in the history of China?"

The remarkable fortitude of the Chinese, developed no doubt by the discipline of the centuries as they have faced up to the inexorable conditions of their daily life, is an asset at this time and helps to hold the masses steady during periods of stress and strain. The awakening of a new national consciousness is one of the brightest spots on the horizon, for the lack of it has impeded if not wholly paralyzed healthy progress.

The Curse of Militarism and Banditry.

The Chinese have a proverb, "Every thirty years a small revolution; every sixty a cataclysm," and history seems to have proven it true. Be that as it may, we know that the suffering at this time of the rural population is heartbreaking. Writes a missionary, referring to the miseries brought on by war: "Soldiers arrive like a cloud of locusts. Food has to be cooked for them whenever they want it. Grass and fodder is commandeered wholesale. Carts and oxen have to be provided gratis—can people at home realize what this means to poor country folks who have to live from hand to mouth?"

One of our own workers in Shantung, returning from a country trip, says: "We came to towns and villages which showed black, smoking ruins where the soldiers had avenged themselves on the people. . . . We occasionally noticed dogs slinking away through the fields where we found bodies partially decayed and half devoured by the dogs. Villagers, just venturing to return to their burned homes after ten days in hiding, mistook us for soldiers and in their fright with pathetic eagerness tried to give us the military salute. It was frightful."

Flood and Famine.

In addition to the horrors which follow in the wake of war, flood and famine are devastating wide districts. The strain of carrying on Mission work during these troublous times has been greatly intensified by inadequate financial support, yet with what inspiring and inspired devotion both Chinese and foreigners have held to their tasks. A Chinese woman from the South, one of our best Christian workers, said a few years ago, "I am afraid it is getting to be too easy for us Chinese to be Christians. We are strongest when called to suffer for our faith." From West China comes the word that preachers with families whose salaries have been reduced almost to the point of starvation, are quietly saying: "If America cannot send us help we must carry on alone. God has put the load on us and we will not falter nor leave the ministry to earn a livelihood in some other way."

Central China sounds the same message while a distressed mis-

sionary adds: "But our men must be paid enough to keep them and their families alive. We cannot let them die before our eyes."

Bishop Grose writes from Peking: "Ten of our preachers lost everything. They have no household goods or warm clothing. I have given them something for the relief of the most urgent cases." Then he adds, "We closed the North China Conference at noon yesterday and throughout all the sessions there was a deeply religious spirit, the utmost harmony and brotherliness."

The Educational Situation.

Educational work in China is confronted by multiplied difficulties in this critical hour. Especially do Christian educationalists need our prayers that they may be guided aright in all their decisions.

In the Report of the last meeting of the National Christian Council we read in regard to the vexed question of registration: "It was agreed unanimously that no resolution should be adopted and no expression of opinions registered either formally or informally. The matter is one for decision by each individual institution. It is hoped, however, that there may be substantial unanimity in the action that is taken."

The action of the National Christian Council above referred to was taken in May. In September, Bishop Grose writes regarding the educational situation in the North China Conference: "All our schools have opened with a full enrollment of students. Steps were taken by the North China Conference for the registration of all our Secondary Schools with the Ministry of Education. This action seemed necessary on account of the fact that the higher schools refused to admit students from non-registered schools. The interpretation of the regulation governing religious instruction and public worship of the students, made by the Ministry of Education, makes possible both voluntary public worship and religious instruction in the curriculum. My judgment is that it is decidedly to the advantage of our schools to register with the government under these conditions. To refuse registration in the present state of nationalistic feeling would be regarded as a challenge, the consequences of which would be quite serious. If increasing care is taken for the Christian character of our teachers and school-heads, and earnest effort is made to cultivate a true religious atmosphere in our schools under the voluntary religious plan, they can be made more vitally religious than formerly under the compulsory plan."

Dr. Ralph A. Ward writes: "While a year ago the campus of the Anglo-Chinese College was barricaded as a prison with armed guards quartered for months to help insure safety to life, not long ago, when an entertainment was given the chapel was jammed with a thousand people while an audience as large on the outside clamored for admittance. Evangelistic meetings were held last Spring with most encouraging results."

• From Central China: The outlook at William Nast College is not as bright as we wish it were. They report: "In order to come out even,

financially, we must have a good enrollment but everything points the other way. During the summer there has been unusually high water north of the Yangtze. The area from which our student body is secured has been flooded and something like forty dikes have broken. There is starvation and disease now as the entire crop in that section was destroyed just when it was maturing. Then the fighting which has been going on in the neighboring province has flooded Kiukiang with troops and there is possibility of fighting in this province." There is added: "However, trusting in Him who is able to sustain us from all manner of difficulties, we shall go into this new school year and attempt to hold firmly to the tasks which have been given to us."

Since the above letter was written there has been heavy fighting in the vicinity of Kiukiang and Nanchang.

Union Universities.

Over twenty years ago, John R. Mott stated that the hope of China was in the chain of Christian Schools and Universities that extended from north to south and to the extreme west of China. We have found difficulty in meeting our financial agreements in connection with the Union Universities. We are glad to report, however, that by recent special effort provision has been made for the present fiscal year.

A Better Trained Ministry.

No argument is needed for the absolute necessity of a better trained ministry in China as in all lands, special emphasis being given to this necessity by the hereditary respect for education which has obtained for centuries in China. Again from Central China comes this word: "We have an increasing number of returned students. These men are good men and we cannot afford to do without them. They usually are repaying loans made to help them through school and it would be impossible for them to live on a lesser salary. . . . Again we are securing graduates from classes of higher standing in the seminary and university who also need better support. The problem is becoming acute. We have built up a system through the years which looked toward a distinctly better trained ministry. It goes without saying that better trained men expect and have a right to expect a better support than men of lesser training. A large number of these men are graduating and taking places in the Conference. The natural increase in support mounts up to thousands of dollars. Under present chaotic conditions in China it is impossible that this added demand should be wholly met by the local church."

Medical Work.

Medical work in China has not yet reached the place where it can be self-supporting and self-propagating. Doctor Perkins, in Kiukiang, writes jubilantly, "Never have we had so many people coming to us as during these last nine months, and this in spite of a large military hospital which has been opened under army management directly

across the Parade ground from our Water-of-Life Hospital." And the principal of one of our schools records, "One of our students, in common with so many of the disgruntled element, joined the anti-Christian movement. Then he was taken sick and entered the Kiukiang Hospital where he became a new man in Christ Jesus. His Christian testimony is certain to be most effective."

A recent letter from Nanchang contains the following statement: "We have opened the new building of the Ensign Memorial Hospital and it is rapidly filling with the wounded of both sides. Thousands of wounded are in and about the city and fighting of the most intense kind is immediately in prospect as heavy reinforcements are reported to have arrived for both sides. As I am dictating this letter the rat-a-tat-tat of a machine gun placed within a hundred yards of us is almost constant. We are protecting the windows of the hospital with sand bags so that we are comparatively safe, though the storm rages about us."

From West China comes this word: "Doctor Liljestrand is greatly overloaded and unless some relief can be given in his department we may find ourselves very seriously embarrassed another year, because he cannot carry his present load much longer without the greatest danger of very serious consequences to his health. This explains the need for an additional doctor. To be able to heal both soul and body is ministry an angel might covet." Must we close or cripple any of our hospitals for lack of money and staff?

That in All Things He May Have the Preeminence.

In the more or less confused thinking of recent days there may appear at times some degree of question as to the absolute necessity of Christ as THE WAY OF LIFE.

Professor C. T. Song, of West China Union University, who knows the teachings of Confucius and Buddha intimately, writes: "I call Christ the Saviour because He saves me from sin, from temptation, from the world, and from myself. He is my Saviour in a very real sense. He saves me from fear, from Satan, and from death. He is my life, my strength, my power, my joy, my truth, my way, my friend, my brother, oh, my very self, if that self is going to mean anything to the world. I must die on the cross, He must live in my place, so I call Him Saviour. He is greater than Confucius or Buddha because He is more divine, but He is so very human. He is God in the real sense and man in the real sense, so He can bring God and man together and let them enjoy each other in a very special way."

Japan and Korea

Dr. Frank Herron Smith, who has been for many years in charge of work among Japanese and Koreans in Seoul, Korea, has been transferred to San Francisco and appointed Superintendent of the Pacific

Japanese Mission under the Board of Home Missions, in the place of Dr. Herbert Johnson, whose death occurred last year.

The Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo, Japan, has had a very encouraging year. President Ishizaka in a letter of appreciation to the Board mentions, as he phrases it, "the boundless sympathy and energetic effort in America which has helped restore Aoyama so speedily."

Chinzei Gakuin, having secured a desirable site in Nagasaki, is seeking funds for its new buildings. This school for many years has had large influence in Southern Japan.

A special fund of \$25,000, which has been provided for educational work in Korea, the principal to be kept intact and the interest to be available for immediate use, has brought encouragement to that field.

Dr. Gideon F. Draper, writing recently on "Above All, Christ," says: "So in the midst of all her problems, Japan's greatest need to-day is a full knowledge of Christ; His thoughts, His purposes, His will for her, as a part of the great family of our Heavenly Father. Our duty at home is to help her in every way to attain unto this true knowledge."

While concerning Korea, Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk writes: "In the shadows of the hard times, general unrest, calamitous floods, and discouragement of the people—made no less by a cut in the Mission budget—it would be easy to lose heart, but we see the light in the Eastern skies, shining unmistakably clear. God is working in Korea to build up a people for Himself, and the Church and the Christian people are stronger than ever before; they have borne heavier burdens with courage and they realize 'God is with us.'"

Southeastern Asia

In this major division of territory is included the great island world of Sumatra, Java, part of Borneo, the Philippine Islands and the Malay Peninsula. Chinese, Malays, Javanese, Indians, Burmese, Japanese, Filipinos, British and Americans are some of the major racial and linguistic groups of these fascinating lands. Our work is carried on under several governments in this extensive area, among which are the Dutch, the British, the American, and the Federated Malay States. Here also the work is as varied as the people to whom we minister. In Borneo, the head-hunting Dyaks are being won and, through education and organization, are being shown the Christian way of life. In Sumatra, the cannibal Battaks have heard the Gospel story and are responding to its appeal so that to-day many thousands of them are in the Christian churches of that great island.

The gracious ministry of our Hospital in Java reaches thousands of people every year. This Hospital demands our continued attention. At the meeting of the Board in Delaware a year ago, special consideration was given to its work. It has had a year of fruitful ministry. The needs of suffering humanity in this great Moslem field are very great. Decreased appropriations have made it difficult to render as wide a ministry as would otherwise be possible. The Hospital faces the year

ahead in a little more secure position than last year, but we shall need to give it careful attention for a few years to come if it is to render the type of service so much needed in this island population of 36,000,000 people.

The extensive educational work on the Malay Peninsula has put us in a position, both of strategic importance and of responsibility. Through our schools we are touching the lives of 10,000 students from among whom the leadership of to-morrow will come. But it is becoming more and more apparent to those in charge of our work in Malaya that we face an unparalleled opportunity in these schools for bringing the choicest young people of the Peninsula into a vital personal experience of Jesus Christ. Special emphasis is now being put upon the development of our Church life. Through the Epworth League and other organizations for young people, and through personal contact with consecrated men and women much has been accomplished for the young people.

The time has now come, however, when we should undertake a strong constructive program of religious education throughout the Peninsula that will relate these thousands of students in a more vital and positive way to Jesus Christ and to consecrated service for Him. It is impossible to overstate the influence of these Christian young people in their very Godless surroundings. Only the power of a personal experience of Christ in their lives can save them and make this influence live. We should find the right type of well trained and experienced leader of religious education and set him free to give full time to the carrying out of such a program.

There is, also, the extensive evangelistic program for the Philippine Islands by which more than 60,000 people have been gathered into our Church in a quarter of a century. Of particular appeal and interest is the ministry to the increasing thousands of students who gather in the City of Manila. Here one is immediately impressed with the large number of students who are crowding into that thriving tropical city. There are more than 30,000 students in the government universities, colleges, and high schools of Manila, coming from all sections of the Islands, in addition to the 25,000 pupils of the public schools, most of whom expect to continue on through the institutions of higher learning. Thousands of these students have broken from the superstitions and traditions that have come down to them from the past, and are in danger of drifting into agnosticism or open atheism.

Our Central Student Church is located in the heart of the educational district of Manila and its membership of more than one thousand is made up almost entirely of college, normal school, and high school students. Perhaps the most important service this church is rendering is in training for Christian leadership the hundreds of young men and women of the colleges who, in a few years, will hold responsible positions in the Church and in educational and government circles. The Philippine Islands need, just now and in the years to come, that type of moral earnestness which a genuine and vigorous Christianity alone can

give. Central Church is in a position to give this moral dynamic but its present equipment is woefully inadequate. Its main auditorium will seat 250 people, but 400 crowd into its Sunday services. Its social and recreational activities are limited by the cramped quarters but it ministers to hundreds of students through these channels.

It is proposed to erect a new church building, fully equipped for a well rounded church program, on one of the finest sites of the city, one block from the University of the Philippines and within easy walking distance of thirty-two student dormitories. The student membership of the Church is able to provide the maintenance of the Church but it is unable to erect, without help, the new building so sorely needed. Such a church center would greatly strengthen our entire work throughout the Philippines, and indeed throughout the Orient.

We report with great interest the proposed visit of Bishop Oldham to Southern and Southeastern Asia, the fields of his early missionary labors.

Southern Asia

In Southern Asia we now have a membership of nearly half a million. Seventy years ago we had not baptized our first convert in this vast area; to-day fifty-six per cent of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, outside of the United States, is in India and Burma. The Mass Movement, with all its accompanying victories and problems, has in no sense abated: 30,000 baptisms were reported last year. The common people of India's 700,000 villages are still anxious for the Gospel message.

The significant movement among the educated and high-caste groups also, toward a fuller understanding of Jesus, is gaining momentum with the years. The educated Indian is interested in Jesus because of the beauty and purity of His matchless life. However, this newer movement presents one of the most serious situations that organized Christianity has faced in many generations. It is not yet crystallized, but it is so widespread that it raises many questions for which there is at present no answer. Where is it going? What will be its outcome? Will the exclusive claims of Jesus to supremacy be modified so that He will take a place by the side of Krishna, Buddha, and Mohammed? Will all that is true and vital in historical Christianity be cast aside because of revolt against certain phases of our organized life and some practices of Western people? Will there be a "Jesus Cult" within Hinduism?

The present is not a time for retreat. Two years of drastic retrenchment have seriously tested the morale of the entire Church in India. Thirteen hundred workers have been dismissed; 1,450 Christian boys have been sent out of our boarding schools; 200 young men who were students in training schools for village workers have been sent back, disappointed, to their homes because the schools have been closed. Thousands of recently baptized Christians in the villages are left without a shepherd.

We should rally our forces at once. The institutions that are training national leadership must be undergirded. Emphasis should now be placed upon building up the Church already in existence, rather than upon large expansion of the work. It must be remembered that the Church is not made up of those who are able to support it as yet. One third of India's people live right at, or below, the poverty line. The great mass of our Church membership is from this number. There are of course many notable exceptions.

It is a striking fact that, just preceding the disastrous cuts in appropriations, the Church in India, by most earnest and sacrificial efforts, had increased its self-support more than one hundred per cent. It was therefore impossible, out of extreme poverty, to increase much further the local support. Those able to support the Church among the increasing number who are interested in the person and teachings of Christ are for the most part not yet related to organized Christianity.

Almora.

A year ago, in cooperation with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Board approved the purchase of a large property in North India at Almora from the London Missionary Society. This purchase has now been made and we are in possession of an additional property that will unify and greatly strengthen our entire work in the hill section of North India. The months are proving that this purchase was one of wisdom and far-sightedness. The substantial educational and evangelistic work that came to us has vastly increased our opportunities and equipped us for better service to a very responsive people. The new missionaries and Indian workers who came over to our work seem to be most happy in the new relationship and altogether the entire transaction is proving very satisfactory.

The Ingraham Training Institute.

For many years, plans have been in the making for establishing, at Ghaziabad, a central institution for the adequate training and developing of the type of Christian leadership needed in the great Mass Movement sections of our work. In the Northwest India Conference, where Ghaziabad is located, there is a Christian community of 170,000 belonging to our Church. Almost all of these are more or less related to the farms, and engaged in the simple village occupations and industries that abound in this part of India. It has been the hope and purpose of our people in this area so to develop the educational work that boys would not be lost to the village and its dire needs, but would be able to relate their education to the uplift and encouragement of this great rural population. While our missionaries and Indian Christians were praying earnestly and hoping expectantly, God opened the way for the fulfillment of these plans. Mrs. Robert S. Ingraham, by designating a liberal amount of her bequest to the Board of Foreign Missions for this particular purpose, has made possible the purchase of forty acres

of valuable land and the establishing thereon of what is to be known as "The Ingraham Training Institute." The Institute was formally dedicated by Corresponding Secretary R. E. Diffendorfer, on October 27, 1926, in the presence of 2,000 enthusiastic people. Classroom and dormitory accommodations for 150 boys, together with residences for Indian and missionary teachers, are now completed and the Institute has started its work. Immediate plans call for the maintenance of a training school for village teachers and preachers, a high school and a vocational school. A large section of the land will be cultivated by the students and the development of strong, robust Christian character will be the aim of the Institute. From this school will come the intelligent, consecrated leadership in education and evangelism for this section of the Church of Christ in India.

There are certain other institutions whose purpose it is to develop national leadership and strengthen the entire Church in Southern Asia to which our immediate attention should be directed.

Lucknow Christian College.

This is Methodism's pioneer school of higher learning for men in India. It had its beginnings in the early months of 1877. To-day it is a great school with 1,000 students in its several departments and a large investment in property and equipment. Nine well prepared missionaries are associated with its thirty-one Indian professors to make a strong faculty. It has one of the outstanding leaders of the Indian Christian community in Dr. J. R. Chitambar, himself a graduate of the institution, as its Principal. Last year our appropriation to this college, exclusive of the support of the missionaries on its staff, was only \$10,600, while many times this amount was received in fees and local support. There is practically no endowment for this great institution, and it must depend upon its local income, together with our appropriation, for its maintenance. Definite steps should be taken to build up an adequate endowment and thus save the college from the great embarrassment of uncertainty as to its annual income. There is now a property indebtedness of approximately \$50,000 which should be cleared at the earliest opportunity so that Lucknow Christian College may be free to do the superb task that God has for it in the years just ahead.

The India Methodist Theological College.

The Mass Movement in India has brought hundreds of thousands of eager village people into our Church. For the most part, they are illiterate and uneducated. Through the years we have trained, in Training Schools for Village Workers and in our Vernacular Seminaries and Bible Training Schools, thousands of pastors to shepherd and teach these newly baptized Christians. Because of the increasing demand for a more highly trained and better educated ministry it became necessary to establish the Theological College. The fact that there are a dozen major languages in India made it impossible to

establish advanced schools in each language area. Practically all higher education is in the English language so that men who have had full high school work, or who have spent some time in college are able to carry complete work in English. This makes available to them the great wealth of English textbooks and the whole range of English literature. The Methodist Theological College was established, therefore, with a thorough course, entirely in the English language. An excellent property in the city of Jubbulpore, near the geographical center of India, consisting of five and a half acres of land, and several splendid buildings, was purchased and remodeled at a total cost of \$30,000.

The college has had four years of most remarkable development and has already proved beyond doubt that it came in answer to a pressing need. The original cost is carried as an indebtedness and should be cleared as quickly as possible so as to relieve the institution of the heavy drain on its meager appropriations, for interest payments.

The Butler Memorial, Delhi.

In the year 1911, the British Government moved the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. This was a change of very wide significance. Delhi is now the seat of government for the 250,000,000 people that make up British India. At Delhi all the great forces that sweep over India's changing political life meet sooner or later.

The General Conference of 1924 decided to create the Delhi Area and establish an episcopal residence in the capital city. This also was a far-reaching decision. Within a radius of two hundred miles of Delhi, Methodism has 300,000 members. Delhi is in the heart of the great Mass Movement that has stirred the imagination of the Church for a decade.

It was under the leading of a wise Providence that the Butler Memorial was launched several years ago in this alluring city. A splendid site was secured and now a missionary residence, the episcopal residence, a girls' school, a bungalow for the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, a small temporary church and parsonage for the self-supporting Indian congregation have been added. The immediate development of this splendid Memorial calls for a central church building, with abundant facilities to make a church home for the rapidly growing membership and a social center with an adequate program for the hundreds of Christian young men and others who are in government service in the city. The membership of the Delhi Church will be able to do a great deal towards this building but they must have help. The Butler Memorial is one of our major enterprises in India and should be worthy of the great man whose name it bears.

Visit of Members of the Commission of Ten to Europe and North Africa

Secretary J. R. Edwards and Associate Secretary T. S. Donohugh were enabled to visit much of our Methodist work in North Africa and

Europe during the past summer. The Corresponding Secretary, in company with Mr. William Boyd, a member of the Commission of Ten, covered the mission stations in North Africa and in company with Mr. Boyd and Mr. E. M. McBrier examined our work in Italy, Switzerland and France; and with Mr. McBrier, only, visited certain parts of our work in Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Esthonia and Latvia. At Riga, in Latvia, he was joined by Associate Secretary Donohugh and with him made a passing visit to a few of our centers in Germany. Mr. Boyd previously had visited our work in Spain.

Mr. Donohugh, with Mr. McBrier, continued the line of visitation covering the most of the important stations in Southeastern Europe including parts of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia.

Rev. W. J. Thompson and Mr. Arthur Stock, members of the Commission, joined the party in Southeastern Europe. This contact with the field enabled the officers to have a more definite and direct knowledge of problems which the workers are facing and of the opportunities which open to Methodism for Christian service in the countries visited.

In connection with his visit to Europe, Mr. Donohugh participated in the Conference on Africa held in Belgium. Here he was joined by Secretary R. E. Diffendorfer, who left New York on August 27th to visit Southern and Eastern Asia. Secretary Diffendorfer is now in India, having reached there late in October, and will give four months to a study of that important section of our mission field. His itinerary includes Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Borneo, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan and Korea. Accompanying Secretary Diffendorfer in portions of this visit are the following members of the Commission: Dr. William J. Thompson, Dr. Frank Neff, Mr. William Boyd and Mr. Charles Gibson.

This field visitation enables representatives from America to carry messages of greeting to groups of workers on the foreign field, to both missionaries and nationals. An official interpretation of this character is important particularly when appropriations to the field have been reduced by reason of falling income.

Furthermore, it enables men who are closely identified with the foreign missionary enterprise to gather information which is invaluable in counsel with the Board of Foreign Missions and in executive service for the Board.

It is worthy of note that no portion of the expenses connected with the visitation of the Commission is met by drafts upon the Board's treasury. The members of the Commission of Ten who are not officers of the Board are, without exception, meeting their own expenses and in most instances are contributing liberally to certain strategic points on the field where the need is greatest. The expenses of the Secretaries are borne in part by friends who have contributed for this specific purpose without lessening their regular contributions for World Service.

An added feature of travel financed in the same way is the visit of Rev. Stanley High, an Assistant Secretary of the Board, in a year's tour of the world for the express purpose of writing an account of missionaries at work and their fields of labor. Mr. High's first approach was to Africa, where he spent a number of weeks in careful study. Judging from correspondence which he has sent in to the office containing outlines of his observations, we may await a most interesting writing on foreign missions. This book is to be the contribution of the Board of Foreign Missions to our World Service publicity for the quadrennium closing April 30, 1928.

The Commission of Ten has agreed to make report only after opportunity for general consideration is given so that no formal report of the Commission is available at this Annual Meeting. Nevertheless reflections from the field, particularly covering North Africa and Europe, will appear in this report of the Corresponding Secretaries in form for consideration by the Board. The members of the Commission who have returned from visits and are present in the Annual Meeting will at the proper time give a brief description of their travels and perhaps some impressions formed. The Commission of Ten, as it now stands, consists of the following persons in addition to the President and Corresponding Secretaries of the Board; Bishops Francis J. McConnell, Ernest G. Richardson, Drs. Merle N. English, W. J. Thompson, Frank Neff, Messrs. Frank A. Horne, E. M. McBrier, Arthur J. Stock, William Boyd and Charles Gibson.

North Africa.

Dr. E. F. Frease, a veteran, experienced superintendent, and his associates on the field have responsibilities among European people and Mohammedan native groups scattered over a wide expanse of territory, with good articulation between the groups from the Europeans and those from the native sections of city and village. The members of the Commission who visited this work during the past summer were impressed with the excellent property selections which have been made, many of them recent acquisitions through Centenary funds. The policy of this field displays wisdom, particularly as it relates to the training of children and adjustments for young people who have been trained in our Homes and Schools. A measure of provision is made for the boys coming to manhood, in connection with two training centers. One is the Bible Institute in Algiers where young men are fitted for teaching and preaching; the other is the Industrial and Agricultural School at Sidi Aich where opportunity is afforded for learning trades, and instruction is given in farming, and flower and fruit cultivation. A fine discipline characterizes the youth under training. The measure of spiritual life to which they are brought through proper forms of teaching and worship is very commendable. The smaller children under our care attend the public schools under French control. This makes for economy and is wise in other respects.

Among the missionaries are found men of excellent training in the

Arabic language, as well as men and women of the highest religious character and deepest consecration, some of whom were the pioneers in Mohammedan mission work prior to the days of 1908, when Bishop J. C. Hartzell took over the North African Protestant missionaries and made them a part of the organized Methodist Episcopal Church. These devoted people, most of whom came from Great Britain, had gone into native centers in Mohammedan cities and after faithful service found their labors blessed beyond the limits of available support. Serving, largely without organized contact with home churches, they sought refuge in connection with some permanent evangelical organization. On their urgent request, Bishop Hartzell consented to take the work under his supervision, which for a time he endeavored to do without drawing upon the regular funds of the Board of Foreign Missions. Irrespective of their former denominational allegiance, these worthy missionaries are giving excellent service and supreme loyalty to the program of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

One of the inspirations in connection with the North African field is the fact that out of missionary families come young people whose lives are being given for missionary service and who fully contemplate carrying on where their parents have been pioneers. Some of the second generation are already at work as acceptable missionaries in this North African territory.

It is apparent to even a passing observer that although we have great encouragement in the response which has characterized our approaches made to the native people of this field, and although the plans are strategically laid and wisely conducted, we are, nevertheless, only at the beginning of a vast enterprise for the kingdom of God.

The native Arabs and Berbers who have strongly centered themselves in sections of the cities, such as Oran, Algiers, Constantine, Tunis and Sousse, where we have mission stations, and the Kabyles, who occupy mountain top villages, will not be brought in large numbers into Christian civilization without a more intensive program making possible a greater degree of business and social as well as educational and religious mingling of these peoples under Christian relations. There is need that we shall establish Christian communities outside of the strongly entrenched native places of occupation in order that young persons reared under our auspices and influences shall be able to make homes for themselves where they will not be so completely engulfed by the static conditions of Mohammedan life. A trade school such as now exists in the remote village of Sidi Aich, established nearer a large city center and made the nucleus of a Christian community, seems to be one of the next direct and important steps in the uplift of the Mohammedan people. Such an institution when once established could be made self-supporting and would provide what we seriously lack in the way of opportunity for social relations of young people when they leave the training schools.

There is a need at this time of a minimum of four additional missionaries on this field, to replace two who have been obliged to sur-

render their work as superintendents of Children's Homes and to supply an important city pastorate and an assistant to a medical pastor.

An agreement has been reached with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society by which we are to take over the property in Constantine now occupied by them as a Girls' Home which adjoins our very beautiful church plant. Negotiations are also in progress for the leasing of our property in Il Maten to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for a period of years. We recommend favorable consideration of this project, provided the term is not too short.

Europe.

Europe is a combination of many states and governments. To us the Continent may be conveniently divided, for our thinking and service, into three rather distinct groups.

1. The territories where Methodism is altogether or well-nigh self-supporting and is rapidly becoming a part of our missionary home base, its constituents sharing with the Methodists of America in extending the Gospel to other and less privileged portions of the world. Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia come under this head. In any growing Conference there are dependent churches and institutions. This is true in the most advanced fields of Europe. It is true in America. It will always characterize growing fields of endeavor. The younger and more dependent churches, the newer and important centers of education, which are vital to training for leadership, call for sympathetic treatment and assistance in support. These dependent centers with proper direction can be cared for shortly, within their own Conferences or areas. The response to self-support and to missionary giving of funds and candidates is most encouraging. Methodism, in these countries, had made great advance prior to the World War, when it had progressed to a point where self-support seemed in sight. Though retarded by that great catastrophe, there is now a rapid return to an expression of desire to reach a position of independence from mission funds. There are certain outstanding Centenary projects, undertaken with the full consent and advice of the Board and with promise of financial assistance, and these must continue to be considered as projects for which we have assumed responsibility that must be discharged. Among these may be cited a Church building in Winterthur, Switzerland; a Central Building at Helsingfors, Finland, and the Union Theological Seminary at Gothenburg, Sweden, to which attention is called later.

2. A group of nations not so far advanced from the Protestant or Methodist viewpoint, constitute a missionary field which will need assistance for some years to come. There are sections of Europe in which poverty exists to a distressing degree. There are groups of people who are not far along educationally and in other factors which make up Christian civilization. Organizations that are not always compatible with the plans and purposes of Methodism have made apparent progress in some of these countries, in terms of political or

material advance. It has been pointed out that rather skillful maneuvers have characterized some of these transactions. If the real purpose shall prove to be enlightenment and moral advancement for the people concerned, we bid any related agency God-speed. No one, however, can traverse southern Europe and parts of northeastern Europe without a sense of the great need which these communities set forth. It has not always been true that other Church organizations have recognized their need of our assistance in behalf of human uplift in these localities. To us, however, it seems patent that we have responsibilities which may not be shirked.

People are crowding into our churches and missions, not for the loaves and fishes, but in recognition of spiritual values which represent opportunity for the neglected man, and moral decency in government through an evangelical saving faith. The open door to these peoples is a definite opportunity for service which we cannot disregard. In many parts of Europe we are in the environment of Mohammedan, Roman Catholic, Eastern Catholic and agnostic influences. Our aim must clearly be defined, not primarily to set up Methodism or to convert people to become Methodists, but rather to carry our God-given portion of responsibility in bringing to bear the spirit of good will through the virtues of a saving Gospel, and the sharing together of what is best in service. We believe and must continue to teach that no individual or nation can walk but in a shadow which does not definitely face Jesus, the Saviour of men.

3. Projects needing special consideration. Our Jerusalem Church and Central Mission in Denmark have been reported to the Executive Committee and a sub-Committee appointed to work out plans in co-operation with the executives on the field for the future conduct of these enterprises.

A similar committee is at work on some financial obligations of the Italy Conference.

The properties in Rome are too familiar to the members of this Board to need interpretation. We cannot help expressing, however, a word of appreciation for men like Bishop Burt and his successors who have laid such excellent foundations in the buildings which are comprised in our Methodist holdings. The building on Via Firenze provides adequate facilities for worship for the American congregation and for the Italian people.

Our school property at Monte Mario appealed strongly to the visiting members of the Commission of Ten, who entered immediately into arrangement with our treasurer at Rome to secure money for a necessary heating plant and some additional buildings.

The Union Theological School at Gothenburg, which has had the hearty approval of this Board, deserves in every way the most careful consideration. The property is attractive in appearance and is finely situated for the purpose intended—a training school for the Methodists of the Scandinavian countries. The wiping out of the heavy obligations incurred by the purchase of this property should be undertaken

through the securing of special gifts on the field and in America. This school should have continued support from mission funds for the annual budget until the heavy indebtedness incurred in securing and fitting out the property has been reduced to a place where it can be handled locally by the three patronizing Conferences, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Finland had promise of assistance toward a Central Building in Helsingfors. Our representatives in the Finnish work request assistance in securing a loan in order to erect this very necessary building. If plans can be accomplished, the building contemplated would assist largely in self-support on this field.

Russia is perhaps the most important of the special problems confronting us. We recommend its consideration by a special committee and are happy that Bishop Nuelsen, administering that field, is available for counsel. On account of internal conditions, with which in a general way everyone is familiar, our work has been restricted since the time of the recent revolution. There are to-day apparent signs of larger opportunity for Christian work. There is a desire on the part of many of the Russian people that our Methodist Mission shall continue to operate and await the time for larger usefulness. Our properties and our workers present no unimportant problem. Properties in Petrograd are in need of repair; our workers, though few, are deserving of the utmost consideration.

The members of the Commission, in connection with our executives on the field, lent their influence at certain points toward possible amalgamations of small and unpromising stations so that we may do more work with fewer paid workers. There are some places in Europe, where we are at work, where changes should probably be made. This fact is emphasized in the light of our limited income.

Your Secretaries are prepared to recommend to a selected committee for consideration within the Board certain amalgamations, reductions and other readjustments in some of the fields, looking toward more economical management without lessening efficiency. We recommend that a Committee be appointed for this purpose, the membership of which shall include the Bishops resident in Europe who are in attendance upon this Annual Meeting, report to be made to the Executive Committee.

Conclusions.

The advance of interest in spiritual values shown in Europe to-day and, in many places, a turning toward our Methodist churches and institutions, the growing interest in moral reform especially in relation to the liquor traffic, the ministry of Hospitals, Deaconesses and Homes for Needy Children, and the increasing emphasis which, through Methodism's contact with other societies, has been placed on religious education, are exceedingly encouraging. These evidences of strength, combined with a definite desire to reach self-support, hearten us to believe that year by year Annual Conferences will take themselves off

of the budget of support from the Board of Foreign Missions, and that, within a period of not to exceed ten years, our work shall be so well established, and missionary enterprise so well organized, that contributions for missionary purposes from the Methodism of Europe will equal, if not surpass, missionary contributions which will need to be made toward the work in more dependent sections of territory.

We must remember that Christianity has been operating in Europe since the days and labors of Saint Paul and that we may not properly regard Europe as a non-Christian country. More and more in dealing with Europe we may think in terms of cooperative Christian service.

The spiritual awakening which marks Europe's rise from the throes of her recent war experiences must be encouraged and brought to full proportions. The warm-hearted people and well-organized activities of Central Europe and all other fields where Methodism is in a more advanced state, the crying hunger for something heretofore unrealized on the part of needy sections, form a challenge to Methodism in America for her support in prayer, sympathy and brotherliness of spirit which shall result in the strengthening of the ties of Christian fellowship with our neighbors across the seas.

Home Base Cultivation

On the plan of the Administrative Staff of the World Service Commission, the Board has carried on cultivation in the Home Church, taking its place as one of three groups, each working in seven areas under agreement. During the past year our list of areas were: Saint Paul, Portland, Detroit, Kansas City, Helena, New York and Covington. For 1927, we have the following areas on which to center our efforts: Boston, Chattanooga, Indianapolis, Chicago, Washington, Denver and San Francisco.

Unusual opportunities have been afforded the cause of Foreign Missions in its appeal to the Home Church. This is due to the fact that nearly all the Bishops from abroad have spent some time in America during the year, and that a larger number of missionaries have been available for cultivation work by reason of their being detained in America. Stated succinctly the record is something as follows:

Twelve Bishops from abroad, with most commendable cooperation and support on the part of their colleagues resident in the United States, have delivered addresses within the bounds of nineteen of the twenty-one areas. They have spoken in fifty Annual Conferences, delivering from one to five addresses in each. We have a record of 356 addresses delivered by them, which is in all probability less than half the number actually given. It is an indication that the Church is hungry for the message from the foreign field, that fewer than half the calls for addresses by the Bishops from abroad can be met; and yet they have been worked to the limit of their strength, and in some instances beyond.

The missionaries also have been much in demand. About fifty

have participated in cultivation. They have spoken as follows: 28 Camp Meetings; 67 Annual Conferences; 2,072 individual church services; 104 District Conferences; 83 Quarterly Conferences; 31 Non-Methodist meetings of various kinds. In addition, they have spoken in 197 Group Meetings, and delivered 133 addresses before Sunday schools, Bible Classes and Mission Study Classes; have spoken 164 times in colleges, high schools and student conventions; have delivered 92 addresses for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and 123 addresses to Epworth Leagues. The Staff of the Board has faithfully supplemented the work done by men from the field.

These figures cover actual reports. As a matter of fact we know that many meetings have been held, no statistical reports of which have been received. It is not extravagant to say that somewhere between 800,000 and 1,000,000 people have had the opportunity of hearing these representatives of the Board speak during the year.

We believe our methods of cultivation are improving. In order to get results it seems necessary to do something more than to deliver addresses. We are therefore gradually increasing a type of work which, up to date, is proving more satisfactory and more productive of financial results than any other. Wherever this work has been done, the territory thus cultivated has in every case increased its giving over the previous year. We refer to those sections in which a missionary through a whole district has accompanied the District Superintendent, meeting the people in Quarterly Conferences or Group Conferences. It is not possible to do this in every district under our cultivation, and it is perhaps not safe to say that it is the final method, but at the present time it produces the best results of any method that has been tried. This intimate touch with the men who are responsible for the work, namely the district superintendents, pastors and officials of the church, is to be encouraged.

There is cooperation with the agencies officially appointed to promote missionary education throughout the church. Progress is being made along this line. Only through missionary instruction in Sunday School, Epworth League and Adult Groups can we keep the missionary spirit alive and growing. The speakers, in many cases, have met from freewill offerings the entire expenses of their travel and entertainment, and have covered the expense of advertising. The amount of cultivation done has been at a minimum of expense to the Board.

We record appreciation for the reception given the foreign missionary message and messengers through cooperation given by administrators in the home field and for the excellent and unusual amount of work done by the Bishops who have returned from the foreign field, and by missionaries who have given themselves to cultivation through furlough periods in unsparing devotion.

It is important everywhere in our field cultivation that special agents, whether Bishops, missionaries, or representatives of the staff, be recognized as helpers rather than as indispensable agencies. No one may be expected to fill the place belonging to the Bishop resident

in the home field, district superintendent, pastor, and the local World Service Council.

Some difficulty has arisen in connection with cultivation over the question of World Service credits. A speaker in an address uses, out of his experience on the foreign field, an illustration to emphasize his point. Frequently an illustration comes from results of sacrifices caused by inadequate income. A sympathetic response in the minds of hearers may result in gifts of money for relief of the cause mentioned. Some piece of work which has been dismantled, or any other which lies outside of present appropriations coming into consideration, makes a perplexing situation because of the demand for apportionment credit, when only specials credit may, in such cases, be given. Emergencies arising on the field, involving the loss of churches or institutions, call forth from the field to friends at home an appeal to head off a catastrophe. Complaints have arisen in a few instances that such appeals, carried on directly with individuals or societies in the Church, impair the morale of the home church and interfere with regular World Service collections. The situation is not easy of solution. With the falling income year by year, no provision in regular appropriations is possible for property repairs or other emergencies. In many instances the homecoming of those whose furloughs are due, and the outgoing of replacements have necessarily been omitted from regular lists of appropriations. In such cases the work and workers must suffer material hardships and loss, or an S O S call must be sent out.

The policy of the Secretaries has been to discourage general solicitation from the field, except for regular apportionment projects. At the same time, we have been compelled to recognize claims which mean life or death to important interests, and in these instances we help to guide solicitation into channels which will not interfere with regular World Service collections. While the General Conference made provision for Column Number Two in the reports of Annual Conferences under World Service, as a means of meeting such emergencies and also to provide an outlet for giving on the part of people who prefer to give to specific causes, Column Number Two is not popular generally in the light of the earnest desire on the part of pastors and churches to bring up their apportionment for World Service. It must be recognized, however, that this "Specials" credit Column Number Two serves a real purpose for contributors, who insist upon giving in such way that the money shall not be divided on the regular World Service ratios, but shall be devoted to a project or projects for which contribution is made. It should also be remembered that in reporting receipts by the Foreign Board, a great majority of designated gifts come through in the regular way with apportionment credit and form a part of the Board's regular income for current work.

The column of Specials emphasizes itself more in the realm of the Foreign Board than elsewhere in the giving of the Church. This is

true because gifts of this nature to any home projects are usually made without reference to the World Service program or credit, under such heads as City Missions, District Missions, Education, Charitable or Reform Movements, Good Will Industries, Hurricane or Flood Relief. It is difficult to explain wherein an institution of learning under our Church direction and support, or a place consecrated to the sacred work of healing should, in the matter of support, stand in a different relation when situated 5,000 or 10,000 miles away from one of similar character situated within the limits of the United States. Lucknow Christian College cares for more than a thousand pupils. Its fine property and large enrollment cannot be cared for out of local receipts on the field supplemented by regular missionary appropriations. In what respect is its right to appeal, different from similar institutions in America for which financial campaigns are conducted? In what respect is a hospital in China, with its manifold expressions of service, different from any worthy places of healing in America under Methodist auspices?

We recognize with heartfelt appreciation the liberality of a large group of American Methodists whose devotion to Foreign Missions and to World Service interests, generally, is one of the great evidences of a spiritual Church. No higher exhibition of faith is manifest than that which reaches from the work immediately at hand, easily seen and valued, to that which lies in the distance on behalf of an unknown people connected with lives and labors unseen. In the truest sense that which is not seen is eternal.

It is apparent during the past four years that the hand of a giving people has not withheld from the Lord's work. Gifts to Church enterprises have increased year by year. Great and important enterprises have gone forward. All praise to those who have given of their substance generously and regularly!

We have not, of course, in the machinery of the Church, reached a place where four wheel brakes are a necessity. The gift of the tithe is far from a reality in Methodism. Nor have we, in giving, kept apace with our prosperity as a people. Our Wesleyan brethren, as evidenced in the report of the year recently closed, show a substantial increase in their missionary receipts, and this in face of heavy taxes and much unemployment. We, on the other hand, with general prosperity, fall steadily, year by year, in World Service receipts and Mission funds. The cause? The two and a half years of the present quadrennium show returns in collections which make necessary the most careful investigation concerning causes for falling income.

The World Service united program aims to spare the Church from diversities of appeals and questionable rivalry among the Boards. In such attempt to spare the Church from unnecessary appeals and diversity of contacts, are we losing a definiteness of appeal? In the budgets of the churches, World Service, representing seven Boards, finds its place as but one of several causes claiming attention. This is particularly true where collections are not taken by the Every Mem-

ber Canvass plan, with duplex envelopes for weekly subscriptions. The great claims of Foreign Missions, Home Missions and other Causes represented are submerged in the group of other interests and frequently overshadowed by some one special appeal which is given right of way.

Under our present system of crediting benevolent offerings, the apportionment offerings are fixed in respect to division among the several Boards. Percentages and ratios have no modification on the part of givers or local congregations except through departure into "Specials" credit, Column Number Two. This arrangement diverts certain givers from the general benevolent interests of the Church to other channels of benevolence which make urgent appeals.

Some contributions to Foreign Missions go directly to the field. In cases where they are not reported back to the Board, no credit can be given to the church represented. We are quite persuaded, however, that but a small fraction of money reaches the field in this way in proportion to the amount conjectured. Most money sent direct is reported and duly credited to World Service funds under apportionment or specials. A single instance may suffice: One of the very leading missionaries, spending some months in the home field, and in great demand as a speaker carrying great influence of religious impact upon the Home Church, received here and there contributions usually of small amounts of money for the work which he is directing in his Mission field. It has been supposed by some that this man of God carried with him to the field money amounting to scores of thousands of dollars. He reported receipts to the Board and, wherever requested, credit slips were issued. The total amount in two years was less than \$15,000. No significant additions have reached him since his return to the field. Certainly no other missionary has approached his contacts with the Home Church or would be considered to have been more influential in gathering funds. Others who have secured, here and there, any assistance whether by personal address or through correspondence, have not aggregated any considerable amount.

Many of our Mission treasuries, which three years ago had a small balance on hand, are now without funds and some of them have incurred debt upon the field in the expectation that income would rise to a place which would enable them to discharge their obligations.

We would consider the subject of large gifts. We have in Methodism many members who have great means; many are contributing in a large way to enterprises which claim their attention. It is to be expected they will not be satisfied with less than an increased degree of liberality. Many of this class are unwilling to make their largest gifts to anything other than to a special project in which they can follow their gifts with some measure of interest and knowledge. The Foreign Field has worthy claims which must be recognized.

The Every Member Canvass must go forward to completion for the rank and file of our great membership. Provision must also be made to emphasize and to cultivate large gifts in an adequate way.

The Board cannot continue to reduce its appropriations. Consider the effect of reductions already reached as illustrated in the summary given by Bishop Robinson, "Effects of the Cut on India," incorporated in the compilation of Episcopal addresses under the caption, "The World Call":

"The unexpected and undeserved dismissal of these preachers and teachers has shocked the morale of our entire body of workers and of the entire Christian community. 'Are all the remainder of the workers to be summarily dismissed, and is the Christian community to be deserted by the Mission which brought it into existence?' And friendly non-Christians, who have every sympathy with Christianity, are asking if it is Christian thus to treat our old and worthy preachers. Our opponents are seizing the opportunity to blaspheme, and our workers are being taunted that theirs is a dying cause. It is difficult to overestimate the serious effect upon the morale of our people, and unless it can be counteracted at once it will stand as a very serious obstacle against any future effort we may make.

"When we dismissed the 1,300 evangelists and preachers we not only turned them adrift, but we left innumerable groups of village Christians with no pastoral oversight. Many of these preachers were in charge of a dozen or a score of village communities each. Now these new Christians are left without teaching and without counsel. They are not yet advanced enough to stand alone. To make the situation more serious, the Hindus, long indifferent to those who left them, have of late inaugurated the very vigorous *shuddi* movement, which seeks, by persuasion or more unscrupulous means, to win back to the fold of their religion all who have been converted to Mohammedanism and Christianity. There is no hesitation to use pressure or deception, and we cannot be surprised if our people, thus left alone and with no pastoral leadership, fall a prey to their wiles. Up to the present our village converts have proved steadfast in most difficult circumstances, but unless we get teachers and leaders back to them we must expect great losses in our mass movement fields.

"As in America, so in India, Methodism has been taking a leading part in the agitation for prohibition of the liquor traffic, and by supplying us salary for a half-time temperance secretary and giving us funds to help in getting out literature, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals enabled us to be real leaders of the movement now developing in that land. Just as we had assumed the leadership, and through it were getting in sympathetic touch with leading reformers among the Hindus and Mohammedans, all our appropriations were cut off, and not only is the work crippled but we, beginning a work we were unable to complete, are shamed before those depending on us for leadership in this reform."

Following is an extract of a letter which came to a church in the Northwest and serves to illustrate conditions in many of our fields:

"My wife and I are well but this fearful lack of money, this constant not knowing whether there will be money to pay salaries, etc., at the end of the month or not is getting my nerve and I do not know what it will do for me in the end. It is costing Rs. 1,000 per month to run the District and I only get Rs. 492 so the difference has to come in Special Gifts and sometimes it comes and sometimes it does not come."

The Home Base and the Foreign Field are essentially one in terms of our Lord's kingdom. Neither is independent of the other, nor seeks to be. The Church in America must be developed for the sake of the home land and of every land. The foreign field will continue to furnish encouragement, inspiration and an outlet for unselfish service. In the home field are limitless opportunities and most appealing needs. It presents a growing emphasis upon the ministry of Christian healing

under modern hospital direction and care. It shows an enlarged emphasis upon education under influences of religious environment and an unprecedented movement in religious education which call forth new systems of literature, an important and extensive change in church architecture and a new line of service through specially qualified workers in Wesley Foundations and through directors of religious education.

With the growth of these enterprises, there has come into the Church a greater degree of liberality, coincident with larger efficiency in the home church. Shall the important claims of these better systems in the home land result in the neglect of God's acres elsewhere? World Service is an attempt to answer. No one believes the Home Base is willing to develop its forward program at the expense of Mission fields abroad. Yet what of expansion here, great in its proportions and steadfast in its cause, and corresponding contraction there?

It may be argued that lessons of good come to the Foreign Field through limited appropriations, by necessity for greater self-determination and self-support. The lesson is not without significance, but we in the home land do not mean to forget the conditions of poverty and environment, the result of centuries of static existence, the handicap of multiplied languages and dialects and, in many places, severe persecution which characterize the work on the Foreign Field. Asbury, in the early days of Methodism in America, had a solidarity of race, a background of devoted Protestant history of a people who were not wading through the sediment of centuries of superstition. The missionaries of to-day in the Foreign Field have multiplied difficulties to overcome which our fathers in America never knew.

It is urged that financial stress serves to bring the Foreign Field into better organization and more business-like endeavor. Granted. There are here and there places where we may expect to do more work with fewer paid workers. The Commission of Ten in its visits to the fields has this possibility in mind as the members study systems of finance and their operation. Here and there may possibly be found an unprofitable bit of work or an incompetent worker. Strange if it were not so. Over against such findings by most careful scrutiny, any man or Commission of men will discover great numbers of workers of culture and capability in service.

Where in all the fields of the Christian Church of to-day may we look for men and women as workmen called of God of higher average than our missionaries in the Foreign Field? College-trained, carefully selected, they are filling positions as district superintendents, presidents of universities, professors in colleges, physicians and surgeons of high order. These men with a mastery of languages are qualified to fill elsewhere positions of far greater financial measurement than the mere missionary support for which they labor contentedly. Much more could be said in commendation of the faithful workers on the field. They have labored zealously under trying conditions. Appeals necessarily have been frequent and urgent because of decreased support

attending their labors, but complaints are almost unheard of. In these days of great stress and danger, no missionary has requested release from China on the ground of personal comfort or safety.

Consider the national worker. His support is seldom adequate to his growing sense of civilized life to which through Christ he has found an entrance. In most of our missionary fields these national messengers are on a grade of support for which we have almost no comparison in the home land. Nor are we to think of our national workers in terms of inferiority. A highly trained national teacher from one of our Chinese colleges comes to the General Conference in America, and receives recognition by one of our colleges in the worthy bestowal of an honorary degree. A college president, a native Indian, stands out the world over as a man of parts. With an evergrowing desire on the part of most of our Mission stations to do their best financially, for themselves, may we not conclude that lessons of self-support and of economy of operation through restricted Mission funds are by this time pretty thoroughly learned on our Mission fields?

The present day emphasis on the relative merits of other faiths with which our missionaries are constantly confronted is a subject which should be kept in mind as we present the matter of world-wide evangelism. While we recognize the excellences of teachings which have come through other religious leaders than Christ and through other religious textbooks than the Bible, we may set forth comparisons out of due proportions. It has been said that other faiths furnish a signboard. Christianity furnishes a living Guide. The blind do not read nor profit by a signboard. The living touch alone shall bring men to God.

The Field is the world. The seed is the Word of God. There are no copyrights upon divine truth or patents applied to the preaching of atoning Grace. It shall not be that America shall find itself in the place of a certain rich man whose ground brought forth plentifully, who tore down his barns and builded greater and said: "Soul, take thine ease. Thou hast much goods laid up for many years." It shall not be said that God through His needy children stands all day long with outstretched hand which no man regarded. Rather shall there be an ever-increasing understanding and mutual burden bearing of brethren in the family of an all-loving Father and in the Name of One all-sufficient Saviour.

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER,

JOHN R. EDWARDS,

Corresponding Secretaries.

EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON THE CHRISTIAN MISSION IN
AFRICA, LE ZOUTE, BELGIUM

September 14-21, 1926

Suggestions on Evangelism

The spirit of evangelism should permeate all the services of the missionary and the Church. The primary purpose of all missionary activity is to relate every aspect of African life to the Lord Jesus Christ. No moral standard for the African Christian which is content with anything lower than likeness to Christ is adequate. The forces which will make for the regeneration of Africa are spiritual.

The Conference would emphasize the need of the fullest possible knowledge of the vernacular of the people for a true approach to the African mind in presenting the Christian Gospel and in building up a Christian habit of life.

The Conference reaffirms the conviction that Africa will best be evangelized by her own children, and therefore to search out and train those whom God has called to this work is of the utmost importance. The careful supervision and guidance of these evangelists is essential.

1. The life of the African is essentially social and based on tribal conditions and customs. Therefore, everything that is good in the African's heritage should be conserved, enriched and ennobled by contact with the spirit of Christ. While the Church cannot sanction any custom which is evil, it should not condemn customs which are not incompatible with the Christian life. Customs whose accidents are evil but whose substance is valuable may be purified and used. Where in the light of more comprehensive knowledge a change of practice is suggested it should be made only with due care not to wound the feelings of the African Christian. In all questions regarding indigenous custom the counsel of mature, well-instructed African Christians should be sought; and care should be taken not to create artificial sins. It is our hope that the African Christians will build up a body of Christian custom, true to their genius, and covering the whole of their life.

2. This Conference is convinced that Christian society must be built on Christian family life, and that the ideal of the Christian family life can only be realized in monogamy.

3. The greatest care should be used in the exercise of discipline to maintain a high standard of conduct within the Church. But such discipline should make for edification and not for destruction. It is

the duty of the Church to shepherd those who have been disciplined so that they be not lost to the Christian faith.

Care should be taken for better cooperation in church discipline between neighboring Missions. When members or teachers who have been disciplined apply to be received into another communion information should always be sought from those who have put them under censure.

4. The Conference recommends that missionary societies provide full opportunity and time to African missionaries, by means of recognized courses at home and on the field, to study native languages, customs and religion, that they may make an effective approach to the African mind.

5. In each area where there is a considerable Mohammedan population provision should be made for special training in Islamics and in Arabic.

Education

I. The Christian Ideal of Education.

Many definitions of the aim of education are being offered to-day which the Conference could accept as true and valuable in themselves, as consistent with the religion it professes, and as peculiarly relevant to this age and the conditions existing in Africa; but all together these would form only a partial statement and come far short of the height and breadth of the Christian ideal of education. The members of the Conference see in Jesus Christ all the elements of human greatness meeting in the perfection of grace and truth. To have the mind of Christ is, in their estimation, the mark of maturity for any man. This Conference, therefore, regards Christlikeness as the supreme moral achievement, and to fashion character after the pattern of Christ is to them that definition of the aim of education which, traced out in all its implications, is felt by the consent of our whole nature to be at once the highest and the most comprehensive.

The following outline of recommendations and proposals is inspired and governed throughout by this faith and conviction.

II. Policy.

Inasmuch as native education in Africa is a cooperative undertaking in which governments, missions, natives and the non-official European community are all concerned, the Conference, while recognizing that conditions differ in various parts of the Continent, offers the following general recommendations regarding the distribution of educational effort at the present time:

1. The formulation and general direction of educational policy, the general administration of the educational system and the supervision of all educational institutions are among the proper functions of government.

To advise and assist the government in the functions mentioned above, and to secure cooperation among all the bodies concerned with native education, there should be established in each territory, as has

already been done in many cases, an Advisory Board of Education, on which government, missionaries, natives and the European non-official community are represented. Provision should be made for regular and special meetings of the Advisory Board.

2. While the right of government to inspect schools is acknowledged, inspectors of native schools should be competent educators, in sympathy with missionary effort, and able to speak one or more of the native languages current in their circuits.

3. To improve the work of existing schools and especially village schools, to relate the work of the schools closely with the needs of the community, and to promote the health and general well-being of the people, visiting teachers of the Jeanes¹ type, both men and women, should be appointed. These teachers should ordinarily be trained at a central institution controlled by a governing body on which missionaries are adequately represented. These visiting teachers should work under the direction of the Missions, or (in exceptional circumstances) under the government.

4. Under the particular conditions obtaining in Africa the special responsibility of Missions and of the native church seems to lie in the field of village, central village, intermediate and secondary schools and in particular in the training of teachers, and it is desirable that these branches of education should be entrusted to them so far as it is possible for them to undertake the work. In places where for any reason the Missions are unable to provide adequate education of this nature, or to maintain such education at a sufficiently high standard, it will be necessary for the government to provide this type of education also.

5. Higher and technical instruction such as that given in colleges and advanced industrial, agricultural and medical institutions should, under present conditions, ordinarily be conducted by the government through the agency of governing bodies on which missionaries are represented. This, however, should not prevent Missions or united groups of Missions from conducting such colleges and institutions, provided they conform to conditions laid down by the government.

6. The extent to which Missions can share in the task of education will depend upon the financial assistance provided by the government. Such provision should be made on bases to be determined in consultation with the Advisory Boards.

7. In cases where the government undertakes such school work as is ordinarily undertaken by Missions, the expenditure on the government schools and the grants paid to aided schools should be so adjusted as to secure for the latter equal opportunity of attaining the same standard of efficiency as is aimed at in schools under the direct control of government working under similar circumstances.

8. The funds for native education, apart from the missionary and church contribution, should, as a rule, be derived from the native tax or general revenue of the country, and the ideal to be aimed at is that

¹ See *Education in East Africa*.

the amount should be sufficient to put elementary education within the reach of all native children. In order to provide additional educational facilities, native chiefs or councils and other local governing bodies should be encouraged to supplement the amount of money derived from the native tax or general revenue. Such local contributions should ordinarily be expended in the districts in which they are raised.

III. Curriculum.

The curriculum of all types of schools should be drawn up with complete awareness of the life of the community. Character development based on religion should be the coloring of every educational activity. Hygiene and health should be emphasized, not only in the practice of the school and home but in the reading, writing and arithmetic of the school. Agriculture and industry should be taught in the classroom as well as practiced in the field and workshop. The building up of a sound home life should receive consideration in the school as well as be exemplified in the home, and the value of recreation should be taught by both practice and precept. The same principles should receive recognition in higher institutions where the curriculum should be based on the needs of the community in these matters, and should also include the study of citizenship, economic and industrial questions and cultural subjects.

If it be true that "the greatest importance must be attached to religious teaching and moral instruction" and that "both in schools and in training colleges they should be accorded an equal standing with secular subjects,"² it is essential that adequate provision should be made in government codes and curricula for sufficient time for religious instruction during school hours, and particularly for the training of the teacher to give such instruction.

IV. Education of Women and Girls.

In all these resolutions dealing with education we have had in view the absolute necessity of the education of women and girls being developed simultaneously and in full coordination with that of boys. This will involve among other things:

- (a) The gradual creation of an adequate staff of women inspectors of schools.
- (b) Mutual consultation in regard to program and curricula of boys' and girls' schools.
- (c) In some places a completely new emphasis upon the education of women and girls.

We therefore suggest that the International Missionary Council be asked to set up a commission or committee to help and advise those engaged in the education of women and girls.

² *Education Policy in British Tropical Africa*. Memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Advisory Committee on Native Education. Page 4.

V. The Medium of Instruction.

For educational and other reasons education should be conducted through the medium of the vernacular at least during the early stages of the school life of the child. In Africa, as well as in other parts of the world where there are very small language groups, it may not be possible to give full effect to this accepted principle and in such cases the language of a neighboring large group might, with advantage, be made the medium of instruction for the smaller, provided that it is acceptable to them. No attempt should, however, be made to impose upon larger language units any African so-called "lingua franca."

Instruction through the medium of the native language should be the rule for all subjects in the primary stages of instruction (extending ordinarily through the first three or four years of school life) and for some subjects throughout the whole school life of the child, attention being directed in the higher classes to the grammatical structure and the literature of the language.

In classes beyond the primary stages the teaching of a European language should be begun in order to enable the pupils to meet the situation arising from the rapidly increasing contacts with European civilizations, to profit by them, and on their part to make a full (African) contribution to the shaping of a developing society.

VI. Religious Education.

The need for giving to Africa an education which is based upon religion, and which in all its parts is infused with religion, is vital to the missionary cause. It is also one of the chief reasons why both governments and Missions are convinced that missionary cooperation is essential in the education of Africa. This being so, it is obvious that the missionary body must see to it that the religious instruction and practice of its schools is raised to the highest possible level of efficiency.

To this end we propose that the International Missionary Council shall set up an *ad hoc* commission whose task it shall be, in consultation with existing agencies, to survey the whole field of religious education in Africa, and to advise the various societies thereon.

In order that this body may at once turn its attention to those questions which are most exercising the minds of the missionary body in the matter of religious education we submit the following suggestions as a starting point for their deliberations:

1. We desire that a clear statement should be made concerning the aim of religious education, and that the missionary body should be assisted to discover wherein their present theory and practice of religious education succeeds or fails in the attainment of this aim.

2. If, as we expect, in the pursuance of this aim the content of our own religious education will be found to include (a) the transmission and development of religious knowledge, (b) the translation of such religious knowledge into ethical practice, and (c) its relation to wor-

ship, we ask that this commission shall include in its report reference to the following points:

- (a) The general technique of religious instruction.
- (b) Special problems related to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, naturally including among these the question of graded syllabuses and appropriate literature.
- (c) The methods through which theoretical instruction can be immediately and inevitably related to appropriate expression in the life of the individual and community.
- (d) The place of worship in the life of the school and the possibilities that exist for training in worship.

In all these matters we ask that the subjects may be reviewed not only from the standpoint of psychology and pedagogy, but also from that of sociology.

3. And believing as we do that although special classroom periods are essential in religious instruction, yet such periods of instruction will be of little value unless religion colors the whole curriculum, and not only the whole curriculum but the whole life and activity of the school, we ask for special study of the religious implications of the school as a community center and the kind of practice which is essential if these religious implications are to be made actual in the life and work of the school.

4. In all these suggestions we ask that the commission shall have very clearly in mind the problems of the little non-residential village schools as well as those of central schools, boarding schools and training institutions, and that the educational influences of the home may not be neglected.

5. We suggest further that help is needed not only in respect of the actual content of religious education under varying conditions, but also concerning the methods by which such training of missionaries and teachers can be devised and put into execution as shall secure that this content is preserved and such supervision on the field exercised as shall make improvement in the religious education on the lines suggested progressive and assured.

6. It is urged further that this commission shall conceive it to be part of its duty to set in motion forces which shall lead to the production of such literature, or the utilization of appropriate literature, if such exists, as shall be deemed by them to be necessary in the pursuance of the policy of religious education which they advise.

7. In the pursuance of the work of such a commission we deem it probable that any effective survey of religious education in Africa, still more any large change of policy in religious education in Africa, will involve the setting apart by the missionary body in each of the several principal areas in Africa some person or some group to undertake the specific task of studying the local problems of religious education and encouraging experiments in this field.

VII. Conclusion.

The Conference would conclude this statement as it began. All those measures which are here proposed—the willing and loyal co-operation with governments and all the agencies of a properly constituted society, the setting up of councils and boards, the drafting of codes and curricula, the establishment of schools and colleges, the appointment of supervisors and other educational officers, the relation of a village school to the activities of the rural community and the emphasis on instruction not in word only but in deed and truth, the training of teachers and the preparation of suitable textbooks—are nothing more, and nothing less, than means to one end, uniting Africa to the whole world of men.

“Until we all come unto the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a full-grown man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ, that we may be no longer children.”

Language and Literature

1. We record with thankfulness that as a result of missionary devotion and labor, there are now at least some portions of the Christian Scriptures in 243 African languages, and that in 190 of these there are other books.

2. We are, however, profoundly impressed with the inadequacy of existing vernacular literature for the needs of the African people. From the results of the recent survey it appears that in only 17 of the languages are there more than 25 books, and more than half of the African languages have less than five books each as their entire library.

3. The survey reveals the lack of any definite plan of production, and suggests the necessity for a selection of the more important languages in which literature should be developed.

4. For the most part the existing books are the work of foreigners and have the foreign outlook. African authorship has to be discovered and encouraged, and a greater mastery of African speech and thought attained by the foreign missionaries.

5. We are convinced that for the purposes of education and for the full development of the life of the Christian Church in Africa the use of the vernacular is essential, and therefore that the time has come for the Missions to set themselves to secure an immediate and rapid increase in the production of the literature urgently needed in African languages.

6. We thankfully welcome the establishment of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and we earnestly commend to all the Missions working in Africa and to the home Boards, the importance of heartily cooperating with it.

We believe that the Institute will be of far-reaching service to missionaries in helping (a) to solve linguistic problems, (b) to remedy and to prevent expensive mistakes in the choice of orthography, (c) to prepare school textbooks adapted to the needs and conditions of African

life, (d) to promote a better understanding of the distinctive character and contribution of African peoples, (e) to bring about an increasingly sympathetic attitude on the part of governments towards African vernaculars, and towards the valuable elements in the African heritage.

7. We urge the Missions to consider without delay what is the minimum program of publication needed in their own language areas. We recommend the cooperative preparation and publication of literature wherever possible, and suggest that the following items are so sure to find their place in the minimum program that the preparation of manuscripts along these lines should be at once undertaken. To secure the widest possible usefulness of such works we recommend that copies of the manuscripts in English or French should be circulated in the different language areas and so made available as basic texts for translation, adaptation or suggestion.

- A. Graded Readers, including African fables and folk-lore.
 - Graded Nature Talks.
 - Graded textbooks in Geography.
 - Graded textbooks in Biography and History.
 - Graded textbooks in Arithmetic.
 - Handbooks on Hygiene, First-aid and Nursing.
 - Handbook on Agriculture.
 - Handbook on Child-Welfare and Mother-Craft.
- B. Graded Bible Lessons and Stories.
 - Books on Christian Conduct and Fellowship.
 - The Christian Ideal of Marriage and the Home.
 - Why I am a Christian.
 - The Bible and How It Has Come to Us.
 - Bible Dictionary and Helps to Bible Study.
 - Single Volume Commentaries.
- C. Books for Advanced Readers.

In addition we urge the educational and evangelistic importance of pictures and recommend the preparation and cooperative publication of pictures suitable for African school, family, community and church life.

8. We strongly advise the establishment and strengthening of periodicals in African languages, and that these should include a section specially devoted to the interests of African women.

9. We specially recommend the preparation of a suitable book with reference to the life of the African women, bearing upon all the different aspects of the home, and we request the Committee for Christian Literature of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain to consider this matter with a view to the production of such a manuscript, which might be made available for translation into the various African languages.

10. The permeation by Islam of many parts of the continent of Africa calls for a simple literature to give to the African Church

information upon Islam, and inspiration and guidance for her task of evangelizing Moslems. We appeal to the Central Committee for Christian Literature for Moslems to inquire into the type of literature that may best serve the African Church in this respect, to request some one acquainted with the impact of Islam on animistic people to prepare a handbook for the instruction of Christian leaders on the origin and character of Islam and how it differs from Christian teaching, and to submit suggestions and other basic texts to the Christian Literature Committees working for the areas concerned.

11. It is confidently hoped that in the production of the books in Section A, of resolution 7, the cooperation of governments and of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures will be available. We, however, remind the Missions and churches of Africa that this will not release them from their obligation to provide the Christian literature which Africa needs.

12. We urge the International Missionary Council to bring before the Boards and their Missions the necessity of strengthening and perfecting the cooperative organizations both in Africa and at the home base for promoting Christian literature. No one Mission nor church, nor any one provincial group can be expected to produce at an early date all that is required for all the schools and Christian communities within its area. The task can be accomplished only by wide cooperative effort, sustained with enthusiasm. No missionary expenditure will in most areas be more remunerative than that which is devoted to a wisely directed scheme of cooperative publishing of African Christian literature within the next decade.

13. We urge upon the mission Boards that African Christian literature demands a regular assignment in the budget of any Mission that seeks to fulfill its task completely, and the seeking out and setting apart for the task of authorship of workers, foreign and African, with literary aptitudes.

14. We recommend the Literature Committees in North America and Europe to consider the joint appointment and support of a full-time officer or organizer of African Christian literature.

15. We call the attention of the mission Boards to the essential necessity of new missionaries having an introduction to phonetics and the principles of African language study before going to their mission field.

Economic Questions

1. Land.

Missionary experience is unanimous in emphasizing that the question of land holds a central place in the consciousness of the African peoples and that consequently guarantees to the native peoples that the tenure of their lands is absolutely secure are essential to ensure peace and good will among all native communities and must be the basis of all endeavors to promote native welfare.

It is therefore urged that all native lands should be (a) clearly

delimited and (b) protected by title deeds or vested in a trust providing a security not less valid in law than that under which non-natives hold titles.

It is further urged that it is of great importance for the well-being and development of native life that sufficient land should be secured to the native community to afford it adequate opportunity for economic cultivation and for stock breeding and other forms of agricultural or pastoral pursuits suitable to the locality.

2. Labor.

It is recognized, not only by missionaries but by administrators that the future of the continent of Africa is bound up with the moral, physical and intellectual development of the African peoples.

Having reviewed the conditions prevailing in different parts of the continent, the Conference is convinced that in many localities the rapidly increasing demands for native labor arising out of industrial enterprises may prejudice the healthy growth of native communities cultivating their own lands under tribal conditions. Such native communities provide the necessary basis for the evolution of a healthy African society, and are the only reservoir from which a supply of labor for economic development can be assured. When the demands for laborers for work outside native areas, and especially for work at a distance are excessive, tribal life is subjected to a severe strain. The absence of adult males may reduce the amount of land under cultivation, with consequent shortage of food and undernourishment of the population, place undue burdens on the women and children, lead to the weakening of moral restraints and the spread of immorality, thereby affecting the birth rate, give rise to a spirit of restlessness and diminish the influence of tribal discipline. All these factors tend towards the disintegration of native society. Economic considerations, therefore, no less than Christian and humanitarian interest in the welfare of the native peoples, require that the whole question of the effect upon native life of the labor demands for work at a distance from home, should be made the subject of careful inquiry by competent authorities.

The Conference heartily welcomes the action of the International Labor Office in establishing a commission of experts, whose advice may be sought in regard to questions affecting native labor, including all forms of forced labor and the conditions regulating the recruitment and protection of workers under contract and industrial conditions generally.

The Conference is deeply convinced that compulsory or forced labor for private enterprises is inadmissible in any circumstances. It is also resolutely opposed to all forced labor for public purposes, the only exceptions being (a) when such compulsion is the only means of combating epidemics and floods and of dealing with similar national emergencies, and (b) reasonable communal labor in accordance with native law and custom.

Health and Native Welfare

It is the conviction of this Conference that the problems of health and population are basic in any plan for the sound development of Africans and Africa. In view of this conviction the Conference deems it of the utmost importance that mission societies and missionaries shall have a clear understanding of their responsibility in health ministry to the Africans.

1. Recognizing that the health of any people is ultimately dependent on education along sound lines, we would draw attention to the fact that the necessary machinery already exists whereby the teaching and practice of the laws of hygiene and personal cleanliness can be carried out, and we would stress the importance of utilizing such machinery. We refer especially to village schools, which exist in most areas, and where health education on the simplest lines can be imparted as an integral part of the daily curriculum.

Among the subjects which we deem to be of primary importance we include education in housing, food, personal and moral hygiene, general sanitary habits and simple measures against existing diseases.

All teaching should be of a simple, practical nature, and wherever possible, illustrated by object lessons intimately connected with village life.

It is obvious that education along these lines can be carried to a further stage at the centers of higher education; but we would stress the point that all teaching should be essentially practical. It should be found possible to include in such teaching the elements of mother-craft, first aid, and responsibility towards the sick.

- (a) From the above suggestions it follows that native teachers for village schools will themselves have to be trained in the above subjects, and such training must be an integral part of the education they receive at the normal schools.
- (b) If health education is to be carried out along these lines it will be necessary to survey existing local conditions, and among other measures to provide simple primers in the vernacular dealing with the subjects taught. A start has already been made in this direction, and it has been found to be of great assistance in several countries to publish simple health tracts in the vernacular for free distribution.
- (c) We would draw the attention of mission Boards to the vital necessity of establishing maternity and infant welfare centers along with other general health measures. This ought to be possible in any district where there is a hospital in existence, or where a maternity training school can be established.

2. We recommend that the International Missionary Council be requested to consult with the missionary Boards regarding the desirability of establishing an international advisory board, whose general task it shall be to survey the whole field of medical missionary work

in Africa, and assist the cooperation of medical missions with government, with various philanthropic and scientific agencies, and with the League of Nations, in the campaign against disease. We would suggest sleeping sickness, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and helminthiasis as especially requiring attention. Another point would be the training of an African medical staff.

- (a) In the survey of the field of medical mission work in Africa such an advisory body would correspond with representatives of the various mission areas with a view to collecting information as complete as possible concerning all factors bearing upon the health of the native population.
- (b) We believe that the need for medical and welfare workers in Africa must be met from among the African peoples. In most large areas of the continent definite efforts have been made to train such workers, frequently with a large measure of success both by governments and Missions. Building upon these foundations already made in established institutions, efforts should now be put forth to increase as rapidly as possible the number of trained African workers of all types, looking to the provision in the near future of institutions capable of giving a complete medical training. In the establishment of such medical schools government and inter-Mission cooperation should be sought.

3. In regard to the entire program of the promotion of health this Conference wishes to assure the various governments that they can count upon the missionary Societies rendering all possible assistance to governments in the forwarding of any particular measures of public health which it is desirable should be carried out.

The Training of Women Missionaries

The Conference endorses the following resolutions submitted to it by the women members of the Conference:

The women members of the International Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa, meeting in Le Zoute, realize that work among African women has advanced to such a point that in order to conserve the remarkable results already achieved there is more than ever an urgent need for special attention to be given to the training of new women missionaries. A sympathetic approach to the life of African women depends upon understanding and insight which can only be built upon knowledge. The mystery and dread expressed in tabus and reflecting fear can best be penetrated by the well-informed missionary.

The women of the Conference ask that more emphasis be put by all missionary Boards and Agencies upon training for missionary service, and that time be allowed for the study of phonetics and the principles of language, manners, customs and religion before going to the field, as well as on furlough.

Racial Problems in South Africa

The Conference desires to express its profound sympathy with the people of South Africa, both white and black, in the racial problems with which they are called to deal. It realizes that the problem of relations between different races, which is one of the world problems of the twentieth century, presents itself in South Africa in an exceptionally difficult and acute form. The Conference believes that only in the teaching and spirit of Jesus Christ can a true solution be found for racial adjustments, and that this teaching requires us to desire and seek for all the fullest opportunity for growth and progress. The Conference is convinced that the welfare and prosperity of every community is inseparably bound up with the welfare and advancement of all its parts. The Conference desires to assure the Christian churches of South Africa of its deep interest in their endeavors to discover how the Christian spirit may express itself in relation to the racial problems of that country, and of its prayers for the success of these endeavors. It cherishes the hope and confidence that the Christian mind of South Africa will out of the reality, greatness and acuteness of the difficulties be able to make a contribution of special value towards the improvement of the relations between the black and white races throughout the world, which is the concern of the whole Church of Christ.

American Negroes and Africa

I. Findings as to Facts.

1. There are no legislative restrictions specifically directed against the American Negro, but most African governments are opposed to, or place difficulties in the way of, the sending of American Negroes to Africa.

2. Opposition to the sending of American Negroes to Africa is due mainly to three factors:

- (a) The unrest caused by certain movements believed to be dangerous to order and government and to be encouraged from America.
- (b) The antagonism to government in past years of certain American Negroes in Africa resulting in serious disturbances in some cases.
- (c) The failure of certain American Negroes in Africa in past years.

3. Owing to the effect of one or more of the reasons above named, most African missionaries consulted do not think the present time auspicious for pressing upon government such a general change in policy as would mean the sending of a large number of American Negroes to Africa in the immediate future, although strongly believing that efforts should be made to increase gradually the number of such missionaries.

4. There are at present working in various parts of Africa American Negroes of the highest character and great usefulness, whose fine spirit and devoted work will in the course of a few years greatly increase the respect in which American Negro missionaries are held, and make easier the securing of permission for the entrance of additional missionaries.

5. There is a natural and laudable desire on the part of a large number of American missionary societies, both white and Negro, to send additional American Negroes as missionaries to Africa—thereby giving the educated Negro an outlet for his zeal to render unselfish service, and aiding in a natural and important way the cause of African evangelization, education and general welfare.

II. Recommendations.

In view of the above findings the Conference adopts the following resolutions:

1. That the Negroes of America should be permitted by governments, and encouraged by missionary societies, to play an important part in the evangelization, medical service and education of Africa, and that the number of their missionaries should be increased as qualified candidates are available for needed work, and as their representatives already in the field still further succeed in gaining for their people and their societies that public confidence which is essential.

2. That every practicable form of assistance should be given in the spirit of Christian fellowship, as to colleagues of the same missionary status, by white missionaries to qualified American Negroes working in Africa, and that the same spirit of cooperation should be expected by white missionaries from American Negro missionaries.

3. That governments should be supported in requiring that American Negroes wishing to enter Africa for missionary purposes should go out under the auspices of responsible societies of recognized and well-established standing; and that owing to the difficult and delicate inter-racial situation in Africa, exceptional care should be used in the selection of men and women of strength of character and a fine spirit of cooperation able to meet the same tests as white missionaries.

4. That in the interest of comity and cooperation American Negro missionary societies not now represented in Africa should work as far as possible through well-established Societies already in Africa, and that, in accordance with the general rules of missionary procedure, they should give special attention to unevangelized districts.

5. That when missionary Societies of established reputation are unable to secure the admission to Africa of American Negroes needed for important work and qualified to perform it, the matter may properly be taken up with the International Missionary Council for the use of its friendly offices.

6. In adopting these resolutions the Conference recognizes that the above recommendations are not an ideal or a complete solution of

the problem under consideration, but believes that they represent the "next steps" which may be wisely taken, and that they should, in the providence of God, gradually bring about a highly significant and important contribution by the Negroes of America to their distant kindred in Africa.

Transmission of Resolutions

The Conference requests the officers of the I. M. C. to take the following actions in regard to the resolutions of the Conference.

1. To transmit the resolutions to the Missionary Conferences in Africa with the request that the Conference in each area will at its next meeting or at a special meeting review the conclusions reached at Le Zoute and report to the International Missionary Council how far local missionary opinion is in agreement with the resolutions and, in so far as it is in agreement, what steps can be taken in the area in question to give effect to the resolutions.

2. To transmit the resolutions of the Conference to the national missionary organizations in the home countries with the following suggestions:

- a. That the resolutions, with such comments and explanations as may be thought necessary, be brought to the attention of the Boards and Societies for their consideration and for such action as they may deem appropriate.
- b. That consideration be given to the best means of securing the widest publicity for the report of the Conference.
- c. That the Boards be asked to consider the desirability of placing copies of the report in the hands of all their missionaries.
- d. That the Boards be asked to consider the means of bringing the needs and opportunities in Africa, as revealed at the Conference, before the home Church in such a way as to enlist a larger response in the offering of prayer, service and gifts.
- e. That special consideration be given to the means by which the enlarged conception of the Christian Mission in Africa reached at the Conference may be used to enlist the sympathy and service of those who are not yet committed to the missionary cause, and to appeal to the adventurous spirit of the younger generation.

3. To bring to the attention of the Governments in Africa, in the ways that seem most appropriate, the resolutions of the Conference, dealing with health and native welfare, education, literature and languages, and economic questions affecting native well-being.

CHINA

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China, September 4, 1847. Rev. James W. Bashford was elected a Bishop in 1904 and assigned to residence in Peking. He died in 1919. Rev. Wilson S. Lewis was elected a Bishop in 1908 and assigned to residence in Foochow. He died in 1921. Rev. L. J. Birney and Rev. F. T. Keeney were elected Bishops in 1920 and assigned respectively to residence in Shanghai and Foochow. In 1924, Rev. G. R. Grose and Rev. W. E. Brown were elected Bishops and assigned respectively to residence in Peking and Foochow, Bishop Keeney returning to the United States.

The ten Conferences in China are grouped in Episcopal Areas as follows:

Foochow: Bishop Brown—Foochow Conference, Hinghwa Conference, South Fukien Conference, Yenping Conference.

Peking: Bishop Grose—North China Conference, Chengtu West China Conference, Chungking West China Conference, Shantung Conference.

Shanghai: Bishop Birney—Central China Conference, Kiangsi Conference.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Compiled by Frank T. Cartright

General Background

War—There is no better illustration of the kaleidoscopic changes in the political situation than to mention conditions under which the Annual Conference of 1926 met. During the administering of the holy communion there was the sound of rifle fire from the streets nearby and the occasional louder report of a hand grenade. When the men gathered for that first session, the city of Foochow was under the flag of the Peking government. During the day there was fear, confusion, fighting. By evening, the blue flag with the white sun was hanging everywhere and Foochow was a city belonging to the Kuomintang (Canton) government. All year there has been agitation. During the latter half of the year there were movements of troops over the province, throwing all other work into confusion.

Drought—This year, too, Foochow Conference has been held in the grip of a drought, one more widespread and severe than is remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Actual starvation faced many of the people, want was the portion of thousands. Hundreds of children, mostly girls, were sold in the famine areas. This could not be of any other than an adverse influence on church work.

Currency—Coupled with these troubles was the depreciation in value of the "small money," the subsidiary silver coins. These are minted by whatever military chief happens to be in control at the time, and in recent years each one has tried to put an even smaller amount of silver into the alloy. As a result, the coins depreciated in actual purchasing value and, in the sections of the Conference where this money is the main currency, the people and the Church suffered by this form of semi-legal extortion.

Travel—The exodus to countries outside China, notably the Straits Settlement, has continued. This has drained some counties of their most virile, progressive men. One missionary reports that "as soon as a family has a little

money it is used to travel from the bandit harried regions."

Banditry—Bandits have been rampant all year. The activities of the soldiers in Kutien, where more than two hundred bandits and suspects were beheaded, quieted that county appreciably, but early in this year these same soldiers led by their dreaded commander turned bandit and did great damage. With the regular soldiers busy with anti-Cantonese fighting, the bandits had a free hand. Many of these bandits, most of them in fact, have now been absorbed into the victorious Kuomintang army. We will see whether such leopards can change their spots.

Anti-Christian Movement—Not the least powerful influence has been the anti-Christian movement. Primarily directed against Christian education, it has been carried on quite vigorously through writing, posters, and occasional efforts at intimidation. In the larger centers it has been most effective, but its effects have also been felt in remoter places. Very little of actual effect can be shown save along psychological lines. Some of the Chinese say that the "kung-ke" is bad, that is, the general atmosphere.

Educational Work

Village Day Schools—The ill effects of the drastic cuts in appropriations are very visible. By extra efforts on the part of the missionaries, the money received from America was kept at the same level as last year, but the teachers were laboring most of the year under the fear that there might be a fifteen or twenty per cent cut when the final quarter's salaries were to be paid.

Despite this, and the unfavorable conditions for school work, the enrollment in the village schools was about the same as last year. Institutes were held in several sections and during the early summer there was a special school for teachers, both men and women, of all denominations.

Teachers of these village day schools

form the nucleus of the teaching staff which many teachers have utilized for Popular Education Schools. These are either night schools or held during the vacation weeks, and are planned for illiterate adults or for boys who have had no opportunities at school. The work is voluntary and has called many to its service.

At Binghuga, in the Binghu District, there has been special success. There are more than fifty enrolled and this number is twice the attendance at a government school across the street, where the students pay no tuition at all and receive their books and supplies free of charge. Some gardening has been added to the curriculum in the effort to tie school work to the life-work of the students.

Junior Middle Schools—The one at Foochow has been entirely under Chinese control this year and has carried on about as before. At the Cline Memorial School in Mintsing there have been ninety boys enrolled and in addition to their regular work, with its special emphasis upon music, the boys have literally "removed a mountain." There was quite a hill where a playground should have been and Mr. Eyestone arranged that the boys should do the manual work of leveling this, thus helping the school and earning part of their school expenses.

From Kutien comes the statement that "the report of a school in China these days is more likely to read like a report of a wrecking crew," and the missionary wrote feelingly because there were strikes and walk-outs and agitations among the students through much of the year. The institution weathered the storm and has an encouraging enrollment.

In Lungtien, located in the famine region, the reduced appropriations have had nearly disastrous effects. "We have reduced the amount given the boys to eat until we dare not cut down any more—and still it costs more than double what it did two or three years ago." But they still carry on.

The Ming-ngie school in Futsing is embarrassed at the attendance and the Chinese have high hopes that the promised building will soon be forthcoming. One is certainly not enough.

On Bingtang Island, where the cut

in appropriation forced a co-educational plan upon the boys' and girls' schools, which fortunately were located fairly close together, the results are so good that the teachers plan to continue such classes even in the hoped-for day when Methodist missionary giving strikes the up-grade.

There are three or four other schools in Foochow City which are carrying one or more years of Junior Middle School work in connection with the Primary curriculum.

Union Normal and Middle School—During the brief life of this school, so far, there have been forty-one graduates. Of these, seven have entered the theological school to prepare for the ministry, two have gone on to college, and all the rest are teaching in our Church schools. The majority of the students do some manual work. This is carried on in order to break down the traditional attitude in China that such work is beneath a scholar's dignity and also to help the boys earn part of their school expenses. Work has been begun on the new buildings, funds for which have been provided by the American Board Mission, and if the upset in government does not prevent such activity it is expected that they will be ready for use within a year.

Anglo-Chinese College—Following the hectic strikes and agitations of 1924, this school has had a steady growth in enrollment and has gained additional prestige. The new buildings, projected and started before the recent agitations against Christian education, have now been completed, and there are hopes that the Senior High School can be moved there for the opening of next term.

Union Theological School—Due to the financial difficulties and to the change in entrance requirements, the enrollment is now the lowest it has ever been. Some faculty changes have been made and the Rev. H. W. Worley, our Methodist representative on the faculty, elected president; so there are hopes for better days ahead. From the president's report is quoted, "We are making real advance in giving the students a chance to learn by doing. Two of the seniors have been given regular appointments by the district superintendents. The work on their circuits

has been correlated with and made a part of the curriculum. This is done under close supervision of the faculty, and problems are discussed as they arise."

Fukien Christian University—"This year there does not seem to be the least vestige of anti-Christian or anti-foreign feeling, and the students are sympathetic and responsive to the Christian program. There are three voluntary Bible classes which are well attended. My own class (Editor's note. This report is written by President John Gowdy) has an average attendance of fifteen. There are fifteen probationers and there is an average attendance of eleven. Three groups of students and teachers go out to preach in nearby villages every Sunday. In addition, a Sunday School for village children and a preaching service in the vernacular are conducted by the students. Among the student body we have a Student Volunteer Band of fifteen. It has seemed to me that more than ever before the University is meeting the purpose for which it was founded."

From a material point of view there has been progress. Two faculty residences have been completed and another one begun. The Jones Memorial Hall, a science building of latest and best design, has been erected to the memory of the University's late president, Edwin C. Jones.

Construction of Buildings—Up until a handful of years ago, when new buildings were planned and built, some evangelist, teacher, doctor had to give months of his time to this type of activity, doing work for which he was not trained, at the expense of the work for which he was fitted.

Ten years ago, two engineers and professional builders were sent to Foochow as regular members of the missionary staff. By establishing a technical department, called for the sake of convenience the Fukien Construction Bureau, these two with three others who have since been added, have revolutionized the building projects, not only in this Conference but also in Yenping, where one of the five is stationed. The first missionary engineer sent here, E. F. Black, has been associated with the Board in America for some years, unable to remain on the field for family health reasons.

It is figured that 26 man-years of missionary time have been expended in putting up 135 buildings, whose total cost has been \$1,350,000 Mexican. If the work had been done in the old fashioned way, with each missionary expected to do his own building, it would have taken no less than 675 man-years; besides which, most of the work could not have been done at all, because modern substantial, permanent buildings cannot be erected by rule-of-thumb methods.

Such buildings as those of the boys' school in Kutien and Futsing and Mintsing, the fine and modern hospital of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Futsing, the new plant of the Anglo-Chinese College, the later buildings of the University, and the superb plant of the Union Kindergarten Training School, are evidences of what the decade has seen done. In addition, there have been more than a hundred residences, churches, and other school buildings. The present staff consists of Paul P. Wiant, R. H. Steininger, C. F. Taylor, and Willis C. Barrett, all missionaries.

Medical Work

At Mintsing, the dispensary conducted by Dr. Su continues to draw many patients (2,079), although lack of funds has prevented the fitting out of the new building.

On Bingtang Island, the land has now been bought and enclosed for the construction of another dispensary building, funds for which are nearly all in hand.

Wiley General Hospital has had another good year. More patients have been treated than during any previous year. A branch dispensary has been opened at 18th Township with Dr. Susie Ding in charge. She left an easier life at the hospital in order to carry healing out to her people. Miss Serene Loland has brought the nursing up to a high standard. As proof of this can be cited the granting of a certificate of registration by the National Association of Nurses.

In Foochow, there has been carried on a general program of medical work and education in hygiene, although the Methodists have as yet no hospital for men. Dr. T. H. Coole has given much time during the year to the preliminary

work of organizing the projected Union Hospital, which it is hoped will draw together the American Board, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Board of Foreign Mission medical work into one closely knit unit. Actual union will, it is hoped, be consummated during 1927.

Evangelistic Work

No detailed reports from the districts will be given here. It is enough to say that on each of the ten, there were this year one or more special handicaps—banditry, fighting, between Northerners and Southerners, drought, excessive taxes, inroads of the "True Jesus Sect," opposition by the anti-Christian Movement—and yet from every district comes word of advance.

This was probably due to the increased emphasis laid upon intensive spiritual work for those already enrolled as Christians. Bible conferences, "retreats" for meditation and prayer, and evangelistic meetings on the various circuits, these methods were all used.

Special Items—Some items of special interest are reported. In the Futsing field, the region hardest hit by the drought and famine, the women raised more than \$400 Mex. in their mite-boxes for the home missionary project up in Yung-an. On the Mint-sing South District, the work of religious education is being stressed and they report 29 Sunday schools with 161 teachers and 2,368 scholars. In Foochow, the "Heavenly Peace" church reached high water mark in self-support, the Chinese members alone contributing this year \$3,013 Mex. They had enough for their own budget with an expensive, foreign-educated preacher and for considerable philanthropic work besides. When the district superintendent organized a small gospel team to go up on the Duai-hu plateau where there was formerly a circuit but where, since the heavy cut of two years ago, no teacher or preacher has been stationed, they found the people still eager to hear, found two small groups

that had been holding weekly meetings for Bible reading and prayer, and during five days of meetings had the privilege of leading more than sixty men and boys to Christ. There is still no money for a preacher's salary, but the district superintendent is planning to ask the churches of the district to take a special offering, even though they are not yet self-supporting themselves, to make Duai-hu a true piece of local missionary enterprise.

Missionary Personnel

Rev E. Pearce Hayes and family, Hugh Morgan and family, and Miss Hazel Buckles have gone to the United States on furlough, the last named resigning in order to get married. Rev. H. V. Lacy and family returned to the field in early autumn and Rev. F. C. Havighurst and family just before Christmas. Rev. W. S. Bissonnette has also returned to China, leaving his family in the United States for the present. Because of the cut in appropriation, the traveling expenses of all these were raised by their own exertions or those of their friends. Miss Esther Cooper, a member of the faculty of the Anglo-Chinese College, is also in this class. Because of the difficulties of doing outside evangelistic work in the Yenping Conference while bandits are so active, the Bishop has temporarily transferred Rev. Harry R. Caldwell and family to work in this Conference.

"Forward March"

Old missionaries say that there has been no year in their memory when the difficulties of doing Christian work were so many or so great. And yet the work has been done. There has even been progress noted along many, possibly most, lines. Pessimists say that next year will be harder still. But the sentiment of missionaries and Chinese alike seems to be, "Close in the ranks. Faces front. Forward march." That sounds like the will of the Son of God, too.

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Reported by W. B. Cole

Political Conditions

The question uppermost in the minds of the people is unjust taxation and how to meet it. The people are taxed both by the government officials and by the bandits. A multitude of taxes have been improvised by the officials in order that they may have plenty themselves and in many cases enrich themselves. The great curse of poppy cultivation, resulting in the immoral opium traffic and the marked increase of the use of opium, is forced upon the people for the revenue it brings to the government. In the same way gambling has official promotion.

During the past year the government has carried on a relentless prosecution of banditry. In Putien county the commanding officer formed a scheme to rid the county of bandits. Under pretense of taking them into the regular army they were gathered on the same day into two groups in different sections of the county and at given signals, rifle and machine gun fire turned upon them. Several hundred were mown down and the main bands broken up. All but one or two of the prominent brigand chieftains in Putien county have perished in one way or another during the past year. In Sienyu county more than a hundred brigands have been captured and shot or beheaded. Some were frightfully tortured. Two were crucified outside the west gate of Sienyu City. Others were put on racks and hauled through the city for all to see. Slabs of iron were heated red hot and laid on the bare backs of others. The limbs of another were chopped off with the executioner's axe. Notwithstanding these harsh measures, banditry has not decreased. The big bands were broken up but robbing at the hands of small groups has gone on unabated. Robberies take place with daring under the very walls of the garrisoned cities. Our Sienyu preachers on their way home from the Conference session were robbed of their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothing, which each one carried in a small bundle, as they walked along the road. Such condi-

tions as we have witnessed during the past year naturally tend to cast a deadening effect on the general moral tone of the country and to make our work all the more difficult.

A Testing Period in the Church

During the year, four elders of the Conference were lost by death. Two of them were district superintendents. One died at the very beginning of the year. This left the work without adequate supervision.

The statistics show that there is a loss for the Conference of 612 members and probationers. There has also been a decline in pastoral support of \$500. With the slump in appropriations fewer preachers have been appointed and wherever a place is left without a resident preacher, there is a falling off of the local subscriptions. The curtailment of funds from the appropriations has had the effect of discouraging both members and workers.

During the past, the Church has had considerable influence with the government and has helped to get wrongs righted, wrongs that were bringing oppression upon our people. For the past year or two this influence has been waning. This, together with other discouragements, have caused many who have only been loosely attached to the Church to fall away. They are not able to stand the testing of adversity.

The workers are underpaid for the most part. This, together with their witnessing the present trend of affairs, tends to discouragement. It is decidedly a time of testing in the Church and the indications are that the end is not yet and that we may expect further decline.

Encouraging Signs

We are confident that the testing is going to work out for the benefit of the Church. We are bound to lose more members but we are going to have a stronger Church, spiritually. While some of the members and workers are weakening under the trial, many others are standing out with courage and sacrifice.

In the midst of these difficulties the Sienyu West district launched a movement for entire ministerial self-support. They have made considerable progress towards a fund which they hope to increase, until the income from it will be sufficient to replace the amount now granted from the appropriations for evangelistic work.

Two church building projects on the Sienyu East district reveal the vitality of the membership. For some time "White Lake" membership has been asking for a subsidy in order to build a church. They even went ahead and cut enough stone for the front of their proposed church building. When they were told that there were no funds available for buildings and were given a plan reduced to meet the amount of their local subscriptions, they met, looked the plan over and then went out to raise their subscriptions by sacrifice, so that they could enlarge the plans and build a church which according to their ideas would be worthy of the name. At a second point on the same district the church members subscribed enough to put up a church auditorium, which they are now proceeding to do, and they are asking the Board to provide money for the parsonage. In their giving, these two churches show that they are deeply enough attached to make big sacrifices for the work. We are sure that this is an indication of an underlying strain running throughout the entire Church.

The Educational Drift

School management, these days, presents very trying problems. The nationalistic spirit is demanding government regulation of our schools. Anti-Christian elements are worming their way into the demands that are being made and our students are coming

under adverse influences. It remains yet to be seen what the final outcome will be. Already it has been necessary to make severe reductions in the number of schools owing to the curtailment of funds.

The government, itself, is doing little at present to care for the education of China's youth in this section. However, there is considerable activity in the country resulting in the establishment of what may be termed community schools. These are sometimes called government schools but they are usually supported by local or community funds. The number of such schools is on the increase. With the reduction in the number of our own schools and the increase of these other schools, it is hoped to provide religious instruction in them, if possible. Considerable is being done in the primary schools under the name of Boys' Club Work. Our policy is to develop workers and push this type of work in the future. Already a number of young men are being sent out to chosen centers from which to work and establish clubs in the surrounding schools.

Our Future Policy

Noting the various trends as outlined above, the Conference has set for its program for the coming year a renewed emphasis upon evangelistic preaching in every nook and corner of the territory as the most effective means of building up the Church. An earnest call has been given to all workers to put emphasis upon this old established means of building up a vital spiritual membership. In the second place, we are to emphasize teaching and training our present membership and those who will be added to their numbers by the evangelistic efforts. By these two methods we hope to advance.

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

Reported by J. W. Hawley

The "Silver Lining"

Would that a spirit of prophecy might be given the writer, so that a more optimistic report might be made: or that longer range eyes be granted us so that we might see the "silver lining" that we believe is in the clouds! True

it is that disappointments, discouragements and difficulties in endless procession make clouds about us which we hope may prove to be like the "pillar of cloud" that went before the Israelites, giving light to them, but confusion to their enemies.

Conference Session

The session held at Yungchun, October 7 to 11, was our first meeting as an Annual Conference. The coat of an Annual Conference does not fit much differently from that of a Mission Conference, though there is a satisfaction in knowing that one has reached his majority. There was an entering class of two men: three men completed their second year's studies and were ordained Deacons, thus making our Conference membership twenty-eight. Four other men completed their fourth year's studies and were ordained Elders. There are now six men on trial, two in first year and four in second.

Local Conditions

Little, if any, use is it to recite again all the discouraging facts of political, economic and social life as we see them every day, both within and without the Church. The constantly increasing number and strength of the militarists and bandits all over China is hastening at an alarming rate the disintegration of the country. The disintegration is reflected very plainly in our Conference reports this year.

Membership

The district reports this year show a net decrease of total membership of over 15 per cent from last year's figures. This loss, however, should have been shared with last year's report, as many of the pastors hesitated to strike off names of members gone abroad, but this year a little "clean up" was made on the records with the above result. The constant exodus of the population from this region to more peaceful lands will continue so long as intolerable conditions prevail here.

Ministerial Support

Again this year, as in 1925, we ran behind in our district budgets in our efforts to carry the work without cutting seriously into the ranks of the workers. Bishop Brown generously provided \$500 Mex. from special funds to help the debt, and the district missionaries assumed the balance as personal burdens, so that the preachers received their full salaries for 1926. This is the second year on this plan,

and after frank discussion between district superintendents, preachers and missionaries, it was decided that it would be unwise to attempt it again for another year. The matter was laid before the preachers for their consideration, and they decided, rather than to cut out workers for next year, they would all assume, on a pro-rata basis, whatever deficit there might be next year.

The reports show a falling off of almost 5 per cent in pastoral support over 1925 figures. This year's giving, however, shows a per-capita membership contribution to pastoral support of \$2.60 Mex. A compilation of the 1925 figures for the other conferences in China, on the same basis, shows that South Fukien stands at the head of the list in per capita giving for pastoral support; the second highest conference being \$1.99, while the lowest was only \$.47. A further analysis of the figures of South Fukien for this year shows that the circuits are paying, on a Conference-wide average, more than eighty per cent of the preachers' salaries, the bulk of the funds from the Board of Foreign Missions going to meet district superintendents' salaries and travel, and the moving expenses of the preachers. In face of the terrible conditions amid which our people are living, the above figures speak well for the loyalty and steadfastness of these members who are still holding fast.

Educational Work

The educational reports of this year show a falling off of over 12 per cent in number of pupils, and a still more grievous slump of 28 per cent in receipts from fees, tuition, and other items. Four fewer day schools were maintained than last year. The decrease in students and receipts is due partly to the general disintegration of the country, and partly due to the anti-Christian movement, as well as to the increasing number and aggressiveness of the government schools. Our only school in which a shrinkage of enrollment is not recorded is the kindergarten, and this may be due to the fact that no tuition is here charged. The other schools show large decreases.

With Mr. Jett home on furlough, the Bible School, of which he was in charge,

has been made a part of the Hardy Boys' School, for administration purposes and economy of teachers. One boy graduates this year from the Bible course, and he has been engaged as a teacher in our Tatien Boys' School. There are eight Bible School students this term, and with the present outlook of shrinkage in all phases of the work, we shall not take in many more such students, for there will be no place for them to work on graduation.

The "Poor Children's School," which is entirely Chinese administered and financed, is progressing. The enterprising young manager of the school, the Rev. Lim Khe Jin, has gone to the Straits Settlements to raise funds for endowment and building for this school, and it is reported that he has secured over \$10,000 Mex. It may be that this will ultimately be the solution of all our financial troubles, just turn all the work and responsibility over to the Chinese. But the time has

not yet come for it all to be done: it must be accomplished gradually.

Personnel

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Jett and Miss Grace Jackson all went home in June, 1926, on belated furloughs. They all plan to spend the winter in further study and preparation for future work. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley expect to leave on furlough in the spring of 1927, and this will leave Mr. and Mrs. Parlin and their three children here alone for a few months until the return of the Jetts in the fall. We are still hoping and praying that a new missionary may be sent out with them to take up the Girls' School work which Miss Test had to leave in 1924 on account of broken health.

Editor's Note—Miss Grace Jackson died in Boston, Mass., November 1, 1926, while she was a student at the Boston University School of Religious Education.

YENPING CONFERENCE

Compiled by C. F. Peterson

War and Brigands

Soldiers, brigands, taxes! Impression of men and money as well as property! Regular and irregular levies on country villages! Kidnapping of people for ransom. These things sum up the conditions and increasing heavy burdens which the people within the bounds of the Yenping Conference have to bear. The entire Province is in the grip of a "fear complex" due to the northern drive of the Southern army. There is war and rumors of war. The military governor made Yenping his headquarters for a time. Hence there has been a constant coming and going of troops. The soldiers as well as the brigands make heavy demands and there is nothing else to do but obey their demands or suffer. Most, often obey them and suffer. Empty villages and uncultivated fields record the impossibility of many people to live under present conditions. Many are going to the Straits Settlements for safety. Fear and gloom have depressed the people to the point of distraction. Conditions were bad last year. There has been no improvement this year.

At Hsiekeng, due to trouble with soldiers, the population was reduced from ninety families to eighteen families, and most of those who remained had to sleep in caves in the mountains for safety. At Fukou, the rented place which served as the church was burned so completely by brigands that the members left the place for no one knows where. Kaoputou was burned and not a family dared to return. The church alone remains there. At Kuangchuan and Huyuan the soldiers occupied the church buildings while they were fighting the brigands. At the former place a stray bullet struck the parsonage and killed a church member who was visiting the pastor's family. Hence the community there has been paralyzed by fear. Let it be said, however, to the credit of the commander there, that he was thoughtful enough to apologize and make some amends by a generous gift to the family of the deceased.

In addition to the brigand outrages, the past summer was one of the driest in years and in many places the rice crop was well nigh a failure. Conse-

quently, the cost of living has been advancing, far out of proportion to what it ought to be and would be if we had peace.

The Church

In the midst of these chaotic conditions, the Church must carry on. There has been and is great suffering among our pastors and church members, yet there is also faithfulness, devotion, and loyalty. In many places the work is at a standstill; in some places it has gone backward; and in a few places there has been progress in spite of conditions. Without faith, prayer, and God's mercy the people could never have gone through all that they have gone through. In the country districts the people are scattered and are afraid to come to church. Numerically we have lost ground. Yet these hindrances have in some cases stiffened the purpose of pastor and people. The pastors are very much concerned about the Church in the present situation. Most of them have been found faithful. While there has been no opportunity for aggressive evangelism on a large scale, yet there have been evangelistic meetings held at various places with fair results and some additions to the Church. However, the additions have not been able to make up for the losses.

Copeland Institutional Church

The most extensive work carried on during the year was the work at the Copeland Institutional Church of Yen-ping City. The activities have been many and varied. In addition to the regular church membership, there was inaugurated an institutional membership for those in the community who might be interested in the social features of the church. The budget for the Institutional Church was largely contributed by the members of the institutional features. During the year, two popular education schools have been conducted with over a hundred enrolled. A Summer school for children was conducted with a large staff of voluntary teachers and thirty-five pupils in regular attendance. The Society for the Reformation of Undesirable Customs also centers its work here. The reading rooms have been used constantly. The Book Store likewise has an excellent location in the

church and does good business. From time to time there have been evangelistic meetings in the street chapel. At New Year's time there was a special campaign with many outside speakers. Public lectures have been given with fine attendances. Bible classes for men and women have been conducted. The Sunday school is well organized with individual rooms for the various classes. While membership at the church is not large there has been steady interest. Thursdays have been set aside as Health days. In the morning babies are bathed; in the afternoons there are popular health lectures after which vaccinations and inoculations are given. Because of its community helping work, the church is greatly esteemed by the community.

Self-Support

Self-support has undoubtedly been set back many years by the present situation. With the increasing demands laid upon the people, they are getting increasingly poorer. The effect on the Church is self-evident. Again the low value of the "small money" and its variability, together with the increasing cost of living, have reduced the actual amount that our pastors are receiving to about sixty per cent of what they received a few years ago.

The Building Program

The church at Chiuyuan is nearly completed. No new buildings are planned for the present though there are some imperative demands. Hsiayang, with a population of three thousand families, has no suitable church building. During the year a parsonage was built for the Shachsien district superintendent, the Mission providing half of the money. At Chinchou, with no help from the Mission, a parsonage was erected.

The Outlook

The outlook for the Church is not very encouraging. Some of our circuits may have to be closed in order to provide adequately for the others. We have been hard pressed on all sides. It may be that we shall suffer still more. At any rate, the present situation calls for more faith, devotion, and

prayer. Difficult issues will have to be met and mastered for Christ if our work is to make progress. In spite of the difficulties and discouragements, there is still the open door for preaching, for living, and for realizing the peace of God which alone can sustain us and bring us through this critical time.

ALDEN SPEARE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Yenping City

General

In many ways the past year has been the best year the hospital ever had. From the standpoint of patients the hospital is just about the same as last year. No longer is it felt that numbers are the most important things to be considered in the work. The quality of the work rather than the quantity has been the aim. There have been sufficient patients to keep the staff busy, every day during the year, but not too many to keep them from making improvements along the line of better examinations of patients, better record keeping, better operating room technique, and better X-Ray work.

The Staff

The native medical staff remains about the same as last year. There has been, however, a very important addition to the native nursing staff. Miss Hu Ung Ding joined the staff during September and has taken over the supervision of the men's ward. Four years ago the hospital sent her to the Soochow Methodist South Hospital for her training. She graduated in June and has returned with excellent qualifications and above all, a fine attitude and spirit toward the work. Miss Ding is demonstrating that Chinese women can nurse Chinese men without loss of dignity. She has brought order out of chaos in this department of the work.

Mrs. Martha Huffaker Chen left the nursing staff in January after four years of efficient service. In March, Miss Mae Baucher arrived to take over the work. At present, she is studying the language. In September she started to teach a class of the nurses and has been spending several afternoons a week at the hospital advising and organizing the operating room work.

Financial Drive

The cutting down of funds from the homeland made it necessary to raise more locally. In June, there was a financial drive for funds. The aim was for \$500 Mex. More than \$900 Mex. was received. "There is no reason why we should not be able to raise a similar amount annually."

City Sanitation

The hospital has always felt that its main purpose for being here was to teach, advise, and assist in every way possible to promote better health and sanitary conditions within the City of Yenping. The task has been most discouraging at times, but some results are appearing. During the summer, many of the influential men of the city drew up a scheme of organization which promises to give the city a real Board of Health. The organization has done real constructive work along health lines. With some arrangement whereby some funds might be made available, it should become a real asset to the city. The headquarters for the organization are located in our Copeland Institutional Church and the hospital staff is assisting in every way possible to make the work a success.

The Future of This Work

It is quite the thing in Medical Mission circles to turn the work and institutions over to the Chinese to run. "We long for that day to come in Yenping City. We believe that the time is closer than some might think. The native staff has from time to time carried on for several weeks in a most acceptable manner. The Chinese will not support an institution such as this, to any extent, as long as there are foreigners in charge of it. With Chinese in charge we believe they will support the work because they will feel that it is theirs. This does not mean that foreign doctors are no longer needed. They will be needed for many years, but they should be members of a staff rather than in charge of the institution. If we have been doing sufficient work during these past twenty years, we should have men and women about us who will take the plant from our control and run it well. We are ready and willing to give over our work to them. We do not give it over

grudgingly, but with thanksgiving to God that they are increasing while we are decreasing."

Dispensaries

Dr. Ciu took over the work of Dr. Kiu at Shahsien early in the year. Drs. Luk, Iong, and Do are still at Yungan, Kueihua, and Changhufan respectively and only encouraging words are heard concerning their work. Dr. Dang, with the \$200 Mex. which the Mission was able to give him has been able to find sufficient funds to build a better building at Yuki than the one destroyed during the flood of 1925. With meager equipment and no medical associates, these men carry on in these out-stations and are a blessing to the cities in which they live. All of them have been trained in the Yenping Hospital.

THE BOYS' MIDDLE SCHOOL

Principalship

For the past two years, Mr. R. T. Schaefer has been the very efficient principal of this school as well as the superintendent of the conference educational work. His work has been acceptable in every way, but he has felt that in line with the indigenous leadership idea, a Chinese principal ought to be at the head of our Mission School. This was especially true since a well prepared man was available for the position. Therefore, Mr. Ling Li Chuan, who has been for the past few years in charge of the agricultural work, is now the principal of the Middle School. Mr. Schaefer is vice-principal and thus his valuable services are retained.

General

There were no difficulties or disturbances of any kind to mar the year's work. A good spirit prevailed among the students throughout the year. The faculty worked in harmony and on the whole there was improvement in the work of the faculty and the students. The enrollment was not as large as formerly, owing no doubt to the difficulties of travel and the increased cost of living and of school fees. During the year, the tuition was raised to five dollars per semester. Owing to the reduced appropriations, the amount set aside for students' aid was less than

previously. Thus fewer students were helped which accounts, in part, for the loss in our enrollment.

Recent Changes

A change was made in the method of aiding students by the introduction of a system of scholarships of varying amounts. There are fixed requirements for these scholarships and the plan has proved quite successful thus far. Several changes were made in the faculty and the number of teachers was reduced to meet the reduction in the amount available for the budget. During the year, the courses were revised to harmonize with the present standards for Middle Schools.

New Building Needed

The school's greatest need is an adequate classroom building and proper equipment. The foundation for the new building was completed last spring. It is now overgrown with weeds, for there are no more funds to rear the superstructure.

Student Evangelism

Special mention should be made of the work of Rev. F. Bankhardt as student pastor. The morning chapel periods have been very helpful. The "student pulpits" erected in both the boys' and girls' school buildings have attracted much attention on the part of both students and teachers. The pithy messages placed on these bulletin boards daily have provoked much helpful thought in the minds of all who read them.

Special evangelistic meetings were held during ten days in the early part of May under the efficient leadership of Pastor W. Y. Chen of our Tienan Church of Foochow.

CONFERENCE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Supervision

One year ago Mr. Su Ju Chen was appointed to the position of superintendent of primary schools. His appointment has proved to be a good venture. In spite of political conditions, he has been able to visit all of the schools but two, during the year. In each place he held educational conferences with the teachers and local educational committees, discussing with them their

local problems and advising them as to the best methods to be used in their work.

Enrollment

During the past year, there were sixteen boys' primary schools with an enrollment of 742 pupils and a teaching force of 46 full time teachers. Twenty-nine boys were graduated from the higher primary schools in June. About half of these entered the Middle School in Yenping. The total enrollment is a little larger than last year.

Religious Life

The religious life in these schools has been going on as it has been in the past. The Bible has been taught as formerly without any influence from the Anti-Christian movement. Attendance at the Sunday services has been going on regularly and willingly. Special Bible classes and morning worship have been conducted daily in the boarding schools.

Standards

The Chanhufan and Yenping boys' primary schools may be rated as the first class schools of the Conference. However, the majority of the primary schools have not yet attained the standard of the Board of Education. The failure to reach the standard has been due in many cases to the lack of sufficient funds to employ qualified teachers and to the inattention on the part of local committees of education.

MISSIONARY STAFF

Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Scheuffer returned to America for a year's furlough in May. In March, welcome to Yenping was extended Miss Mae Baucher, who came to take charge of the

nursing work in the Alden Speare Memorial Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Steininger have also returned. Mr. Steininger will give half time to the hospital as business manager and also have charge of the construction work. Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Skinner are expected back from furlough during the first month of 1927. Dr. C. G. Trimble and family will be leaving the work permanently in the summer of 1927. This will leave all of the medical work of Yenping and the Conference to Dr. Skinner. It is too much for one man. There will be desperate need of another doctor when Dr. Trimble leaves. Then too, the work at Yungan is left without a foreigner in charge. Both of the Mission houses there have been unoccupied during the past year.

The evangelistic missionaries have been unable to itinerate due to the presence of numerous bands of brigands everywhere within the bounds of the Conference. Hence the work has been confined to Yenping City. For six months of the year, Rev. F. M. Toothaker acted as general mission treasurer in Shanghai, during the absence from China of Rev. W. A. Main. Mr. Toothaker also had charge of the Copeland Institutional Church as well as being the district missionary of the Yenping district. Rev. F. Bankhardt has been mission treasurer, student pastor, and Bible school teacher, as well as having charge of the Chanhufan and Yuki districts. Rev. C. F. Peterson assisted at the Institutional Church, taught in the Middle School, and had charge of the Shahsien district. Rev. R. T. Schaefer has been superintendent of the educational work and principal of the Middle School. Dr. C. G. Trimble had charge of all of the medical work during the past year.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Compiled from Field Reports

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Chingchao District

Effects of the "Cut"—In 1923 there were, on this district 25 churches with 72 preachers, and 23 primary schools with 28 teachers. In 1925-6 over one-half this staff were dismissed

for lack of funds. Only 16 churches and five primary schools remain open. Formerly this district received \$14,000 Mex. a year. Less than one-third of that amount is now available.

The War—During the fighting in the district, men, women and children crowded the churches to escape danger,

and many of the closed churches were used as headquarters for soldiers. Their cattle, grain, furniture, tools and clothes were taken by the soldiers. Their houses were burned and their farms devastated. Eight church properties were destroyed and many of the preachers were looted of all their belongings.

Lanhsien District

Self-Support—In the midst of the war, with bandits and deserting soldiers preying on the people, there are 12 self-supporting churches on the district. As the missionary, Rev. M. W. Brown, states: "This year, despite the Devil and his Tuchuns, there has been an additional increase in pastoral support over last year of \$652 Mex." Also, 112 new members were added. He also states that it is doubtful how long the churches can continue to support their pastors under prevailing conditions. In Lanhsien city, many of the business houses went bankrupt and the people were reduced to poverty. The pastor accepted a one-third reduction in salary, and the people had difficulty in raising that.

Property—One congregation has acquired a new church home, during the year, entirely from local resources. Four others have made extensive repairs. Another is completing plans for acquiring a new and larger property, the money coming from local resources. A coal mining town of 15,000 people now has a church of 104 members and a flourishing boys' and girls' school, all in rented quarters. A little outside help to secure a church property before prices mount would greatly encourage this work.

Reading Club—The preachers have an appetite for good reading and are eager for the best in religious, social and scientific thought. Some friends have made possible a Christian Literature Fund to secure the wider distribution of such books. A Reading Club has also been formed to secure the circulation of books that are available from the library of Peking Theological Seminary.

Peking District

The Church Work—Although railroads were cut, business hindered and food stuffs became almost luxuries, due

to the war, the work has gone forward. The annual district retreat was held. Special retreats and meetings also have been conducted; the weeks of evangelism, both at New Year's and later, were a success and ten summer vacation schools, taught by student volunteers, enrolled 300 pupils.

The street chapel meetings were disturbed, due to the war, but at three of them, 930 meetings were held with a total attendance of 77,800 people.

Special relief camps were opened in two chapels because of the ravages of the soldiers. The church people cooperated splendidly in helping to feed and clothe the refugees.

Social Service—A model home exhibit was held in two of the Peking churches on successive days and hundreds of people came to see how to wash babies, clean the house, cook food and make clothes. There was a sample of the old style heathen home and then a Christian home. Four schools for the poor are conducted and specially prepared bean milk was given out every day to 80 babies.

Property—At one place a house has been bought and the ground around it rents for enough to make the church self-supporting. At another, the property has been enlarged. The debt on the district offices in Peking was paid during the year. At the Asbury Church in Peking, to keep the young people from going to the restaurants for their wedding parties, the northern part of the church has been outfitted, and any club or group can now meet there.

Library—The district has started a library of more than 400 volumes which are loaned out to the preachers. Some of the men had out an average of a book a month during the year.

Shahaikuan District

Special Meetings—During the year, evangelistic meetings have been held in every church on the district. All of these services have awakened a new interest in the church. The attendance at church and Sunday School has increased and the indifferent have been revived.

Bible Reading—In 1925 the workers on the district planned to have every church member reading the Bible within five years. Night and half-day

schools have therefore been held for the purpose of teaching the Thousand Characters, a simplification of the Chinese language for reading. There have been great gains in the work during the year.

War's Ravages—Every village on the district was invaded by soldiers. Several of the churches were damaged and three of the pastors had all their goods taken from them. One pastor was threatened with death immediately unless he gave the soldiers a large sum of money. He so appealed to them in the spirit of Christ that they went away without molesting him.

Tientsin District

Hardship and Distress—When Tientsin was captured by the Kuominchun troops there was considerable looting, but protection was given the people, as far as possible. Travel has been difficult due to the roughening of the road with trenches. Later the Chihli troops took possession of the city and there was great confusion. Most of the churches on the circuits were troubled by the soldiers but there was loss in only three places. Refugees flocked to the city and while it was necessary for them to remain our church built huts in which we cared for more than 800 women and children. On the circuits, because many of the churches were used as refuges, the cause of Christianity was greatly aided.

In July a great storm caused a severe flood in which many of the churches were demolished. The district superintendent writes, "It is quite reasonable to put the responsibility of reparation on the church members, but on account of the two years' war and the year's flood, it would be equal to putting an iron yoke on an ailing cow."

Carrying On—In October, a new church building was dedicated in the section of Tientsin that was the German Concession. A promising work has developed here. Revival meetings have been held in various churches and in the Middle School and Hospital with good results. In February a special retreat and Bible institute was held for three days in Tientsin, all of the churches cooperating.

Tsunhua District

General Conditions — The war

greatly affected the country work on this district. It made the holding of extended meetings impossible. It filled the country with bandits and the minds of the people with apprehension. The district missionary writes: "But this does not mean that we should abandon our work, even temporarily, but rather, it means that the Church as never before must bring to the people a message of light, hope and comfort."

The work on this district has been principally in estimating conditions and seeking the best method for rehabilitation. In the midst of discouragements, several of the churches have made distinct gains under the lead of pastors who have built up morale, the finances and the spiritual life. During the year there have been 30 received in full membership, 30 probationers, while 38 adults and 22 children have been baptized.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Yenching University

This university, now known by its Chinese name, is the Peking Union University. From the report of the President, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, the following items are gathered:

Important developments during the year are the removal to the new campus and increasing participation of the Chinese both in the Board of Managers and in the faculty. In the latter there is the same number of Chinese as foreign members. In the Board a majority is Chinese. The total student enrollment is 555. They come from practically all the provinces of China with several from overseas. The University has adopted voluntary attendance on worship and elective courses in religious subjects.

Peking Theological Seminary

Faculty—The teaching force of the Seminary has been strengthened during the year. Full time has been given to classroom work, while varied service has been rendered to the churches. Co-operating with the Peking pastors, the faculty has revised the course of study for traveling preachers for all China.

Students—Thirty-four students, of fine preparation and Christian quality,

have been enrolled during the year. Five students graduated in June. The faculty has voted unanimously to receive women students on the same basis as the men.

Post-Graduate Work—Six students of this class have been at work during the year. The regular course is three years. After the graduates have done from three to five years of successful work under supervision in the Church, the opportunity is given them of returning to the Seminary for an additional year. Mr. William Halls, Jr., has contributed \$3,000 gold, the income of which must be used toward the support of graduate students.

Social Service—When the thousands of wounded soldiers poured into the improvised hospital at Nan Yuan, the students of the Seminary were the first group, after Peking Union Medical College, to volunteer. The Chinese General received the boys gladly and for three weeks they worked at every sort of task, supervising kitchen, carrying the wounded from trucks to cots and preaching the Gospel.

Library—Large portions of the libraries of Rev. H. S. Leitzel and Rev. J. H. Pyke have been received. The list of Chinese books has also been increased. Funds are needed to purchase some of the more expensive reference books. The preachers of the Lanhsien district have organized a reading club and have asked the Seminary to make books available.

Board of Managers—A Board of twenty, composed of laymen and preachers, has been organized on the field. Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal, United Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches are included.

Recognition—The Shantung Conference voted recognition of the Seminary as the official theological institution of the Conference.

Peking Academy

General—During the year the student movement reached its climax. Several students were severely wounded and two were killed by government guards. A marble shaft has been erected on the campus to their patriotic devotion.

The total enrollment for the year has been 898, divided as follows: senior middle, 312; junior middle, 377; sum-

mer school, 209. There were 142 graduates from all the schools.

The religious life of the pupils is well cared for, through Sunday school. Bible discussion groups, Epworth League, and young people's clubs. Chapel and other religious activities are carried on during the week by both the teachers and the pupils.

Among the needs are a chapel, a gymnasium, separate buildings for the schools, a science building and a library.

Higher Primary and Middle Schools

The schools of this grade in Peking, Changli, Lanhsien, Shanhaikuan, Tientsin and Tsunhua all report that while war conditions have been better in some parts of the district, the schools have had, on the whole, large enrollments and a successful year.

MEDICAL WORK

Changli General Hospital

The Work—The Hospital has not had as many wounded soldiers as last year. There were many wounded civilians as a result of nearby fighting and the explosives left behind. More in-patients have been treated than in any other year, the total being 306.

Peking Methodist Hospital

Staff—More changes have been secured this last year in staff and physical equipment than in any recent year. Dr. Houghton Holliday for dental work and Dr. D. V. Hudson in surgery have been distinct additions to the staff. For the first time in the history of the hospital two nurses are supervising the Training School and the nursing features of the work.

Physical Equipment—The first-class rooms have been refurnished, and additional surgical and medical equipment have been secured. Additional dormitory space has been provided for the nurses. The surgical and medical clinics have moved out of the basement into better quarters on the first floor.

Concerning the optical department Dr. N. S. Hopkins writes as follows:

"The optical department has added some up-to-date lens grinding machinery, giving us an equipment second to none in China. However, due to in-

interrupted communications and to the very legitimate competition of Chinese optical companies, the income from our wholesale optical sales has decreased. This shows clearly the necessity for a careful study of our financial policy, for since we receive no funds from home save for foreign salaries, the problem of maintenance has to be met locally. In the past, this income has been sufficient not only for current expenses, but has also provided for new buildings and other expansion. While this is a cause for gratitude, is it not possible that this very fact has raised a false standard of value so that the measure of success of our hospital has been stated in terms of self-support rather than in terms of service to the community? None of our Church hospitals in America is self-supporting. All receive a large proportion of their support from endowments or special gifts. Why should the condition be different on the Mission field and a hospital erected for the purpose of demonstrating the Christian ideas of service be forced to enter the competitive field of business and manufacture? To replace the income from our lens grinding

work would require an appropriation of about \$10,000 gold a year.

Tuberculosis Preventorium

"A long cherished dream was realized this year when the addition to the tuberculosis preventorium in the western hills was built in order to accommodate the increasing number of patients seeking admission. With a few gifts from home, from the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital, and from local friends, the hospital assumed the burden of erecting a new building which is capable of housing fifteen additional patients and which is well adapted to their needs, having a warm bathroom and other sanitary arrangements. This represents an investment of nearly \$5,000, but we anticipate that the revenue from this when fully occupied will meet all running expenses. Gifts to finish paying for the building and its equipment will be most welcome. At the present time, it is practically the only place where ambulatory tubercular patients in need of good air, nutritious food, and an opportunity to follow the rest cure can be sent."

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Compiled From Field Reports

Taian District

The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the district superintendent, Rev. Wang Chang Tai:

Extent of Work—There are on the district seven circuits, ten out-stations, one middle school, one higher primary school for boys, one industrial school for women, one higher primary and middle school for girls, four day schools for girls and a hospital.

The Cut—One of the preachers gave a whole year's work without salary and many others gave up one or two months' salary, because of the shortage in appropriations.

Civil War—War broke out between the Province of Honan and Shantung just before Conference session, preceded and followed by months of banditry. At Anchi, the soldiers used the church building for their headquarters, and later, bandits destroyed much of the property and looted the homes. At

Chiehshou, the church was used as a barracks for the soldiers. The pastor at Maotsu saved his town from looting by calling upon the General and talking Christianity to the soldiers. One of the high officers was won to the service of Christ, and later he helped organize a company of farmers to defend the town against the bandits. Because of this war-like condition it was impossible for the superintendent to travel through the district except for one short trip. More than 800 refugees were cared for in the compound at Taian.

The Work—A number of women joined the church at Taian during the year because of the evangelistic work done in connection with the industrial work for women. The church at Taian is entirely self-supporting. A new church was dedicated at Chiehshou, called the Leitzell Memorial in honor of the Rev. H. S. Leitzell, one of our

missionaries who died at this place three years ago. The work at Laiwu was abandoned because of lack of funds.

Tungping District—The following paragraphs are taken from the report of district superintendent Rev. J. T. Wen:

New Churches—During the year three new self-supporting churches were organized on the district. A business man in Hechuang gave his old home for a school and helps pay the expenses of the teacher-preacher. The work is going forward well in this place. Another new work is at Peichengtzu, where a convert opened his home for preaching and asked the district superintendent to send a teacher-preacher. A young man, on trial in the Conference, was sent and the work has prospered. The third place is Taiyong, a large market town. There appeared here, as in some other places in this section, an organization called the Red Sand Society. They claimed that they had certain charms from the "Rules of the Devils" and tried to oppose the Government. Later the soldiers came and defeated them, and when the General in charge learned about the new church work he told the people, that instead of organizing against the Government they should organize a church, and if they wanted to keep the devils away they should become Christians. When many of the soldiers of this Red Sand Society were brought to trial they confessed and were forgiven by the official. Out of this spirit and general attitude there has come a church. Part of the pastor's salary has been donated, as well as a house for worship. Notwithstanding the war, the bandits, the air raids which destroyed part of the church buildings, and many other troubles, the pastors and people have worked earnestly during the year.

Yenchow District

The following paragraphs are from the report of Rev. F. M. Pyke.

The Tide of War—The last meeting of the North China Conference was scarcely over before the organized world, as measured by trains and mail service, began to fall to pieces. All through September and October the tide of war rolled up through Kiangsu

and Annui, gathering in intensity and volume until it broke on the borders of Shantung, and sent fragments of armies flying through the peaceful country-side. Grey columns threaded the open fields, pack mules jammed the city gates with mortars and machine guns, parks were full of artillery, while endless trains of soldiers moved at the behest of powers sublimely remote from the needs of the traveling public.

Tsining Retreat—In the early stages of this break-up was held the organizing session of the Shantung Conference. Two full days were spent in prayer and mutual exhortation before matters of business were discussed and the necessary organization effected. Rail connections prevented Bishop Grose from attending, but the veteran preacher Ting Li Mei worked his way up from Tenghsien and stayed three days, bringing refreshment from his messages on practising the presence of God.

Even more challenging were the ten days of retreat conducted by the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians in the new Baptist Church in Tsining a month later. The political situation was then still more disquieting. The country evangelists gathered for the retreat were anxious for the safety of their families. Yet in spite of this fact the meetings proceeded without interruption, the work of inward peace providing a sufficient barrier against outward alarms. They were, moreover, a revelation of the capacity of Chinese leadership to evoke a spirit of solemn self-examination and searching for God in prayer.

A Crowded Church in Chufu—The mind next fixes on a Sunday morning worship in the memorial city of Confucius. Ten days have intervened. It was a market day in the west suburb, and the winding stone slabbed street was crowded with villagers. Over the new plowed ground, the crisp morning air bore the concussion of field pieces on the railway. At ten, the street chapel was crowded. Preaching proceeded for an hour. Then something happened never seen there before. The whole audience of evangelized people arose at the suggestion of the preacher and filed into the house of worship. The beautiful porticoed structure was taxed to its capacity with blue clad

figures, their intent gaze seeming to say: "Well, what have you to say to us in this crisis, that our idols and our sages don't say?"

The message was from II Chronicles 20, Jehoshaphat's victory in the valley of Beracah, the answer of the true God to the believing prayer of his faithful people, and his dramatic power to rescue them in the hour of their peril. The people were mightily moved by the power of the Spirit.

Members' Bible School and Training Conference—The lines that pass out from Chufu radiate through the nation and the Far East. They have been doing that for well on two thousand years. They constitute the claims for allegiance of a lofty teaching and of a noble life upon the mingled races and nations of half a continent. They will get stronger and not weaker. The memorial temple and burial grove will be a center of waxing interest, the object of more frequent pilgrimages on the part of both Westerners and Chinese. Plans backed by influential persons are crystallizing for a university of Confucius culture to be located in Chufu.

For two years a church members' training conference, or evangelistic meeting, has been held during the first fortnight of the Chinese New Year, the first of three days duration and the second of five. The first was attended by one hundred and the second by one hundred and twenty members and leaders. They have been greatly worth-while, a place of self-discovery and spiritual anointing for the church members, and of indirect encouragement to the pastors and evangelists.

Last fall a Bible School for village Christians was added. They were to come at their own expense except for hot gruel served twice a day, and their light and lodging. Despite the war, five came for full time and others for part time. The school was conducted for six weeks. The cost was under \$30. The results were clear cut and rewarding. Three of the five were greatly blessed. They are all young and each of them is working actively to start a church in his own village. One of them brought in a married couple who studied some weeks and became Christians. All that attended had their spiritual life deepened. No money,

however, is in sight for either the Bible School or the Training Institute this year.

The Red Spears—While this promising work was going on in the east of the district, trouble was threatening in the west. The entire area of the Conference was the theater of war, and parts not actually the scene of battle were yet visited by ruinous taxation and repeated looting. Ningyang city was brutally plundered four times. It was in resentment of the tyranny of the soldiery that the western half of the district rose in rebellion. The farmers armed themselves with home made spears, and fortifying themselves by a resort to superstitious rites, took the field against the provincial government. By amulets, by written charms, by magic calisthenics, and flame swallowing they believed they made themselves invulnerable. Numbers and desperation gave them some initial successes, but in the end the movement was put down with sufficient cruelty. The incoming troops left a trail of burned dwellings twenty miles long, and littered the spring wheat with the bodies of the Boxers shot down in sport. Wenchang city was given over to three days and nights of looting. Several of our members were wounded and robbed, and all were in acute danger.

Drought and Flood—On top of these perils followed a dry spring which in many places cost the entire winter wheat crop. Rain finally came and the summer crops were put in, but before they were well out of the ground the rainy season set in, and the downpour was so long continued and so heavy, that the hope of a fall harvest was destroyed. The Christians in the western part of the district were faced with famine in the winter. Water stood where their grain should be. In all the region bordering the Grand Canal planting of winter wheat for the next summer's food was impossible. Tsin-ting is connected by unbroken water with the Nanyang lake, twenty miles away.

The "Cut"—Two years ago, when the bottom fell out of our budget and we had to take a thirty per cent cut, we were able to put an optimistic face on matters and say to ourselves that it was the provision of a wise Providence

to put more of the burden on the membership and native leaders of the Church. But when the first cut was followed by another this year, smaller it is true, and at the same time the whole field was riven by months of warfare, and this was succeeded by the worst banditry in years, and that in turn by drought, so that the church members had to look to the Mission for more help than we to them for increased giving, it was obvious our hopes had been ill-advised, and even the hard-boiled optimist quailed. Then, when the summer rains came with long continued violence, and reports began accumulating from all over the district of every house leaking and many houses falling to the ground, and of the splendid new plant at Tsowhsien, just two years old, as damaged and seriously threatened with destruction, and there was absolutely no place to turn for help, perhaps one might be pardoned for wondering if the collapse in support from the home churches was providential at all, if rather it was not the work of the Devil to persuade good folks to desert us at a time of such cruel need?

Of this I am sure, writes Mr. Pyke, that no missionary ought to be asked to go through the experience of looking these harried people in the face and say to them, "There is no help for you." This is the kind of burden that breaks down morale; to know that help ought to be forthcoming and that it is not at hand. There have been, it is true, bright spots against the gloom. There is that friend, kinder than she will ever know this side of Heaven, who wrote, "I am sending you this day by aeroplane post \$100, for it cannot get to you too soon." There was nurture for faith in that message that will last a life-time.

Dollars—The Lord seems to have approved of work which puts revivals first, for the records of monies received during the year, when made up at district conference, showed some distinct surprises. Including gifts from non-Christians, and for repairs and educational work, a total of well over \$2,000 Mex. had been received in the seven circuits. These figures were topped by a subscription of \$300 for a dispensary in connection with the Leitzel-Kuo Ying Memorial Church in Tsining. Pas-

tor Chang Hsu Chang succeeded in raising \$500 of endowment for the Anna M. Aspinwall School in Wenshang. Pastor Chang Tsan Wu raised \$170 for repairs in Ningyang, and Pastor Chial, in Tsowhsien, secured a gift of \$100 endowment for the church there. Pastor Wang Wen Ping solicited \$200 from wealthy refugees in his church in Tsining. The fact of gifts from non-Christians is an indication of the changed status which the Church occupies now as compared with a few years ago.

Books for Normal Students—The gift of a case of books toward the foundation of an English library in the Second Provincial Normal School in Chufu by Major H. W. Farrington of New York as from our Chufu Church, is a step to correct Bolshevik influence and a demonstration of practical Christian love. Three hundred students from all over the province live in Chufu under most tragic circumstances. Most of these young men are in the direst need of moral guidance, but the thinly veiled hostility to Christian works makes an approach difficult. Nevertheless, the work of the pastor and Mr. Hibbard has been successful in reaching not a few choice young men, and bringing them not alone into the Christian experience, but into preparation for the Christian ministry.

The Leitzel Memorial at Tsining—The stewards of Tsining Church, Dr. T. C. Li and other friends of the work subscribed \$300 toward a dispensary connected with that church, forever sacred through the labors of beloved Henry Leitzel, one of our missionaries, and Pastor Kuo Ying. The vision caught by both these martyrs of a ministry of Christlike deeds, supplementing that of the spoken Word, to the dense population extending in every direction about the city, is thus brought a step nearer actuality. No church was ever more fortunately situated for service. On an ordinary day, the stewards recently took turns counting the number of persons who passed our great doors within the period of fourteen hours, and the total was 25,400. There is not such another street in the city. A bow-shot away is the Seventh Provincial Middle School with 280 students, and not much further a provincial technical school.

The gift of a friend made possible the stationing of a pastor's assistant and a colporteur here, the opening of a small reading room, the fitting out of a modest bookstore for the display of Christian literature, and the provision of a circulating library for the preachers of the entire Conference. It has also helped with the electric light bill, and with the repairs on the buildings.

Tsining Industrial School—After a difficult start last spring in the face of abnormal conditions, the Tsining Vocational School reopened with 21 pupils, in four departments: gardening, carpentry, weaving and baking. The starting of a bakery, with the sale of tea and coffee on the premises, has given an opportunity to introduce western bread making and furnish a social center to guests and friends. A purchase of a group of buildings up the street at the intersection with the East Gate street which connects with our property in the east suburb, is a wise investment and provides a place to install the weaving department with its noisy looms, and a spot as well for the sale of the cloth. The acting dean, Mr. Hsieh Shu Lin, comes from Changli Agricultural School. He has showed his grit by making the necessary repairs without the aid of artisans, and by mixing mortar, laying malls, papering ceilings, and building brick ovens himself, with the help of the students. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ma, his classmate, will be of great value to the farmers of our church by work in seed selection and fruit growing, all over the ten thousand square miles which make up our Shantung Conference.

A Church in Mencius' Country—At Tsohwsien where lies the dust of storied Mencius, the dispensary hospital has carried on a widening service and met with increasing favor. During the year it escaped unscathed from the midst of a three hour battle, and has had in its wards at different times, soldiers, bandits, hostages held for ransom, and peaceful townsfolk.

It is a hope that will not down, that funds may be forthcoming for a church and school in the center of this fine large compound. A more unique place for a house of worship could hardly be found in China, for the site is none other than the foundations of a Taoist shrine, which was moved to make way

for the hospital, when the property was acquired two years ago. It is more than mere luck that such a transaction was possible. Surely the Lord of the Harvest had in view the unnumbered villages and hamlets which spread away from this point, concealed among the hills and valleys, where dwell the 330,000 unevangelized peasants who make up this county.

TSUI YING ACADEMY

Taian

High Rank

During the vacation, two science students attended a Summer School at Tsing Hua university under the auspices of the government. Middle schools, both Mission and Government, from every province were represented, and in comparing data, it was gratifying to find that this school ranks very high among the Middle schools of China. In the chart sent out from this Summer school, Tsui Ying is listed fifth in rank, in equipment for teaching chemistry.

Recognition

Last year the school was recognized by Shantung Christian University so that its graduates are not required to be examined when entering that institution. This year, the school has received the same recognition from Yenching University in Peking.

Graduates

One of the graduates returned from America this year with his Th.D. gained through three years of hard work at Drew Theological Seminary, after graduation from college and seminary in Peking. From these students who have opportunity to go on for higher training, down to those who can spend but a few years in the secondary schools, the school is sending out scores of men who are making a better China through their efforts in teaching, preaching and healing, as well as many who enter business and use their strength to help the Kingdom.

Enrollment

No increase in total enrollment can be reported until friends make possible the erection of needed buildings. The increased enrollment in upper classes

is encouraging and the senior middle school is showing a constant growth. Commercial courses and work in Normal Training are planned, while work has actually begun looking toward the development of a tannery in connection with the school. The chemistry teacher has had long training along this line and is well fitted to superintend this new departure.

The War

The war was near for a part of the school year and cannon music was heard for many days. Aircraft dropped bombs and there was general excitement. The students were equal to the occasion and promptly organized a Red Cross unit, making daily trips to the battle lines to carry in the wounded and giving all possible assistance in the overcrowded hospital. The students worked in several shifts so that regular classes were not interrupted seriously.

Changes in Staff

There have been but few changes in the staff of the teachers of the school. All have worked faithfully so that the year has been the best yet. The second full year of systematic instruction in music is showing good results and the singing is becoming increasingly creditable in Glee Club, classes, and as a school. The coming school year will see an addition to our staff in the person of a trained nurse. A former student who has had full training in the Methodist Hospital in Peking, with special courses in Union Medical. The addition of a nurse will be a great help to all of the students, not only in caring for their health but also in the instruction along lines of sanitation and public health.

Fees

There has been a gratifying increase in the amounts received from students' fees in the school, showing a gain of more than 10 per cent over last year which was in turn an increase of 40 per cent over the year before. Folks in Shantung are very poor and it is hard for them to pay what is needed to run this school. Moreover, the records show that the best men have developed from the boys so poor that they had to receive help from the school, so that it

is felt necessary to keep some of these poor boys in the school, even though it creates a financial burden, hard to carry.

Graduates

The classes which graduated from the junior and senior middle schools in June totalled the largest yet. Practically all of the senior school graduates will enter college or other institutions for higher training before entering upon their life work. Every year of effort put into this school results in bringing several hundred young men nearer the place and time where their lives will mean something to their generation. Effort is made to keep the constant contact between these young lives and the Christ-life and each year some of the students take Jesus as Master of their lives.

TAIANFU INDUSTRIAL WORK

The following paragraphs are taken from the report of Mrs. Frances Pyke:

A Good Year

This year has been by far the best in the history of our work. More women have been employed, more work produced and sold, and more help have been employed in the office than ever before. The year ended with 115 women in the regular industrial building, and 60 having been employed in the Annex for five weeks during the Spring. There are 38 children in the school, 5 boys in the boys' school and 8 children in the kindergarten. A score of the school children joined the Church.

Welfare Work

The work has kept up as usual with the daily eye clinic, dispensary and hospital help for all who need it. During the week of evangelism calls were made in the homes of nearly every one of the workers and services were held. The daily devotional period and classes for reading have also been kept up during the year.

STUDENT WORK

These paragraphs are taken from the report of E. R. Hibbard.

Nationalism

The new spirit of nationalism has

found its chief advocates in the government schools. To such students the highest good is their country's good. This does not mean that they are willing to sacrifice themselves for the real good of their country. They do not understand the real meaning of patriotism. The students of other years have been those who expected to fill government positions and under the new learning from the West, their minds only half grasp the meaning of religion in relation to nationality. All kinds of articles have been written in China and spread broadcast by papers and magazines to show that Christianity is contrary to the needs of the Chinese Republic. Educators, like Hu Shih, have their followers in every school. When they contend that Christianity is a mere superstition and that the new China is to find its glory in science and materialism they find many listeners.

Methods of Working

The work among the students in southern Shantung has been built upon the idea that if students could only experience Christ in human friendship, hostile criticisms would disappear like the mist before the morning sun. This work has no organization. In fact it would seem that an organized effort would fail to meet the needs at present. Personal talks, the purpose of which is to find what the student needs and aspirations are; the presentation of Bible study and Christ as a friend and Saviour, these have afforded the means for a campaign of friendship. Athletics, such as football, basketball and baseball, have afforded a splendid means of approach to the different student bodies. A whole school will turn out just to watch a foreigner play a game with students. These means of approach have been important only as they have afforded opportunities for personal contacts.

Results

Are there any results? These are hard to tabulate. The students in government schools are just as open to friendship, when once their confidence has been gained, as are students in any Mission school. There is this difference, however. The students in a Mis-

sion school are surrounded with Christian influences daily. The Christian worker is on the inside, while in a government school he is on the outside with no one inside to help. Thus, while the odds are great the need is even greater and it must be remembered that these schools will more and more educate the youth of China. Even now they far outnumber the students in Mission schools.

Christian Service

The work among Mission school students has been that of urging them to make expression of their faith in Christian service. They have taught poor children the simple rules of hygiene, how to play games and explained many a truth from Bible picture rolls. Many of them have become adepts in teaching children by the wayside, a task that is by no means an easy thing to do. Two students set a new record in self-denial during the summer. During their vacation they walked from Taian to Peking and from thence to the sea, a distance of 500 miles. Without money in their pockets, depending upon their faith in Christ and the good will of the people whom they met and to whom they preached, they waded swollen streams, suffered hunger and weariness, were arrested as spies and finally returned to report that when they suffered most was when they were the most filled with joy. It is students of such faith who will eventually play a large part in winning China to Christ.

THE TAIANFU HOSPITAL

During the war hundreds of refugees sought protection in the hospital, and a continual service was rendered to those in distress. More than 400 of the wounded soldiers were helped. With the towns and cities burned or shelled by bandits, the injured have come to the hospital in large numbers for help. The clinic was crowded most of the time. The soldiers were sympathetic towards the work and two generals made large contributions in cash. The branch hospitals at Tsou Hsien and at Fei Cheng have carried forward their work but under great difficulties because of the soldiers and the bandits.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Conditions in this part of the work in West China are best described in paragraphs from a letter written November 6, 1926, by Rev. Joseph Beech, President of the West China Union University in Chengtu.

Against the Foreigners

The Wanhhsien affair and the bombardment of the city furnished the occasion which the ultra radicals desired for a demonstration against the British in particular, and all foreigners in general. An avenging society was at once organized in Chengtu, and all parts of this province with the radical element in control. Numerous other organizations were also established in alliance with it, all ostensibly for the purpose of wiping out the Wanhhsien shame and other crimes which they state China has suffered at the hands of foreigners. While apparently a patriotic movement there were underlying political motives, and desire for graft. The political movement found expression in the effort to create a general patriotic movement, and then swing that movement into the radical camp, thus making the radical, or Bolshevik element supreme.

The Rapid March Forward

The rapid march forward of the Southern army and their continued reports of victories added greatly to the power of the radical element, which having the support of the chief military party here, and being organized under a new movement of patriotism resulting from the Wanhhsien affair, were able to put their program into effect without any serious or open opposition. This was the condition of affairs October 11th, immediately following which, events moved with unexpected rapidity, and sometimes with sinister aspect.

Threats Against Students

Despite the vote of the student body to return to their studies, a few students who it now clearly appears were in alliance with the radical party and probably in their pay for the purpose of creating trouble here, refused to follow the example of the student

body. By means of representation it was made to appear that most of the students had left the institution. A number of the radical organizations sponsored the cause of these students, and among them important officials representing the military party in alliance with the South. Practically all of the papers were subsidized and refused to print communications unless they had the approval of these radical organizations. Not only was the press used, but bulletins and posters were posted in conspicuous places, especially on the south gate leading to the University and the road leading to the University outside the south gate. These communications were, in the main, attacks upon the "foreign slaves" who remained with the foreigners, and in the foreign schools. These attacks were supplemented by direct threats upon the lives of the students, it being intimated that the soldiers of the party above mentioned would attack them unless they left the institution. Notwithstanding the power of this movement very few students left the University dormitories, although quite a number by way of self-protection, permitted their names to be listed as members of the body of revolting students.

Servants Won Over

Having failed in their efforts to compel the students to leave, these same organizations brought pressure to bear upon the servants of foreigners. This movement materialized very rapidly owing to the fact that the servants were organized and were subject to both cupidity and fear, both of which were used. A few days after the movement started a general exodus of all servants began. This included watchmen, all personal servants of foreigners, attendants at school and churches in the city, the servants of teachers of the University and pastors in the city and attendants in the students' dormitories, together with quite a number of others, making a total which they claim of seven hundred men and women. This movement broke the morale of the student body. A number of them held on for a few days, but the majority could not withstand the

threats and the difficult situation in which they found themselves. They feared to leave the dormitory lest their goods would be stolen, and they feared to go on the street to buy food. Consequently they took advantage of three days' notice, that was passed on to them, to seek shelter wherever shelter could be found. During these days hoodlums paraded about the campus at nights calling out "Death to the traitors," and "Down with foreign slaves."

Loyal Students

From the time of the stationing of the troops here up to the present there has been adequate protection afforded. Loyal students seeing that there was protection offered, at once began to organize, and in a few days had perfected an organization of over one hundred students who had pledged themselves to return to study as soon as studies were resumed. Friends in the city also formed an organization entitled "Standing for the Right." Access to two of the papers in the city was secured for statements of loyal students and their friends. A number of bulletins have been issued by these groups, broadcasted over the province, and published in some of the local papers. We delayed the opening of the University awaiting the termination of the strike of servants, as it was impossible to carry on teaching and attend to all the other duties which heretofore had fallen to servants.

No Food

The situation was made doubly difficult by the fact that dire punishment was promised and in some cases meted out to any person who sold food to foreigners or gave them assistance. Some of the servants who did this were fined, others were dressed in sackcloth upon which was painted "Seller of country," and "Slave," and were paraded through the streets of the city while agitators called out through megaphones, "Down with the traitors and the foreign slaves." This call was in turn taken up by the servants who had been dragooned into the procession. The strike lasted fifteen days during which time each striker received twelve hundred cash a day. This was

just about sufficient to furnish them with food. We now appreciate what the American term "bootlegging" means when allowed a wider application than is given to it in the United States. Friends visited us and after making sure that they were not observed would bring forth from under their garments fruit, meat, fresh fish, and other food.

A Milk "Bootlegger"

One of the daily duties of the president of the University was to make a "nightly" visit, avoiding spies while so doing, to a quiet spot out in the country and bring home a bucket of milk for the Methodist families. He was accompanied by his young son. On the first night's escapade this youngster remarked, "Well, Daddy, if I live through this I will have another subject for an essay." We did not fear being caught. We did fear lest the milk man be discovered, his cows taken from him, and he be otherwise punished. That state of things continued for fifteen days, then middle men began to talk terms.

Classes Resumed

On my first meeting with these middle men I protested on behalf of the Americans. The servants of Americans had gone on strike, and they blandly put the blame upon the ignorant servants. The agitators had purposely included all foreigners in the movement, as otherwise it would have failed before it began, and because they undoubtedly wished to make a gesture of revenge against foreigners. Servants returned Friday, November 5th. We resumed classes on Monday, November 8th. About two-thirds of the student body are in attendance, or will be before the end of the week. Agitation still continues, and it is not unlikely that there will be an attempted recurrence of the strike in the near future, ostensibly to secure better terms for the workers, but actually to again endeavor to carry out the program of opposition to foreigners, and the closing up of Christian work as one step in the program of the revolution of the radical party now in the saddle in a good part of China.

CHUNGKING CONFERENCE

A Hard Year

The following paragraphs are taken from the report of Rev. B. F. Lawrence, in charge of the Suining and Hochow districts.

This has been a hard and trying year. The Church has faced evil report and has undergone some anxious times. There is a strong ferment in the minds of the people. There is much conflict in the thought of all classes. China is going through an adjustment to conditions of modern life; the old is strangely mixed with the new. The adjustment is very difficult. In the end the Church will be benefited by the present opposition.

Gains

Already there are reasons for thanksgiving. The ideals and purposes of the Church are steadily advancing. The Church is increasingly concerned with spiritual values. Ulterior matters seldom are mentioned. This gives a real opportunity for proclaiming Christ as the Saviour of the world. Christians also are coming to realize that the Church belongs to them; that it is their very own and not a mere foreign organization to which they have joined themselves. There is being founded an indigenous Church which will develop of its own inward strength. Outsiders, too, are gaining a higher appreciation of the services the Church is rendering the people. A true Christian life counts much for good these days.

New Buildings

Two buildings were erected during the year. A church was built in the market town of Gwechinsi. The funds were donated by friends in America in memory of an aged teacher of mine. The building will seat about 250 people. The structure is of brick, with tile roofs. The local church donated the land and built the compound wall. Besides they are to build a gateway and a parsonage. It is the best country church in this region. A school building was erected in Tongnan. It contains three school rooms and provides a residence for the school principal.

Scripture Sales

Many portions of Scripture have been sold during the year and many thousands of tracts have been distributed. During these days of agitation against Christianity, the distribution of Christian literature is very important. Books and tracts help those outside the Church to better understand its purpose and its work.

Evangelism

Two district meetings were held, one in Hochow and one in Anyo. These meetings were in cooperation with the educational leaders. The educational and the evangelistic work are closely related, in fact, they constitute but two departments of one work, namely the winning of people to know Christ. Both meetings were well attended and an earnest spirit was manifested. Opportunity was given to the delegates to discuss the many acute problems which face the Church.

Bible Study

Early in the Fall a Bible study class was held in the town of Gwehwayuen. The theme was the life and teachings of Christ. The Gospel of Luke was the text. The Scriptures were read and made the basis of the class discussion. Important incidents were given special emphasis, and special care was taken to explain them fully. At each session a review was made of the preceding lesson, so as to impress vital truths. The simple method proved very effective.

Suining High School

Rev. R. F. Pilcher writes that the high school opened with a fifty per cent increase in enrollment over last term. The new building is crowded and pupils were turned away. They are from thirteen counties. Some of the boys traveled three and four days to reach the school. He states that there is a fine spirit in the school and that he has never known a time when the boys were more anxious for an education.

THE SHANGHAI AREA

Bishop L. J. Birney

Difficult Days

In writing last year's report for the Shanghai Area the writer closed with the statement that "Unless all signs fail, the most difficult period of Christian work in China lies just ahead," and quoted these words of a veteran missionary, "For the next twenty years it will be such a fight as evangelic Christianity has seldom faced in foreign lands. We shall have to fight for all that is distinctive in the Christian outlook upon life, not only among the non-Christians but in the Church itself. What shall emerge finally will depend upon our faithfulness to the spiritual ideals of Christ, but we shall all have to live more deeply and largely in the simpler and purer elements of the Gospel itself."

These words may most fittingly begin the report now made for the year just ended. The forces of opposition have rapidly increased. The appalling blunder of the Shanghai foreign police, on the 30th of May, 1925, was like a match to a gigantic powder magazine. The old China, patient, long-suffering under the domination of treaties deemed unjust and enforced by superior power, was blown to atoms, and a new China self-respecting, determined, aggressive, emerged from the noise and smoke of those stressful days. The life currents liberated on that fateful day have deepened and broadened rapidly in the intervening months in every part of China, until the prestige of the foreigner, be he missionary, commercial, diplomatic or military, is swept aside by the irresistible tide of Nationalistic sentiment. All this, the foreigner who has China's interests rather than his own at heart, and whose judgments are Christian rather than economic, political or racial, not only understands, but with it he deeply sympathizes. He rejoices in the rapid rise of patriotic pride and spirit, even though it sets free tendencies that make difficult the very task for which he comes to offer life and strength, for China's highest good; for he easily discerns the fact that ultimate responsibility for some of the chief difficulties

that impede his work lies not with China but with the Western civilization which, to China, he represents. These are difficult days—in some places dangerous days—in many places discouraging days—but by the grace of God and to the undying credit of as noble a band of apostles as He ever sent forth in any land or age, I find the missionaries of our Church undaunted by the difficulties, encouraged by discouragements, and inspired by danger.

Political and Military Situation

A military miracle, doubtless such as China has not seen in her age long history, has been wrought in the last six months of 1926. It promises to change completely the political life of China, and her entire relation to Western nations. For a generation Sun Yat Sen toiled for the freedom, democracy and unity of China. He died bequeathing that hope to his followers. The torch was caught by Gen Kiang Kai Shek, who had spent thirteen years with him and whom the soldier calls "My Master." He dedicated his life to the realization of "his Master's" dream. He trained an army of dare-to-dies to complete the thwarted revolution of 1911. In three months' time, that army marched overland a thousand miles, crossed mountain passes without roads, walked through opposing northern armies all the way, has captured great cities in the heart of China, has already moved the southern capital from Canton to the Yangtze—and there is every prospect that before this report is published every part of China south of the Yangtze, including Shanghai, the New York of China, together with half the territory north of the great river, will be under the flag of the Southern government. No one here will be surprised if, within the year, that flag should float over the whole of China. What seems to the West like a wretched and hopeless military chaos, is, in truth, a revolution which, if unspoiled by outside influences, may be as significant for China as the days of '76 were for America. Half of the

Shanghai Area is already under the Kuomintang and the other half will doubtless be before this writing is in print.

Aims of the Revolution

For the most part, they are exactly what the spirit of America would demand under like circumstances. They find their finest general expression in the three great doctrines of Sun Yat Sen: (1) International justice and equality; (2) a government of the people, by the people, for the people; (3) a chance for every man to make an honest and decent living. Specifically this means: (1) the removal of every form of foreign domination; (2) of military despotism, official autocracy and oppression in their own land, and (3) the reorganization of China's economic life so as to lift the standards of living for the poorer classes. These ideals express the substance of the real Kuomintang revolution. There is, however, grave danger that their benefits may be marred, and the finest fruits of the revolution spoiled by the tide of Soviet propaganda which flows in behind the lines of the victorious army, bringing violent anti-foreign, anti-Christian, anti-everything-religious,—communistic propaganda.

Effect Upon Christian Work

We believe that but little trouble would be experienced in our Mission work were the will of the real Kuomintang leaders to prevail. This will doubtless require (1) Chinese heads for all mission schools, toward which end we are working as fast as possible, regardless of the Kuomintang movement; and (2) voluntary worship and religious instruction, which many Christian educators, both Chinese and missionary, believe is more effective in China than compulsory religious training, and which the Northern as well as the Southern government requires, but has not yet enforced.

Certain Christian Benefits of the Movement

The account, however, is not all on the debit side. There are certain distinct Christian gains. Among these are the following:

(1) It has a purifying effect upon the Church. It is always true of persecu-

tion. Those who have mixed motives in discipleship and church membership are eliminated by the anti-Christian tide, leaving a higher average of pure devotion to Christ.

(2) It strengthens Christian character and purpose. It has been not less than inspiring to note this effect upon the Christian students in our school. Much has been done in the last few difficult months to strengthen and vitalize their faith, and deepen their purpose and determination to stand firm against the odds of opposition.

(3) It forces the Church into a larger participation in the great movements of social, national and international interest and significance. Only within recent years has the Chinese Church, as such, shown vital interest in these matters.

(4) It has helped to bring the Christian people to a deeper appreciation of the preciousness of the Christian faith and of their inheritance in Christ as they have seen it imperilled by attack, and have contrasted it with the moral qualities of the opposition.

Sacrificial Heroism of Our Missionaries

Never has this been demonstrated more conspicuously than during the very severe fighting that continued for many days in and around Kiukiang and especially Nanchang, the capital of the Province of Kiangsi. In the midst of gravest danger they carried on, serving great numbers of wounded that poured into our hospitals, and protecting the students of the schools, though in constant peril of personal injury. God's intervening love wondrously preserved them from harm.

The irresponsible, anti-Christian, Soviet propagandists are much more difficult to deal with. They seek every opportunity to destroy the Christian faith and loyalty of the students in our Christian schools; they plaster the walls of the cities with anti-Christian posters; they seek under the guise of patriotism to draw our students into anti-Christian demonstrations; they distribute scurrilous printed matter in religious assemblies; they come disguised as Army officers in uniform and demand the right to address the students in our schools; they seek by methods, fair and foul, to force up wages of all Chinese in the employ of

foreigners in any capacity; and the cost of all service to foreigners, as though seeking to make foreign residence in China, and foreign service to China prohibitively expensive; they seek to obstruct the work of Chinese as well as foreign Christian leaders.

Already they have succeeded in closing a number of Christian schools in certain parts of the country conquered by the revolutionary army; they sow the seeds of communism everywhere behind the lines of the victorious army, urging all who rent property to refuse to pay rent, and causing the energetic, well-to-do class great hardship.

All this comes direct from Moscow, directed by paid agents of Sovietism who cannot be rigorously dealt with by the Kuomintang leaders, military or civil, since the Army is financially subsidized by Moscow with the understanding that the propagandists be unhindered. A majority of the revolutionists are strongly opposed to all this, and freely predict that when the country is conquered they will have another war, if necessary, to expel these extremists who threaten to ruin the value of the movement for the Chinese people. Meanwhile the effect upon Mission work, and indeed all Christian work, is serious.

Over one hundred bullets entered the windows of one of the rooms in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Home, at Nanchang. The conduct of these missionaries during the days of danger

was to the Chinese an apologetic of Christianity of surpassing value. Like heroism could be shown in the face of the anti-foreign Sovietistic persecution were it the part of Christian wisdom to stand against it. Such persistence only tends to embarrass the Chinese Christians who feel loyally responsible for the safety of their foreigners. It is, therefore, the better policy quietly to draw out of such situations, until the intensity of feeling which naturally characterizes such a revolutionary movement subsides.

Outlook

If the right, or moderate wing, of the Kuomintang movement can again secure control, subduing the extremes of the Bolshevist leaders, the prospect is bright for an even greater day of Christian growth and progress in China. The leaders of the movement strongly assert their desire that all missionaries loyal to the movement remain. After the Boxer persecutions, in which hundreds of Chinese and many foreign missionaries gave up their lives, whole churches being wiped out, the growth of the Church was, for a period, more rapid than ever before. It is since that time that the Church in China has developed its outstanding Chinese leadership which is now rapidly assuming responsibility for the Christian movement. So shall it be in this case, if the hand of Moscow can be lifted from China's brain and heart.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Compiled by Duncan F. Dodd

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Chinkiang District

Spiritual Growth—During a year of great unrest and much anti-Christian agitation, the churches of this district have shown definite progress in self-expression. The membership statistics show a fair increase in church membership, but the real gauge of progress is the manner in which the charges have sought for a deeper spiritual life and a greater appreciation of what church membership means.

Anti-Christian Movement—In various parts of the district an anti-Chris-

tian movement has been manifest. At Tanyang, the riffraff element paraded, shouting "Down with the Christians." On several occasions a church was stoned, windows broken, and the fence broken down. The local authorities did not consider this movement dangerous, and advised not opposing it too much, being assured that it would soon die if left alone. This estimate was correct, for the movement soon died a natural death for lack of support.

The Work of Tsu Yu-ho—It has been a tremendous asset to the work of the district this year to have had Pastor Tsu Yu Ho as one of the work-

ers. His knowledge and experience combined with his gentle and winning way endeared him to the hearts of all. It is regrettable that he was obliged to use so much of his time in the school, but this has been unavoidable. In a choice between taking part of his time for the school or closing up the school entirely there was no question as to which course should be followed. He has done a splendid work with the boys.

The Preachers—The real work of the year has been done by the preachers. With an earnestness that is a constant inspiration they have taken up their responsibilities, and with prayer and consecration have sought the real building up of the Kingdom. Under the leadership of that splendid evangelist, Li Chuen Fan, they have held in the various charges meetings which, in Chinese, are called "Learn the Gospel Meetings." These have been of tremendous value, for they assume a definiteness that is not found in the ordinary revival meetings. In them the learners are divided into groups according to their ability and knowledge, and under different leaders they definitely study the meaning of being a Christian. This, for a country where there is not the Christian background that there is in a Christian land, is the really practical way to get converts. Those who get converted in such meetings have some idea of what they are converted from and what they are converted to.

Church Support—The financial responsibilities have been met in full, with the exception of one charge, where the askings were too high. The Benevolent collections, this year, are better than usual. A quiet development of the organization as it now is will show very definite increase in the staff support from year to year. To place upon the circuits sudden and large demands will be spectacular, but will injure the ultimate attainments.

North Anhwei and Wuhu Districts

An Abnormal Year—The past year has been a most difficult one. There have been continued military disturbances, and the Church still suffers from the severe financial "cut." Likewise the anti-Christian movement has spread and is causing much trouble. More-

over, large sections of China are suffering either from great famine or flood or from dreadful pestilence. But we are thankful that the Church members in these two districts escaped all of these troubles. The work has continued as usual, largely because of the fine cooperation of the faithful pastors. Some circuits have met their apportionment without difficulty, while others have found it impossible to reach their goal. At one place, Muhsia, which is an out-station of the Hochow circuit, the members did their best in the building up of a new church. Many of the schools would have had to close if it had not been for the efforts of the local members, who raised money and helped in various ways to keep the schools open.

Ningkwofu District

Larger Than Before—This district was enlarged at the last Conference by the addition of a circuit which formerly belonged to Wuhu district. This makes the district a line of four points, 70 miles long from Hwangchih on the north to Ningkwohsien on the south, with two out-stations, Kaoshun and Shuangchiao, east of the line at Shuiyang and Ningkwofu, respectively. Means of communication on the district are far from good and much of the superintendent's time has been consumed in travel. The trip from Ningkwofu, 30 miles south to Ningkwohsien is especially long and difficult. If our Church had chapels in some of the large towns along the way, the journey could be profitably broken and work done. Christian work in nearly all of these places, however, has been started by the China Inland Mission and we have not tried to establish a church at any place except Kanko, a market town 10 miles north of Ningkwohsien.

Better Type of Christian—The condition of the district as a whole is good, though the churches here, like all the other churches in our Conference, are in need of realizing the spiritual nature of the message and work. The revivals held by Pastor Li Chuen-fan, had as their definite aim, the increasing of the number of Bible reading and praying Christians. If the spiritual life of the entire membership is defended by teaching the people to read

the Bible and pray regularly every day, it will not be hard to attain the goals of self-support, self-government, and self-propagation. The members must be taught to transfer their dependence upon a foreign religion to dependence upon God before there can be hope for a vital indigenous Church.

South Anhwei District

Tunki Circuit—Tunki is a small town with a population of 30,000. It is situated at the center of Hwei Chow County. The business is much greater than many other cities in this province. Many call it the Shanghai of Anhwei. But the people are superstitious. The only power which can save them from peril, is the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, which the pastor has been faithfully preaching.

Wuyuen Circuit—Because of financial reasons, it was possible to have as pastor here, only a local preacher who had not had good training for the work, therefore, many things which would have greatly increased the work have been left undone.

Kiangning District

Size of District—This is a large district with sixteen preaching places. It takes about two weeks of time to cover it by launch, row boat, donkey, ricksha, and wheelbarrow, or on "shanks mare." You can get just as lame and sore and tired as you want to. There are nine schools for boys and ten for girls, with about 500 pupils. The entire membership of the district is about 800. The property is worth about \$90,000 Mex., \$66,000 of which is in our institutional church at Kiang Tan Kial. The mission is paying nearly \$400 a year for rent alone at six places. And now the shortage of funds may make it necessary to close them. People who are trying to become Christians may slip back in heathenism without further instruction and example, and the labor of years be lost.

Some News Items—Tai Ping Fu has completed three new stores and a street chapel with only a bit of aid from the Mission. At Kao Chiao, the people have a fine new school building. The Cantonese Colony at Ban Chiao is growing and prosperous, and several have joined our church. Three places were looted by bandits but the church

did not suffer. The best thing done on the district during the year was the holding of special meetings for study and consecration by the Pastor Li Chuen Fan and Mr. Follette, one of our missionaries.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Nanking University (Union)

A Year of Peace—The school year from September 1925 to September 1926 was one of peace and undisturbed attention, on the part of the students, to their studies. There was an excellent spirit in all parts of the University.

Results of Criticism—The rather loud and promiscuous criticisms of Christian work of the past year or so have helped rather than hindered such work, for it has made the Christian worker, both Chinese and foreign, again revalue his message and his methods and has convinced him more than ever of the unique contribution Christ can and must bring to China.

National Registration—The two questions most frequently discussed during the year in missionary educational gatherings have been registration with the Board of Education in Peking and religious education. Probably all Mission educators will be glad to have their schools registered if it does not deprive them of educational efficiency or of religious liberty, but under the present disorganization of the government in Peking and elsewhere there is no possibility of determining what is best to be done, so we are going forward about as formerly.

Registration—The total number of students in all departments in the autumn semester of 1925, was 1,247, and in the spring of 1926, 1,272. Beginning with September 1926, the university started the policy of admitting to the colleges, without entrance examination, students from middle schools, of proved excellence, who graduate in the upper three-fifths of their class. Many more students are applying for admission than can be received, and the quality of the student body is fairly high. Forty-five students were graduated from the College of Arts and Science and the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and counting all departments, there were 304 graduates as compared with 292 the previous year.

Fees—The total amount of fees received for the year was \$165,833.42 Mex., not including Language School fees.

New Buildings—New Building operations carried on have been the completion of Bailie Hall, Keen Hall, and several residences, besides the erection of a very satisfactory gymnasium costing \$7,000 Mex. This latter provides a clear floor space of 60 ft. by 90 ft. and makes a long-needed addition to the athletic equipment.

Library—The Library is one of the most important and effectively administered parts of the University. There have been added 9,922 new Chinese books, 1,567 Western books, and 3,940 pamphlets, so that at present the total number of Chinese books is 50,646; Western books, 14,725; and pamphlets, 28,651. The total number of loans during the year 1925-1926, was 70,104, as compared with 3,190 in 1915-1916. The heavy demands for loans and the very cramped quarters, both for administration and students' reading and study rooms, make the call for an adequate library building very pressing. It is estimated that \$250,000 Mex. will be required for a modern, fireproof building and equipment.

College of Agriculture—The College of Agriculture and Forestry is doing so many practical things in addition to strictly collegiate teaching that it is impossible to write them here. Those wishing to secure a full account of all this part of our work should write to Mr. J. H. Reisner, Co-Dean, for his full annual report. The University in conducting this department is trying to accomplish two things: (1) to improve the economic life of China and (2) to help develop the rural church. Dr. C. H. Myers and Mr. T. H. Shen of the Plant Breeding Department of Cornell University, were at the university for eight months. They carried forward the extensive experiments and projects in plant breeding undertaken in co-operation with Cornell and started last year by Dr. Love. The production of disease-free silkworm eggs, improved cotton seed, improved wheat, corn, kaoling, and other grains, goes forward with increasing profit to the farmers. Never before have the Churches and Missions been in closer touch with this work. The summer school, conducted

for rural workers, was largely attended by pastors and country school teachers and was both an inspiration and help to them.

Language School—This school had an excellent year, with seventy-four students in attendance. Increased attention was given to a series of lectures aimed at helping the new missionaries to better understand China and the many problems the missionary now has to face. The special library for the Language School, the Keen Memorial Collection of books on and relating to China, is proving of great value.

Financial Stringency—The "cut" in the Mission appropriation was applied also to the Board's appropriation to the University, the total cut for the University, however, being 55 per cent. Through the help of friends and relatives of the Methodist members of the faculty, considerable of this reduction in income was made up, but if the "cut" is continued there will be serious complications. And yet, the University is running within its budget—due to the fact that expenditures are strictly limited to sure income. But let no one think we have all the funds we urgently need.

Great Objective—The fundamental purposes for which the University exists is to train men for Christian living by giving them a first-class education, the equal of any that can be obtained anywhere, at the same time making that education Christian so that it will contribute to the development of real Christian character, able to stand the stress and strain that the next quarter of a century will place upon it. This the faculty cannot do apart from the Church and all the available spiritual forces.

Nanking Theological Seminary (Union)

Attendance—The total registration for the year was 129. The attendance for this fall term is only slightly below the average for the past five years, though the wars and the general unsettled condition of the country might have resulted in a much smaller attendance. While some denominations have suffered from decreased appropriations, so that fewer men were sent up for entrance, others have increased the number of ministerial candidates. The whole number of Methodist candidates

for the year was forty-one, which was near the average. For the term, beginning in September, five annual Conferences which usually send up from twelve to eighteen new students, sent only one new student. This is because the Conferences are limited for funds; it is not because there are no worthy men to send.

Nine men are graduates of college, while there have been during the year, ten men who have taken part of their college course in arts, having come to the Seminary for the remainder of the work, taking the latter half in courses in theology and allied subjects.

The Results—There were graduated, during the year, twenty-three men. In addition, at least ten men went out who were in the Seminary for a year or more of special study. Recent events both in China and in relation to the apparent change in interest and zeal on the part of the Home Churches, give added importance to the increasing numbers of Chinese who are now undertaking the task of preaching the Word. Missionaries may decrease in numbers; these Chinese preachers must catch the falling torch and carry it forward.

Only a Beginning—Considering the magnitude of the undertaking Christianity confronts, after more than a hundred years of effort in China, nothing more than a beginning has been made. China's many millions, with a civilization and culture which is the slow growth of forty centuries, are not to become Christian in a night, not even after a century. The goal is far, far ahead, but the prize is richer far than any, save the Lord Himself has ever dreamed.

Signs by the Way—The anti-Christian Movement has largely passed, as far as any serious hindrance is concerned. Out of it there is coming more good than harm. Among some classes it was the best propaganda Christianity has ever had—it made known to multitudes what Christianity really is.

During this period of nationalism and intense patriotism, the major loyalty of the Christian students was to Jesus Christ and His Kingdom. There has been no lessening of the number of candidates for the ministry. In fact, more men are offering than can be educated.

The spirit among the men in the Seminary is altogether encouraging. The spiritual life is a deep concern with them. The service rendered in the churches of the city is a worthy contribution towards the preaching of the Kingdom. This service is also a part of the education of these men.

The Christian students of Nanking have organized a Christian Students' Union, with the object of mutual help and encouragement. There are meetings for discussion, and "retreats" for the deepening of the spiritual life. That is part of their reply to the anti-Christian activities of the non-Christian students.

Conference Academy

Type of School—This Academy is a full six year middle school, three years junior and three years senior middle school, completely separated from any primary school in its administration and its grounds and equipment. Thirty-eight per cent of the middle schools in East China are of this kind. For graduation 180 credits are required in the junior middle school, and 150 required in the senior middle school. Each credit-period is fifty minutes. There are five and one half days in a school week, and eighteen weeks in a semester. These are in complete accord with the government regulations and with the East China Christian Educational Association's recommendations.

Enrollment—The enrollment a year ago was 86, in the spring of 1926 it was 106, and in the fall it was 130. A census during the spring term revealed that 23 per cent of the students had come from Methodist primary schools in this Conference, and 31 per cent from other church schools, or in other words, over half had come from Christian schools. Of the 60 new students received in the fall, 20 per cent were from Methodist primary schools, 25 per cent from other Christian schools, and 55 per cent from government and private schools. The school feels fortunate in being able to draw so heavily from Christian sources, especially from its constituency. This is fulfilling a long cherished hope.

Equipment—Because of help received from the East China Christian Educational Association and other sources, the school was able to pur-

chase over \$600 worth of physics equipment and furniture, and give a course in physics during the spring term, under an exceptionally well trained teacher. The library in the past has not been much of a factor in the educational work of the institution. This year a vigorous effort is being made to build up a substantial list of reference material, both by assistance from the school budget and by solicitations from friends.

Religious Work—Religious statistics for the spring term showed that 56 per cent of the student body were church members, 22 per cent probationers, and 8 per cent favorably disposed. It would be safe to say at that time about 80 per cent of the students counted themselves Christians. In the fall 44 per cent were church members and 16 per cent probationers. Seventeen boys were baptized and received into the Church during the past year. Thirty per cent of the students in both the spring and fall terms came from Christian homes. The East China figures show that about 12 per cent of the students in Christian schools come from Christian homes. The Sunday school is entirely on the optional basis. During the spring term about 95 per cent of the student body attended; during the fall term about 90 per cent attended. When the Sunday school was put on the optional basis it was necessary to raise the standard of the work in order to attract the students. In the two upper years the students may elect for their curriculum Bible either a course in Comparative Religion or a course in the Philosophy of Life. The Student Volunteer Band has 15 members.

Wannan Academy

Religious Activities—A large percentage of students have heartily welcomed Christianity. The School Y. M. C. A. with this purpose in mind has deliberately planned to make it a strong organization in school, so that it may serve all the students, either Christians or Non-Christians. The students have held special meetings frequently, conducted a class for the servants every evening at seven o'clock, helped out teaching in the Sunday school and directed a sales department in the school. Besides the regular Sunday services

and a short twenty-minute chapel service held every morning, a Bible class for the teachers is held once a week.

Graduating Class—The total number of graduates, from all departments, was fifty-four, as compared with fifty-nine for the previous year. There were ten graduates from the senior middle school, twenty-four from the junior middle school, eleven from the higher primary school, and nine from the lower primary school. All the graduates of both the lower and higher primary schools have entered the upper classes, and only two-thirds of the graduates of the junior school registered in the senior, but one-third left for other schools. As to the graduates of the senior middle school, four entered college, three are teaching in our schools, two are in business, and one is at home planning to enter college at New Year's time. The total enrollment is 144, which is less than the previous year.

New House—A new house was built during the year with funds raised among the teachers and students. It is being used as a club house for the teachers and the students.

Tsong Teh Junior Middle School

A Prosperous Year—In the midst of a year of unrest, student agitation and anti-Christian movements, Tsong Teh has had a year of peace and prosperity. The spring term showed the largest enrollment on record, with a hundred and fifty students. The members have been a little less in the fall, but there still have been enough to carry on the school without loss.

Agitation and Anti-Christian Movements—Though the student agitation and the anti-Christian movement have made themselves manifest, they have not greatly influenced the work of the school. When it was urged that the students take part in local meetings, it was decided that the school could take no responsibility for their doing so. When the matter was referred back to the parents with a statement that the School took no responsibility for any consequences, the parents decided that it would be better for the students not to take part in local movements and thus all trouble was avoided.

Financial Difficulties—The chief disadvantages felt by the school this year

have been caused by the cut in the appropriation. Under present conditions and requirements in China it is practically impossible to carry on a Middle School with an appropriation of only \$1,000 Mex. Great difficulties have been found in keeping the school up to standard and at the same time keeping within the budget. Pastor Tsu Yu-ho has taught a number of classes, and this has been a great advantage in two ways. It has given the school the advantage of an excellent foreign trained teacher, and it has brought Pastor Tsu into closer personal contact with the students than he would otherwise have had. At the same time there has been some severe criticism of the school's taking such a large part of the pastor's time. The only way that this can be avoided is for the appropriation of the school to be made large enough so that another teacher can be employed.

Christian Life—The Christian life of the school has been well taken care of by a students' Christian organization. In a time when it really means much more of sacrifice and danger to be a Christian, there seems to be quite a large number of students who are willing to identify themselves as believers and become Church members. This, surely, is a healthy sign in a time of opposition to Christianity.

MEDICAL WORK

Wuhu General Hospital

Cholera and War—Of the special activities of this year, probably two stand out most vividly in the minds of all of the staff: the two which have come to every mission hospital of this region as a result of cholera and of the war. Fairly early in summer cholera broke out in Shanghai, from there to travel steadily inland with the river traffic and, though not officially recognized as an epidemic by the customs authorities along the river, to kill at a rate far outstripping the activities of the coffin-makers. Soon after the disease reached Wuhu, the local chapter of the Chinese Red Cross met with the city officials, and sent to Ichisan a request that an emergency cholera hospital be opened and that anti-cholera measures be undertaken at once, and an offer to finance this emergency work.

Accordingly our chapel and school building was screened, its windows protected with temporary awnings of matting, bamboo beds put in, the first lots of hypertonic saline solution and kaolin prepared—and by that time the first patients had arrived. The few western-trained doctors in town cooperated actively in preventive work. Posters and handbills depicting the cause and prevention of cholera were broadcasted, and preventive inoculations given wholesale. And by day and by night came the patients, sometimes the bearers of one day being themselves carried in on the following day to receive the intravenous injections which, they had heard, worked miracles.

A Splendid Staff—Too much credit can hardly be given the Chinese staff for their loyal and unflagging work. The medical resident, Dr. Hwang, with the medical interne, Dr. Swen, were busy day and night. Mr. Wang, a graduate nurse passing through Wuhu, generously stayed by and took charge of the cholera nursing, assisted by eager volunteers from the wards, whose absence from the regular work was met by redoubled efforts of the already short-handed crew. And late indeed was the night visitor to the operating room who did not find Mr. Kao, the nurse in charge there, busily preparing hypertonic saline for the next day's use.

Foreign Practice—The medical care of the foreign community is also increasing, due to a large number of families living in Wuhu. During the past year about fifty foreign in-patients have been cared for in addition to many more in their homes. Without hospital facilities for foreign patients it has been necessary to care for them in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Brown.

Religious Activity—The religious work of the hospital was for the first part of the year in the hands of the general staff. But during the past few months with Rev. John Shen as pastor and Mrs. Chiao, appointed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, as Bible woman, the work has been re-organized and extended, and the spiritual life in the hospital has been correspondingly deepened. Every group on the hill, including the Shanghai workmen on the new building, has had systematic religious instruction. In September, a memorable series of meet-

ings was held. Most appropriately, the first official use of the new building was for special evangelistic services led by Rev. Li Chuen Fan. Temporary electric lights were installed in the chapel of the new building, by a wire strung from the nearest building. The chapel benches and various sorts of extra seats were brought in, and arranged on the rough flooring. The windows still lacked most of their glass and the plastering was only partly done, but in that unfinished room Pastor Li brought to us night after night the deep truths of Christ. And the blessing that came through those services will long abide.

New Building—One year ago not a brick had been laid and less than half of the necessary funds were in sight. The plans also were only temporary sketches and required days of study and volumes of correspondence before they could go into brick and mortar. It is a satisfaction to have the new building completed.

Nanking University Hospital (Union)

The Staff—The staff consists of seven full-time Chinese and five full-time and one part-time foreign physicians; one Chinese dentist; one Chinese and one foreign laboratory technicians with six students in training; one Chinese pharmacist; nine Chinese and five foreign graduate nurses, and forty-five nurses in training; besides one foreign secretary-treasurer and a Chinese assistant, one Chinese social secretary and two Chinese hospital evangelists.

Political Disturbances—In spite of political disturbances and some agitation carried on among the student nurses by outside agitators, the hospital has given 365 busy, crowded days of service. The eye, ear, nose and throat department, under Doctors Peterson and Chen, has had an unusual number of patients, many, both Chinese and foreign, coming long distances to be treated.

Nurses' Training—The training department graduated seven nurses, three laboratory technicians, and one dentist. This graduate dentist is responsible for the dentistry work of the hospital, Doctor Earl having been called back permanently to the United States last summer. A training school for women nurses was opened in September, 1925, and seven young women are being

trained in this department in addition to the thirty-seven men nurses in the training school for men.

New Building—The building program started three years ago has been entirely completed. This consisted of two additional wings, a memorial unit occupying one wing; the addition of a third floor to the old hospital building for use as dormitories for the women nurses; and a fine home for the men nurses. The total cost for completing this program was \$130,000 Mexican.

Fees—Friends in America may be interested in our schedule of fees, which are as follows: In-patient rates: D. Ward: \$2.00 Mexican per week, for men; less than one week, 37c. per day; West Side Wards: \$3.00 per week, for men or women, less than one week, 59c. per day; Tuberculous Ward: \$3.00 per week, for men; West Side Private Rooms: First class, women, \$1.30 Mexican per day; Second class, women, 65c. per day; First class, men, \$1.50 Mexican per day, second class, men, 80c. per day. These fees include food. There are no accommodations for women in the \$2.00 per week ward. The rates quoted include ordinary medicines and dressings, but for certain very expensive drugs and dressings, vaccines and antitoxins, an extra fee is charged. All fees for operations are in addition to the regular rates.

The total expenditures of the hospital for the year were \$118,215 Mexican, and the income, \$119,703 Mexican.

Better Babies—Another interesting development of the work has been a "better baby" campaign, as part of an educational program to promote infant welfare work in Nanking, under the care of Dr. Helen Pryor, one of the Board Missionaries. No charge is made and any child under school age is eligible. A complete physical examination is given each child on its first visit, and weight and length subsequently checked once a month, to determine rate of growth. Advice on feeding is given where needed and special diets are worked out for babies presenting difficult feeding problems. Individual record cards, baby weight books, and various pamphlets on infant hygiene, published by the Council on Health Education, are being used. One hundred and twenty babies were on the roll for the first three months.

Statistics—The statistics for the hospital are given in the Medical Statistics.

Tunki Hospital

Serving the Community—While native hospitals have sprung up in this area like mushrooms in a night and have as quickly vanished, our Methodist Hospital has gone on its way serving the community. Many who have had a little training in foreign medicines have come into this area expecting to make a fortune within a short time. One such opened medical work twenty miles away, distributing posters, declaring that his was an authorized branch of the Tunki Hospital. Another has moved five times in and out of Tunki.

"Quacks"—One of the greatest trials has been the hucksters who have been selling pills and even operating in the name of the Tunki Hospital. Eight who practice along the country roads, taking in any who are ignorant of the true facts, were heard of in a short time. Several patients have told of their experiences with these "quacks." While it causes misunderstanding, our friends only laugh and say, "Those men never try to practice in the name of these other hospitals. They trade on the reputation of the Tunki Hospital."

Patients—The records show that there were fewer new patients than last year (curiosity is wearing off), but there has been an increase in the number of returned patients, so that the total number of treatments is larger. Many patients came but once during the first two years and did not show confidence by returning again. This past year the returns have been most encouraging.

In-Patients—The in-patients were less by four than a year ago, due to an enforced absence of six weeks of the hospital year. The nurses carried on the clinic in a most creditable manner, but it did not seem wise to continue the in-patient department. The number given is for ten and one-half months, which shows that had the hospital been open for the full year there would have been an increase in the number of in-patients. It is gratifying that the number of clinic patients did not decline, and that the nurses gave the most excellent service.

Gifts—Gifts have continued to come from the Father's hand to meet the hospital need. In addition to the regular budget, a new microscope and a porcelain bath tub, both being unique in this region, have been received.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Compiled on the Field

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Rapid changes in the economic and social life of the people are taking place and vitally affect the work of the Church.

The past year has been one of drought, floods and war. Christians have suffered from all these causes yet the reports of the various pastors to Conference were full of victories won, of progress and optimism.

The "Cut"—While in 1925 Kiangsi appropriations were cut 41 per cent, and it was necessary to close all the Lower Primary Schools that were not self-supporting, to loan to other projects the services of two missionaries, to leave buildings without repairs and to cut out all non-essentials, by the Chinese Church getting under the bur-

den and raising more funds on the field than had ever been raised before, it was possible to leave all the pastors at their work. When the news came of the 1926 appropriations and a further cut was necessary, the question was "How can it be done?" Early in January at the meeting of the Finance Committee to consider appropriations, it was found necessary to leave three families and one single missionary at home, with outcoming and salary after the close of their furlough unprovided for. It was necessary to write the appropriations for the three institutions at a figure less than that of 1925. The appropriations for the higher primary schools were also cut. Then it was found that it was not possible to provide for all the pastors and when the Redistribution was finally written it

left fourteen pastors unprovided for. This meant the closing up of some of the work and some of the places have been visited by neighboring pastors occasionally.

Drought

One district missionary says: "The quarterly conferences held soon after conference were times of optimistic outlook and big planning. All hoped for a bumper year. But no rain in planting time and following, changed the outlook, for a fearful drought ensued and changed many plans. Some students were unable to pay their fees in school, church members were not able to meet their pledges. And this during a year when other cuts in the work had been necessary owing to less money coming from the Board."

Floods

After the drought of the fall and winter came the floods of the early summer. District superintendent Tsu in his report from Hwangmei district says: "Succeeding last year's drought has come a devastating flood. Nearly all dykes have been broken. Water was in the churches in Kunglung and Siao-chikow. A small dyke prevented it coming into the buildings at Hushipeh. To the west and south of Hwangmei it was like an ocean of water. Fields and houses were covered and crops completely ruined. Most of the people lived in homes built above the water. The sun poured out its heat from above and the water steamed from beneath. Epidemics broke out and people starved to death. There was scarcely a home without its dead. The plight of the people was too pathetic to behold. Susung had a flood on the south and a drought on the north. Taihu had both flood and drought."

War

After the cut in appropriations, drought and flood came the War. During the summer we heard that the Kuomintang (Southern Army) was advancing into Kiangsi and that Sun Chuan Fang, who claimed the five provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Chekiang and Fukien, was sending thousands of soldiers into Kiangsi to keep back the army of the South. All through the early part of September

we heard rumors of battles and conquests of the Southern forces in the southern and western part of Kiangsi. Not until the 19th of September did they reach Nanchang. Then they held the city for only five days and were driven out. There was fighting from that time until the 7th of November in the vicinity of Nanchang, Kiukiang and vicinity. As the Northern forces went through the villages they forced into service the coolies and workmen and they carried away clothing, food and anything else they wanted. Many of the towns along the railway were deserted, the inhabitants all fleeing to the country. When the Northern Army returned to Nanchang, September 24th, they terrorized the people by looting and executing those who they thought were southern sympathizers. During the second attack on Nanchang a large portion of the city outside the wall around three gates was burned. From this area came many refugees to our compound. This will be mentioned further in connection with the hospital reports, as will also the many wounded taken care of during these strenuous days.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Special Meetings

Rev. Kiang Ming Chih in his report as director of stewardship and evangelism says: "Last year we used the address method chiefly, urging people to accept fully the sovereignty of God. This year, except at the Nanchang Hospital and Nanchang Academy, we have almost entirely used the discussion method. Discussions have dealt with the person of Christ and with Bible study methods. Also we had prayer services. This program was well received. The people learned with new understanding the study of Jesus' life, and how to find for themselves the riches in the Scripture. They came to understand that to accept the Christian life meant to walk the Way of Jesus. Their testimony satisfied us that we were progressing toward our goal. We have conducted meetings this year first at Nanchang Hospital, then at Jui-chang, Kiukiang, Kunglung, Susung, Foochow and William Nast College. Other meetings had to be given up as the territory for our work was the field

for military operations. District conferences were held at Taihu and Changshu. To both of these I went and had an hour daily on the program. While I was reluctant to undertake this work, a voice within me bade me accept the opportunity to help others the better to know my Lord Jesus. Paul glorified in his weakness, and so might I."

Growth

All of the pastors in their reports to conference report some progress even though there have been many disturbances. District superintendent Tsai, in making his sixth report to the conference, says: "In writing this report I cannot help but reflect upon the six years that have just passed and gone. During this time China has greatly changed in its life and its government. This period is an important time in her history. It has been a period of growth for the Christian Church in China."

On account of the shortage of funds, the William Nast College Church and Tehshenmen Church, both student churches, became self-supporting this year and raised their pastors' salaries and benevolences. In these churches the pastors have used their wonderful opportunity in training these young people to be real leaders. During the last few months, as the anti-Christian Movement has spread, the Christian students have stood firm. Many students are developing into leaders that have shown no inclination to be leaders heretofore.

Distribution of Scriptures

The district missionary reporting on Bible distribution on the Kienchang district says: "There are three phases or methods which we use: first, widespread distribution; second, hand-picked fruit; and third, follow up work. We use Bible portions, the Gospels and Acts, for widespread distribution. In 1925, our colporteur sold twenty-three thousand portions at one copper each. His aim for 1926 is to sell thirty thousand. (These sales are not all in one district, however.) I can vouch for these figures because I have been out with him, and have seen him sell. In ten selling days last December we sold three thousand, and the last day we sold six hundred, all we had

with us. We sell everywhere; on our district we have two Fu, or chief cities, and several hsien cities, or county seats. Around each county seat are thirty or forty market towns with a hundred to seven hundred open front shops, and around each market town are several tens of villages, each with fifty to five hundred families. The market towns have market every three days, so ordered that we can sell here one day, then walk ten miles and strike the market the next day at the next town. The villagers come in by the thousands, and we sell sometimes as fast as we can hand out and take in the coppers. I have seen them going home, and it seemed that every other person had a Gospel, so I am sure that practically every village around our selling places gets the Scriptures. After we have pretty well sold out a place to portions, we go back and canvass the shops for the Pocket Testament League. We say, 'we sold when we were here before, but now we want to give you a copy of the whole New Testament if you will promise to read and carry it.' We are able to give away one Testament to about thirteen sales, however, as they cannot understand anything free. Also we give only to those who can read, and who will sign the promise themselves."

MEDICAL WORK

Ensign Hospital—Nanchang

This hospital had its difficulties with finances during the past year, and as the appropriations decreased it was necessary to increase the local income. In 1922, the hospital received \$6,288 Mexican from the Board while the local receipts amounted to \$9,380.

Work on the new building progressed very slowly during the first few months of the year, and the beginning of the fighting, in September, found the new hospital no nearer completion than last China New Year, as the contractor had met with financial difficulties and had stopped work. Facing an overwhelming emergency there was nothing to do but use the building as it was, and so with all haste extra help was secured to hang doors and windows, put in screens, arrange the kitchen and laundry, and, in general, make the building fit for at least emergency use.

Even as it was, with floors unfinished, little interior finish in place, plumbing not usable, electric current absent, the building was soon filled to capacity far beyond that which the permanent plans call for, and it served well for three tense months. During the disturbance 969 soldiers and 154 civilians were cared for. Soldiers were also housed in the Nanchang Academy varying in numbers from 100 to 348. These came to the clinic every day to have wounds dressed. Of contagious diseases brought in during this period, 72 cases of cholera, 50 of dysentery and 39 of typhoid were treated.

To care for these patients would have been impossible with the regular hospital staff. Volunteer workers came first from Kuling and rendered invaluable service. Some of them were able to come because it was not possible for them to get to their stations in the interior. All together twenty-two different workers came to help, of whom, the end of the year finds four still there. To the service they have rendered must be added almost the entire time of our whole missionary staff for six weeks, and half time for a further four-week period.

The refugee problem presented itself early and continued more or less during the entire trouble. When the superb outside Teh Shen Men was burned and many folks became temporarily homeless the compounds were the shelter for many of the sufferers. On October 17th, a census was taken showing 1,027 persons in the hospital building and grounds as refugees, 192 at the Nanchang Academy and 190 at Baldwin School. Every available space in our homes and other buildings was filled with these poor people in addition to those found at the census. Feeding and caring for these people was a big problem, for at that time it was all but impossible to buy rice and vegetables, and but for the rice contributed by the military, the suffering from hunger alone would have been very intense.

During the military operations in Nanchang, the territory where the hospital is situated changed hands no less than five times. Five times were the advance guards of the armies faced with the possibility that foes might be lurking around the corner. With all

the danger this implied to non-belligerent spectators, the lives and persons of the hospital force remained untouched, and the ordinary and emergency work of the hospital was carried on night and day like a beehive of incessant activity. This is a remarkable statement, and there must be constantly in mind the fact that a part of the credit is due to the goodwill and cordial cooperation of Nanchang Chinese friends. They not only made it possible to start the work, but they stood by and helped see it through.

A military officer, who had apparently heard much anti-Christian propaganda, saw in the hospital a bunch of tracts on present day themes, as "Christianity and Society," "Christianity and Democracy." He said, "Is this Christianity? I thought the Church was the enemy of all those who desire to reform society. This is really good. Where can I get these tracts?" On being told that Pastor Wang in the city could give him all the tracts he needed, he said, "I will take these for distribution among my soldiers." He left enthusiastic in his new-found conviction and determined to cooperate in these vital matters in which he thought he had been opposing Christian workers.

Water of Life Hospital—Kiukiang

A retrospect over the year reveals the fact that it has been possible to do a larger work than during any previous year of the hospital's life. Clinic and in-patients alike have been coming in great numbers, many of them being soldiers from the extensive barracks lying in the east and west of the hospital. In fact the hospital ministry has been largely military during the entire year.

It was about the end of September that the Water of Life Hospital first extended its efforts on behalf of soldiers, wounded in this present and widespread campaign; and whereas the hospital previously has been limited to about seventy beds, there were 153 in-patients at one time during October, mostly wounded soldiers.

In cooperation with the military, by their own request, the hospital took in the more serious cases, and while the numbers received are not comparable with those cared for in many places, they were almost always cases requir-

ing a great deal of attention and usually needing operation.

It is obvious that the surgical staff would have been inadequate to cope with any such situation, except with splendid volunteer help. One could not help but be impressed by how the Lord provides for His own work, for at the time when help was most needed, many people, both of our Mission and those outside, gave most unsparingly of their time and energies.

One of the features of the year was the number of patients who came wanting to break the opium habit. One very bad case, who was suffering terribly, was attended through part of the night by a member of the staff whose duties were supposed to be during the daytime. The man had just about decided to give up the struggle when he thought that if one of the staff was willing to "eat bitterness" on his behalf, it was his duty to "eat bitterness" on his own behalf.

During the year the Sutphen Memorial Home for the head Chinese doctor and the superintendent's house were both completed, and also some similar structures, including the "isolation cottage" given by St. James' Church, Kingston, N. Y.; a new chapel to replace the outgrown one, and a decorative well house on the new property of the Water of Life Hospital, the gift of the First Church of Yonkers, N. Y.

New problems and new conditions have arisen with the Southern occupation, but there is God's sure promise, "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way that thou shouldst go; I will guide thee with mine eye."

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Higher Primary Schools

There are four higher primary schools in the Conference, located at Taihu, Foochow, Changshu and Central Church Nanchang. These schools have all been affected by the general condition in the Province. Owing to the small amount of money coming from America, they have had to depend largely on fees to cover expenses. On account of local conditions it has been difficult to obtain money and the number of students has decreased during the year.

Mr. Tsu in his report on the Taihu

higher primary school says: "This year, the students of our school take much more interest in religious education than formerly. They attend Bible classes gladly, prayer meetings, Junior Sunday school and evening preaching. They take part in these activities. The students themselves have organized a Junior Epworth League. Although most of the boys are poor yet they are willing to contribute money toward the league work. This year they used this money to help poorer students. Although the sum of money they have contributed is very small, yet their intention is to be praised."

William Nast College

One of the greatest efforts from the beginning of the year was to invite the Chinese teachers into further leadership in the school. This responsibility was accepted by them as graciously as it was offered. The great aim has recently been to make the school Christian in spirit and Chinese in atmosphere. The latter will come to prevail more and more as the Chinese teachers increasingly take over the administration of the school. A number of important offices were filled by Chinese teachers in September, 1925, and they were given genuine power and authority. The executive committee of the faculty was greatly enlarged, and the members are now all Chinese but two.

Another venture was the adoption of the elective system in religious education. This step was taken without pressure from within or without and it is believed, that it will make for more vital and less nominal religion among both teachers and students. It is a much more difficult method to administer than the old required system, but it may also turn out to be much more effective. It has been found that this system of religious education does not at all drive religion out of the school, but that all religious activities can still thrive and, moreover, the goodwill of both students and teachers is retained. Bible classes, chapel, Sunday school, and church services, are all well attended, as other schools have also discovered. The success of the elective system depends upon the wisdom and earnestness of the faculty. If they are ready for it, the system can be made a great success.

For the current year, the financial situation of the school is doubly embarrassing because of the cut in appropriations from America and the local conditions of war, floods and famine. Endowments are needed in order that the schools may be independent servants of truth and righteousness in a crooked and uncertain world. "As it is now, the schools are at the mercy of the comings and goings of warlords, floods, droughts, famines, and the whim and caprices of boys and anti-whats-nots."

William Nast school is building a splendid staff of young Christian men. To close the school for want of a few thousand dollars would mean the scattering of the student body, which would be bad enough. But the real calamity would be the disintegration and loss of the staff of young Christian teachers, which has been built up so solicitously and painstakingly through the years. Forward-looking Christian strategy surely will not allow such a thing to happen.

Nanchang Academy

The year 1925-26 at the Nanchang Academy was one of steady work and substantial accomplishment along the lines previously outlined and developed. The curriculum is in close accord with that of the Government, and advantage is taken of the much improved text books that are being constantly issued by progressive publishing houses. The enrollment has been almost exactly the same as last year, which is the full crowded capacity of the present plant. The figures are: lower primary school, 37; higher primary school, 82; junior middle school, 160; and senior middle

school, 41; total, 320. Receipts from student fees show an increase in a budget that shows a total decrease, owing to reduced income from missionary appropriations, although inadequate provision is being made for equipment, particularly in the way of scientific apparatus, periodicals and reference books. The limited Chinese constituency, and the iron-clad restrictions under which the present benevolent work of the Church is constructed, leaving little that can be done by administrators to relieve these serious embarrassments.

Mr. Lui Ging Ting this year completed ten years as head of the department of mathematics. He has done as much for the institution by his Christian character and influence as by his thorough work in teaching mathematics.

The social and religious work of the school has been along the lines of previous years. Sunday school for children in the churches and elsewhere in the city, free evening classes for children of the neighborhood, and daily vacation Bible schools during the summer, have constituted the more formal forms of this service. The funds for all the work have been raised locally.

The religious meetings, like the Epworth League, are not as well attended as formerly, though indications are not lacking that with many individuals this does not mean a falling off in religious interest. The percentage of Christians in the student body has slightly increased. Without doubt, the emphasis of the anti-Christian agitation has helped to concentrate attention on religious issues and to clarify the thinking of many Christian students.

JAPAN AND KOREA

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church which was organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a co-operating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized. Our work among the Japanese is known as the Japan Mission Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. W. B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year. Rev. M. C. Harris was elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea in 1904. He retired in 1916 and died in 1921. Rev. Herbert Welch was elected a Bishop in 1916, and assigned to residence in Seoul, where he now resides. Korea Conference and the Japan Mission Council now constitute the Seoul Episcopal Area.

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL

Compiled by Gideon F. Draper

The Japan of Today

Not a few feel that pessimistic tendencies are predominant in the thoughtful circles throughout the Empire.

A recent editorial in our leading English daily dwells on this pessimistic tone of thought current in the publications of the day, but considers it "unjustified." However, it must be admitted, as the writer states, that not many years ago there was a blind optimism as to the Empire's future; an unreasoning confidence that it was to be a continued and brilliant progress in the front rank of the nations, while now, reaction has set in and the tendency is to the other extreme. Is this also an unreasonable attitude? The argument presented is that such pessimism is not justified by the history of the nation. No other land has such a record of wonderful advance within a short half century—and a half century is a brief period in a nation's life—unless it be the United States. The qualities immanent in the leaders of this people which have made such progress possible are still there and should be as effective in the future as in the past.

Nevertheless we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that serious problems exist, and that we as followers of the Christ should have a large share in assisting to effect the solutions that are eagerly sought.

The Classes and the Masses

One prominent problem is the agrarian question. The tenant farmers are seeking to better their condition and obtain a more generous treatment from the landlords, if not the full possession of the lands they so laboriously till. According to one of the Tokyo dailies, the number of tenant-landlord disputes increased from 85 cases in 1917 to 2,206 in 1925; and their character is becoming more and more serious.

The limited area of agricultural land and the constant increase of population, thus seriously affecting the food supply for the whole nation, add

greatly to the difficulty of the problem.

In one prefecture, the farmers planned to open a special school of their own so that their children might receive what they conceived to be a more suitable training. This was, however, prohibited by the government as having a radical tendency, and the government is fighting hard against radical ideas.

Agrarian labor unions are being organized—as well as industrial labor unions—and it is estimated that these two forms of union have about 600,000 members, approximately half of whom are of the tenant-farmer class. The old time paternal relationship which existed between landlords or employers and those who were working for them has disappeared. Modern education for all has much to do with the new conditions.

Educational Problems

While Japan's educational system is very complete and thoroughly controlled by the government, there is a definite movement among some of the student class toward a more liberal line of thought than the authorities feel to be wise. Not long ago thirty-seven university and college students were sent to prison one day for attempting to distribute "radical literature." It is a serious question whether the teaching of social science can be kept within such bounds as the authorities consider safe and there still be a satisfactory examination of the questions it should consider. The Minister of Education has his hands full and is, of course, criticized by many. He even undertook to put a definite limit on the athletic activities of students, and thus raised a hue and cry from another section of the press.

The great fact is that education is universal and effective, and there is a new life in Japan as a result. Our Christian educational institutions have a very important place in this work, for education is divorced from religion in all government institutions save as they teach deep reverence for the Im-

perial family, which seems to many a form of religion.

Universal Suffrage

Education has prepared the way for universal manhood suffrage and this has been recently accorded. Some elections have already been held under the new law. The first instance, a local election at Hamamatsu, showed that the labor element was at work, for three labor members were elected to the City Council, while up in the north, the Hokkaido, at two municipal elections, eight labor members were chosen. Party politics in Japan seem—to the outsider—to be very chaotic and in need of reform. Perhaps a Labor-Farmer Party may be formed that will add a new and beneficent force to the political life of the country. There are two Labor organizations now, one of which is extremely radical, but if these could unite on a suitable platform there would be something definite accomplished. We may soon see a goodly number of labor members sitting in the Imperial Diet.

Morals

In studying national conditions we may not overlook the work being done along the line of legislation on the liquor and licensed vice question.

An Association for the Promoting of the Revision of the Prohibition Law has been formed. Early in the year it held an enthusiastic meeting in Tokyo and distributed literature on the subject. The present law prohibits the sale of liquor to minors (under 20 years of age) and there is a definite effort to raise the age limit to 25 years. One speaker at the meeting deplored the fact that the money wasted for drink in Japan every year, was four times as much as the total expenditure for education, and greater facilities for secondary and advanced education are sorely needed.

Also very determined efforts against the present system of licensing vice are being made. Under the existing law, as one prominent Japanese daily puts it, "In the eyes of policemen prostitutes are commodities rather than human beings." But these views are changing. "Licensed prostitutes are now free to leave their shameful calling," and it further modifies the pre-

vious statement by saying that, "contrary to their past practice, policemen are now the protectors of these pitiful women." The brothel keepers are by no means quietly acquiescent. The new trend of thought is strenuously opposed by many of them, most naturally, as their means of livelihood will be gone; but the outcome is sure. Legalized vice must go!

More and more the spirit of the Master is being manifested in this land, but the vastness of the work still to be done appeals most urgently to all who study the conditions here. Japan needs Christ today most surely and, sorely too, in her effort to solve her numerous problems, social, political and intellectual, and we of Christian America have a definite responsibility to help her to the utmost of our ability.

The Bill of Religions

The government has formulated a bill for the control of all religious bodies in regard to their methods and organization. A committee of consultation, composed of representatives from the various religions, has been called together to consider the proposed legislation. Bishop Uzaki of our Methodist Church represents Protestant Christianity on this committee.

At first, Christianity, as such, was not recognized by name in the proposed legislation; Buddhism, Shinto and "others" being about the way it was put. However, as a result of definite representations, Christianity has been recognized by name, though still very small in numbers as compared with the two faiths so long entrenched in this land. Without considering the details of the bill we may say that it looks toward a definite control of religious activities, though with no purpose to hamper any effort that it considers consonant with the welfare of the government.

General Religious Conditions

We should note the position that the National Christian Council is occupying in the Christian activities of the nation. Organized in November, 1923, it is composed of representatives of all the larger Protestant Churches in Japan, approximately 40 per cent of the membership consisting of missionaries, so that it forms a bond of union

not only between the churches but also between them and the missionary forces that are cooperating with them.

Another notable but unobtrusive form of service is that of the Bible Societies. The American Bible Society has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its labors in this land, and has a history of which it may justly be proud. The printed Word has been spread broadcast and many read it who hear no spoken message.

Then the general question of the missionary's place in the advancement of the Church here is not an unimportant one to the Churches at home. Could you have stood on the pier in Yokohama on the 11th of October and witnessed the crowds giving a royal welcome to General Booth of the Salvation Army—mostly members of the Army to be sure—and then have been present at the welcome meeting in Tokyo the next Sunday afternoon, when the Premier of Japan took the chair and spoke words of welcome before an enthusiastic audience that filled the large hall to overflowing, you would realize that sixty years of Christian effort have brought about a real revolution in Japan. The Church of Christ has a tremendous opportunity here and needs the fullest support of all those who love the Master that it may make the best possible use of it.

Our own Methodist Church faces the question of the future of the missionary here, and it was discussed, along with other important matters, in a meeting held this summer. Representatives of the Japan Methodist Church met with members of the three cooperating Methodist Missions in two rather protracted sessions. There was no dissent to the opinion that there will be plenty of work for the missionary for the next quarter of a century, at least, provided he—or she—be of the right spirit and well fitted for the task. Perhaps the most important suggestion of the conference was that there should be a thorough survey and a careful plan of occupation of the whole field of Methodist work looking toward an aggressive forward movement. Steps were taken to provide for this.

After all is said, the one great need that is most pressing for us all is a mighty outpouring of the Spirit upon the workers and the Churches as a

whole. Defections may occur and some "fall out by the way," as has recently occurred, but a clearer vision of the Christ would help us all to see the right way. Workers with vision are needed now.

Self-Support

As reported last year, the Japan Methodist Church has taken a definite step, and a long one, by putting its Mission Board, which has the care of all the churches not yet fully self-supporting, on a basis that will call for no financial aid from the cooperating Missions. This began with its fiscal year, the first of last April. Thus far it has been carried out very well, though some of the churches are finding the burden very heavy. Of course this does not affect the grants that are for the several charges under our missionary workers nor the educational work at any point.

The Mission Board has suffered a most serious loss in the sudden taking away of its executive head, the Rev. D. Hatano, who was killed in a railway accident in September. Untiring in his efforts, earnest and faithful in all he did, he was pushing the cause of self-support most effectively. It seems like an irreparable loss. Not many days later, one of the most prominent members of the Church was also taken, but in this case after a long and trying illness. This throws additional burdens on Bishop Uzaki and those who are about him, but they are going forward, firm in the faith.

It behooves our Methodist Episcopal Church to rally the more earnestly to the support of the seriously tried band of devoted ones, and by sympathetic cooperation in prayer and work, sustain their hands and help them forward to victory.

One form of work that appeals to many is country evangelism. The great bulk of the population is in the country and smaller towns. Most of the churches are in larger towns and cities and are not ministering to the rural population, nor can they do so until greatly increased in numbers and financial strength. Here is a wide field open to the properly equipped missionary. It is no time to talk of withdrawing our forces, as some have done.

We should rather advance all along the line!

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Eleven points are recognized as the stations to be occupied by the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Commencing from the north we will consider them in order.

Sapporo

This city is the center of the Hokkaido district. Through eight months of the present year, Mission interests were represented by the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Ihde, who have lived in this country for the past three years.

Progress has been reported from the four centers of pastoral work under Mission supervision and especially towards self-support on the part of the local churches.

Sapporo, with its thousands of students in the University and other schools, offers excellent opportunity for Bible Classes and other religious study groups. The Wesley Hall is jointly operated by the Mission and the Sapporo church and forms a natural center for social, educational and religious work.

It is most unfortunate for our work in the Hokkaido that Mr. Ihde's failing eyesight has forced him to leave Japan with his family, and it is not likely that a successor can be sent there before summer of next year. This is one of the results of our serious "cut." At present, the Rev. T. T. Brumbaugh is acting as our Mission representative in the Hokkaido, residing and teaching in Hirosaki, hundreds of miles away.

Hakodate

This port city at the southern extremity of the Hokkaido is one of our oldest stations. At present, from a religious standpoint, it is seriously neglected. Although an important city, there is no male missionary of any Protestant Church at work there, and the only resident missionaries are the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society who are in the girls' school and the kindergarten. A live man located here would have a wide open door for effective service.

Hirosaki

At the conference last spring, it was

found that through the retirement of the district superintendent, it was best to appoint C. W. Iglehart to that position, and at present he is the only one of our missionary force who holds such a place in the Japan Methodist Church. He reports that the year has been marked by steady progress in self-support, and by a deepened sense of responsibility for leadership in all the churches of the district.

Noting points of interest on the several charges he tells that at Hachinohe one of the oldest members has recently had a new experience of inner blessing and a warmer atmosphere pervades the church group than in many years. At Shichinohe the leading member is fighting a losing battle with disease, but this has quickened the faith of the rest and they are impressing the community with the reality of the Christian life. The rented preaching place is crowded to overflowing whenever the missionary visits them.

Tanabu, a remote point, has undertaken to raise one-half the cost of building a small parsonage-church, and it is to be dedicated in December. One of the most loyal promoters of this undertaking is a local merchant who is not even a Christian, but who sees in the Church a leaven of the new society, and wants to help it do its purifying work. This charge more than doubled its self-support within this last year.

Aomori has recently become entirely self-supporting. Extensive repairs are under way. The pastor, Brother Fujita, is exceptionally earnest in evangelism, and heart warming sights are common at the Sunday evening services as many turn to Christ and find new life in Him.

Fujisaki is also self-supporting, and is enjoying a time of spiritual refreshing under the leadership of the elder Fujita, a blind evangelist of rare spiritual gifts and experience. At the dedication of the new church last year, the local Buddhist priest was present and testified that he had made a special request of his superior to be permitted to remain in Fujisaki when there was a proposal to send him elsewhere. He said his reason was that he felt he must be near Pastor Fujita to receive his constant spiritual magnetism and inspiration! His children attend the Sunday school there.

Goshogawara is a scattered rural circuit, but this year the members have doubled the amount of self-support and have raised several hundred Yen for repairs on their property. The pastor has the social vision, and is using the small church plant in ways of social service.

Hirosaki's new pastor, Brother Yone-mura, is a brilliant, evangelistic young man who has infused new zeal into the steady, dependable membership of this strong and historic church. All the Methodist churches in the neighborhood are the daughters of this mother church.

Odate is without a pastor, but the little handful of brave members never fail to hold Sabbath worship among themselves. A primary school teacher in a nearby city has just lost his position because his Christian influence among the pupils was distasteful to the principal, and he is taking charge of this point for the present as a local preacher.

Akita, with but a small membership, has by indomitable sacrifice become entirely self-supporting this year. The pastor, Brother Shimada, is a saint through and through, and is loved throughout the city far outside the circle of Christians. The altar of the little church is in constant use as he wins men and women to Christ. A new building is to go up there next year.

Sendai

This is one of the most strategic locations for Christian work. Viewing the endeavors here from the standpoint of Mission workers and amount expended, this center would certainly rank high in returns. The working contacts which the Mission representatives have through the Churches, the Y. M. C. A., factories and government schools, are excellent. The Church is specializing in the way of putting Christ—His spirit and teachings—into institutions which the people themselves are for the most part maintaining. For example, the Bible and religious hymns are being taught to one hundred and thirty men in the Y. M. C. A. night school, practically all of whom have no church connections. In a nearby town we conduct a Bible class in a government middle (equivalent to high) school to which teachers from the boys' middle

school and the girls' higher school come regularly. Another class in "Life Ideals" is made up of students from middle schools, college and university. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society also has an interesting group of thirty or more factory girls meeting every week for Bible study and a social hour.

In this vast area, with about four millions of people, we have seven churches with resident pastors. These churches are located in the largest cities but the pastors go out to surrounding towns and villages where they gather together groups of Christians for prayer and worship. One of these pastors has been speaking regularly to two factory groups at the noon hour when the buzz of silk reels has stopped.

At Yamagata a piece of land that had become a greater burden than blessing was sold. With half of the proceeds a comfortable parsonage was erected. The other half is being used to help in the building of a small chapel at the Sendai Second Church. The people at the latter place are raising funds to add their share for a suitable building.

The District Conference was held in Sendai, in September. All the churches were represented. The local church and the two Mission homes were busy centers from the time of the sunrise prayer meeting until ten o'clock at night. In all the meetings the power of God and the faith of the early apostles were at work. Thus reports the Rev. S. R. Luthy.

Tokyo and Yokohama

The lack of evangelistic workers has necessitated the continuance of the work of these two stations, along evangelistic lines, under the care of one man. There should be an evangelistic worker for the Tokyo district as soon as possible, for the field in both city and the surrounding country is vast and appealing.

The new church at Kumagaya is still "in the air," though the pastor is making strenuous efforts to raise the funds needed to bring it down to a solid foundation. Very interesting work has developed among factory girls in this and in a neighboring town. They surely need all the help they can get from the Gospel, for their work is very confining. It was the writer's privi-

lege, at the Okegawa factory, to baptize ten of the girls and the manager of the factory, as the first fruits of the work there.

On the Yokohama side of the work, the most notable event of the year has been the dedication of the fine new church at Horai Cho, Yokohama, the central church of Methodism for this large city. It is doing an excellent work with its new equipment, especially as it reaches a large number of young men through night school held in the lower rooms and hopes soon to touch another circle with the kindergarten that will open in the same rooms. There are three other Methodist churches in the city and the one at Kamagawa, especially, is doing a fine work in a rapidly growing field.

At the points with which the missionary is connected, a good work is being carried on. Hodogaya is a suburb of the city that will soon be absorbed into the municipality. Here the new preaching place has proved its value, though only a rented building, by drawing a large number of young people as well as developing a Sunday school that overflows the accommodations of the place. Fujisawa is also growing and waking up to the need of self-support.

Another notable event was the dedication of the fine Harris Memorial Church at Kamakura recently. Here Methodism is excellently equipped now as it has not only this fine church, with a wide-awake membership under the lead of Brother Ukai as pastor, but also one of the finest kindergarten buildings in the Empire, the Flora Best Harris Memorial Kindergarten.

The city of Yokohama as a whole is coming back to its former estate as one of the main cities of the Empire, though the sections formerly occupied by the foreign residents still show the desolating effect of the disaster of 1923.

Nagasaki

In addition to the two self-supporting Methodist churches in the city of Nagasaki, there is a Mission aided institutional church in the shipbuilding district, known as Akunoura. Shipbuilding is the principal industry of Nagasaki and over twenty thousand workmen and their families live in this district. Ours is the only Protestant

Christian work among them. Various activities have been carried on by this church in a remodelled Japanese house, including a night school which has been instrumental in directing several young men and women to the open doors of the church. It has maintained good educational standards and is recognized by the educational department of the government. Sunday morning there is a Bible class for these students.

A thriving kindergarten, which registers 46 children, meets in the church building and is embarrassed by the necessity of turning away many applicants because of limited space. This kindergarten has been largely responsible for stimulating the Sunday school attendance which is now the largest in the city. Mothers' meetings and other clubs and societies make the Methodist Institutional Church an attractive center for the community. Mr. W. W. Krider, our missionary, is the head of the night school, and Mrs. Krider has charge of the kindergarten and the various activities for women related thereto. The congregation is growing in numbers and self-support. This year the group has reached the status of a "church" in the Methodist connection as distinguished from a "preaching place."

Three years ago an excellent parsonage was erected by means of Centenary gifts. This year the Mission will erect the first unit of a church building that will house the growing congregation more adequately and provide for the social and educational activities of the institution. There are many indications that the Akunoura work is on the threshold of greater service for the Kingdom of God among these thousands of modern industrialists in the Shipbuilding Yard of Nagasaki.

The missionary resident in Fukuoka is assigned in charge of the appointments in Fukuoka prefecture as well as all in the Nagasaki prefecture, outside of the city of Nagasaki. This totals five charges under the Mission and one under the Board of Missions of the Japan Methodist Church. In addition, the absence of Rev. E. R. Bull on furlough brings to the Mission work in Kakoshima prefecture and all the Methodist work in the Loo Choo Islands.

As to the six points in Fukuoka and Nagasaki prefecture he reports: The outstanding feature of the work is the reduction of force on account of the "cut." The current year will not show large results in the statistics but with the exception of one point, there are better conditions prevailing today all over the field than a year ago.

The important work at Saseho, a naval base, for the sake of mutual economies was thrown into a circuit with the Mission aided work in Omura and Haiki, and Brother T. Kenishi, an excellent evangelist, was assigned to live and work in these places.

The work at Omura was practically extinct when taken over by the Mission in 1919. Now there is an excellent rented location, the Sunday morning audiences are composed of eighteen or twenty adults, and there are numerous seekers. Two Sunday schools of about fifty members each are carried on. Finances are up to date and the spirit is aggressive.

Haiki has given up its rented chapel, on account of financial stringency, and the people are utilizing one room in a Christian's home, in an adjoining village. This is one of the most difficult places in this field, yet it has given to the church four pastors or theological students and a colporteur in ten years.

Saseho, though not a Mission point, is the most important place in this work, though it was one of the points likely to be dropped by the Japan Methodist Church, due to the stress of the self-support program. An interesting side-light on conditions in this town is found in the fact that a land agent reported that out of the more than fifty Buddhist temples it contained, all but five or six could be purchased by any one at a reasonable figure, so great were their financial straits. A church that has been nursed for twenty years now plans to acquire property and build a parsonage before next March. A large group of adults from the homes of members of the High School faculties and of naval officers are about ready for baptism.

The eleven year old church at Hakata is now on a solid basis. The church bears a good share of its expenses and is ahead all the time. It has opened an appointment in the country, served entirely by the pastor

and members, and all expenses met within the church.

At Maebara, a teacher of English in the Middle School was baptized, with his family, forming practically the first addition to the church from the educated classes.

Tsuyasaki church is really a country-wide institution. The pastor carries his work to a large number of groups. This appointment "just grows." Finances are always ahead and they pay considerably more than half of the expenses.

Mrs. Spencer has opened again the Sunday school and Mothers' meetings in her home. Altogether, the work is encouraging. But tragedy lies in the fact that all around in this busy, thriving country section—mines being opened and labor conditions becoming more and more complex—the Japan Methodist Church is prevented from pushing out because of its tremendous effort to become self-supporting, and the missionary is without funds to meet the needs, which grow so rapidly. He is seeking to carry on the work that was formerly assigned to three men, over a territory whose extremes are sixty hours apart by travel.

Kumamoto

The work of this station includes, first, if taken in alphabetical order: Hitoyoshi. Rev. T. Sato, the helper of Dr. Spencer, goes out from Kumamoto once a week to this point forty miles distant, a former service of twice a month not proving sufficient. New life has come to the membership, which has increased from seven to sixteen, and the Sunday school from zero to fifty-three. The average attendance is twenty-four, and they meet forty-four per cent of the yearly expense. A lot of about one quarter of an acre has been found, suitable for church, parsonage and kindergarten, and means for purchasing it are being studied. This city is a railway junction with a population of about 7,000. One hour distant by rail is Taraki, a rich and very immoral town of 6,500 population, in which live one Christian and his wife. They and some of the non-Christians steadily urge opening the work from Hitoyoshi, they paying all local expenses, but it has not been possible as yet.

Kumamoto, the capital of the prefecture, has a population of 145,000. Five denominations besides the Methodist have work here but none can report a strong church yet. The Methodist Mission had a chapel here but the effort for self-support in the main church made the closing of this chapel, for a time seem advisable. A group of about 5,000 "Suiheisha" (social outcasts) occupy almost a solid half dozen blocks of this city, in the lower section. Through the lead of a small merchant, a convert at our former chapel, an entrance has been secured into this group, and there are several inquirers.

Several Bible classes are held in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Spencer every week and are proving valuable means of getting close to the people who are showing new interest in religion. This is in addition to their country work near by.

Yatsushiro is a city of 13,000, lying quiet and unprogressive for years until lately a new industrial life has possessed the place. Work was begun here in 1885 but until the 5th of February, 1924, this group did not own a yen's worth of church property. They now own, free of debt, a property worth 12,000 yen. Into this no Board money has gone, save a small balance from the Kumamoto readjustment. A new parsonage, costing about 4,000 yen, is planned, to be followed by a church and a kindergarten building. Complete self-support is likely at this point at no distant day.

In Kumamoto prefecture, within easy reach, are seventeen cities each with a population of from five thousand to eighteen thousand, from practically every one of which we have been called to open work, where no other Christian body is doing anything, and in nearly every place an offer of meeting all local expenses from the start is made, yet we cannot, for lack of men and money, enter one of them at present.

Seoul

The latest extension of the Japan Methodist Church is the Korea district, which includes work among the Japanese resident in Korea and Manchuria. It is already one of the most thriving of our districts, although the youngest. There are over 400,000 Japanese in Korea and several thousand more in

Manchuria. They are of a type that are especially open to Christian teaching, being mostly young men and women with their families who have come over from Japan proper with the intention of finding careers in a new country.

In the Korea district, of which Rev. W. W. Krider is in charge, there are seven self-supporting churches, while two others are planning to pass into this class by the next Annual Conference. There are seven of our Mission aided churches and five others aided by the Japan Methodist Church. Also there are sixteen preaching places that are churches in the embryo. At the recent district conference the principal topic of discussion was of ways and means to bring the aided churches to self-support as soon as possible. This district has been a constant source of pride to the whole church in Japan because of the rapidity of development of its churches towards self-support.

The greatest problem which the Korea district now has to face is, how to get along without a resident missionary in Seoul. Dr. F. H. Smith and his family, who have served this district for the past twelve years, were transferred in June to the work for the Japanese on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Dr. Smith has been superintendent of the whole work in Korea during these years and his withdrawal has made a serious break in our ranks. However, a Japanese pastor of long experience has been made District Superintendent and the work is being carried with much courage and hopefulness. The missionary's personal work in Seoul and elsewhere has been dropped. Further, Miss Bertha Starkey, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society representative among the Japanese in Korea, has also had to leave the field, so that at present there is no Methodist missionary in Korea working for the Japanese. The Japanese workers are asking that a missionary be appointed to Seoul as soon as possible.

There are several urgent calls from small groups of Christians in various parts of Korea and Manchuria for pastors or regular preaching. Each one of the calls represents a potential church within a few years, if a pastor can be sent. The only way in which these appeals can possibly be met is by in-

creased appropriations from the Mission. All are hoping and praying that it may be possible to extend these lines of work in this most promising field during the year.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

To-O-Gijiku—Hirosaki

The past year has been a most significant one in the history of the rejuvenated To-O-Gijiku. For the first time the school has the five years of instruction required of a Middle School in Japan. Having realized this quota, the officials of the school sought the recognition from the government which is needed to give such an institution prestige in the public eye. This was promptly forthcoming and indicated the favor with which the Japanese educational authorities regarded Principal Sasamori's exceptionally high standards in the employment of teachers, planning of curricula, selection of students, provision of equipment, etc. This recognition included the privilege for students to take the examinations for admission to the government high schools at the close of their fourth year, rather than waiting until their fifth. Several boys took the examinations last spring and four were successful, which is another indication that the quality of this Mission school's work is the equivalent of that in government schools.

Religious activities in the school have been carried on with ever growing interest. A Christian Association has been formed among the students, with Christian teachers as counselors, and the boys under their own management have been conducting weekly devotional services, Bible classes, and other exercises. At the close of last June, with the aid of their teachers, they observed a "Win-my-Chum" week of evangelism, as a result of which, thirty-three teen age boys were baptized and as many more expressed their intention of following the Master through life, but could not yet be baptized.

Aoyama Gakuin—Tokyo

The post-earthquake era of Aoyama Gakuin may be said to have begun in the early months of 1926. The pre-earthquake era extended from the starting of the school at Aoyama in 1882 to

the big earthquake on the first of September, 1923.

Between the summer of 1923 and the beginning of 1926 the school passed through its barrack era. The 2,000 students, or 3,000, if we include the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Girls' School on the same grounds, carried on their work in temporary buildings put up after the earthquake had destroyed all the recitation buildings. These low roofed, cheaply built barracks were swelteringly hot in the summer and often freezingly cold in the winter, and noisy when the rain beat down upon them, but at other times very comfortable. It was two and a half years of camp-meeting life.

At the beginning of 1926 three splendid new buildings had been completed. These buildings are three story reinforced concrete, built according to the strict building regulations of the city of Tokyo to be fireproof and earthquake proof. Due to these strict building regulations the cost of the buildings was extremely high, perhaps higher than in any other part of the world, very much higher than in other parts of Japan. One of these buildings is for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Girls' School, which now has 1,000 students. It cost about 400,000 yen. (A yen equals approximately 50 cents, U. S. gold.) One is for the Academy (Middle School,) which has 1,100 students. It cost, with fixtures, 370,000 yen. The third is for the College, which has 800 students. It cost 356,000 yen. A college chapel was also built at a cost of 44,000 yen.

The total cost of the two buildings for Aoyama Gakuin, including the college chapel, was 775,000 yen. In addition to this, there was an expenditure due to the earthquake of 153,000 yen. This was for the barracks, for the extensive repairs on the frame buildings, dormitories and residences, which were badly damaged but not destroyed by the earthquake, the necessary changes in the grounds due to the clearing away of the old buildings, the new arrangement of the grounds and other items.

The total expenditure to date due to the earthquake is thus about 927,500 yen. (This is exclusive of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school expenditures.) The school received from the earthquake fund raised in America

about 621,500 yen, including interest. Small amounts were received from other sources. There is a deficit to date of about 290,500 yen. The deficit on the buildings proper is about 223,000 yen.

The Earthquake Fund from America was a magnificent gift. No one at Aoyama at the time of the earthquake dared hope that in less than three years there would be three new splendid buildings again on Aoyama compound! That amazing achievement is due to the extraordinary fund raised in the winter after the earthquake in America, and second, to the Shimizu Building Company which has carried out the whole rebuilding program of the schools at Aoyama on a high plane of generous, friendly, business relationship.

Although the gift from America was such a magnificent one, it was not large enough to enable Aoyama Gakuin to put up even these two first buildings without deficit. This is due to the extraordinary high cost of building in Tokyo. It is earnestly hoped that further gifts may come from America so that the deficit may be met. Then these splendid permanent buildings will stand through the years to come as the manifestation of the Christian friendship of the Methodists of America for Aoyama Gakuin and for Japan in the hour of dire disaster.

The three largest schools at Aoyama, the College, the Academy and the Girls' School, are now housed in permanent buildings. But the Theological School, alas, is still left in the barrack era. Some day it hopes to have a building also.

The Alumni of Aoyama Gakuin put up, in the summer and fall of 1926, a plain, but big auditorium, which seats 1,800 people. This serves as a daily chapel building for the Academy students who cannot assemble in any other hall on the compound, and for other general meetings. The Alumni also plan to put up in the near future a modest library building.

The union plan, whereby the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Girls' School will become a department of Aoyama Gakuin, thus bringing all

the schools at Aoyama under one Board of Trustees and one President, will probably go into effect in 1927. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Training School for Women is now carrying on its work in affiliation with the Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin, and this too will probably be made a permanent union soon.

The religious life and work of Aoyama Gakuin are in a fine state. The daily chapel services in all departments, the teaching of the Bible in courses, Gakuin Church with its activities, the Christian Associations, the voluntary Bible classes, and many other forms of religious activity all combine to keep the message of Christ's Gospel prominent throughout the whole life of the school.

The cut in the appropriations is a frightening thing in the immediate future of the school. In two years the Mission appropriation has dropped from 56,000 yen to 27,000 yen. A sister Mission School in Japan, with the same departments and about the same number of students, receives 100,000 yen Mission appropriation. Perhaps comparisons are odious but we feel the pinch sorely!

Chinzei Gakuin

This school has been in operation for nearly half a century and has given to the Christian Cause in Japan many fine spirits. It is still doing splendid work in spite of the fact that its main building was destroyed by fire more than two years ago.

The present site being too small for the constantly growing institution, a new site has been purchased at a cost of 15,000 yen and effort is being made to secure money for buildings. The estimated cost of adequate buildings is roughly 300,000 yen and the hope is to be able to raise one-third of this amount in Japan, and the other two-thirds in the United States. "A yen for a dollar" is the slogan, as the yen is worth just half the dollar.

Meanwhile the school is pushing forward in its efforts to Christianize as well as thoroughly educate the five hundred students, eager and bright, who crowd its inadequate accommodations.

KOREA CONFERENCE

Pyengyang District

The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the Rev. J. Z. Moore, District Superintendent:

Growth of Work—In the territory of this district there are about one-quarter of all the results of the work of our Church in Korea. The western part of the district is entirely self-supporting so far as local up-keep and pastors' salaries are concerned. One quarter of the membership, one-third of the total Conference collections, and more than one-third of the total amount collected on the field came from this territory. Nearly all of the work is being done by the Koreans themselves. There are twenty-two circuits, with from one to eight churches in each. There are twenty-five pastors and assistants. All but five of the circuits are self-supporting. The members are greatly interested in the development of their churches and in many places there have been personal gifts for the advantage of the work.

High Schools—There are two high schools—one for boys and one for girls—and they had a most successful year. Neither of the schools was troubled with strikes. This can be said of but few high schools in Korea. The attendance at the girls' school increased from 190 to 252, which greatly exceeds the capacity of the building. Sixty girls were turned away at the opening of the year, for want of room. The boys' school has a capacity of 500, but there are 572 pupils crowded into it, and many were turned away at the opening of the school, for lack of accommodations. The new class of 146 boys contained 25 non-Christians, which is the smallest percentage for several years. It indicates that the high schools are more and more being fed from the Christian Primary Schools.

Primary Schools—There are 41 schools with 4,179 pupils. Increased effort on the part of the Koreans, together with special gifts from friends in America, have prevented this work from going to pieces because of the cut in appropriations. The Pyengyang city school has 835 boys and the school is entirely self-supporting. Below these

primary schools there are 17 kindergartens with 867 children.

Young People's Work—Every church has its Sunday school and many of the churches have two and even three separate schools, one for the men, one for the women and one for the children. There are 146 Sunday schools with a total enrollment of 9,442. There are 23 Epworth Leagues on the district, with 938 members.

Bible Schools—Beginning with the district class at New Year time, where about 400 men from all over the district gathered for ten days for prayer and study, Bible classes were held in nearly every one of the 90 churches. The early morning prayer meeting as developed by the Korean is a real contribution to world-wide Christianity. Timed so as to close at daybreak, these largely attended, deeply spiritual hours of prayer have been a new birth hour to many an individual Christian and to many a discouraged church.

Open Doors—Never were numbers so overwhelming, the needs so pressing, nor the Koreans so appreciative of anything that is done for them, and never were the Koreans so ready and eager to do all they can for themselves and others that the Kingdom of Christ might be built in Korea.

Self-Support—There are 4,402 adult members and probationers on the district. Last year these members gave \$11 for every \$1 given in regular appropriation by the Board. The pastors' salaries on the district are 97 per cent self-supporting. The daily wage of skilled and unskilled labor is 30 cents to \$1 per day. The total offering of the Koreans is about \$12 per year, each.

Yengbyen District

Mr. Moore is also in charge of this district and from his report the following paragraphs are taken:

Size of District—There are two blocks of territory in this district with about 400,000 people to work among. The town of Yengbyen is about 85 miles from Pyengyang, and as the district superintendent lives in the latter town, there have been many trips back and forth with the faithful Ford which

always takes you there and brings you back. There are ten circuits with from one to nine preaching places each. One circuit is so large that when the quarterly conference is held some official members walk 60 miles for the round trip.

Improvements—Two new churches were built during the year and several were repaired. Kindergartens were opened at three places, the local people being very generous in their support. One of the great promises of the future is that the Koreans are increasingly willing to make great sacrifices for their children.

Schools—There is a fine boys' school at Yengbyen, the only High school in all that part of northern Korea. The cut in appropriations took away the entire amount of the budget. By tuition fees and a special gift, the necessary amount was secured and the school had a most prosperous year. There are few schools that are so tied up directly with the evangelical work. There are about 100 boys enrolled and they attend all the church services, have their own Sunday school and the Bible is taught daily. In order to save the school being closed, the Christians of the city organized a fasting band. On Saturday evenings they eat no supper but gather together and pray for the school and bring with them the 20 sen (10cts.) saved by going without supper. If Methodists everywhere would match this spirit there would be no cut in appropriations.

Self-Support—There are over 1,400 members on the district, and for every dollar given from all outside sources these members gave \$1.50. They paid 70 per cent of the pastors' salaries. If one asks, why help when the Koreans do so well, the answer is, that these Christians are scattered in the midst of about 500,000 people. About 2 per cent of them are Christians and these often come from non-Christian homes, making the following of Christ a difficult task and the support of the church even harder. Only the fringe of the crowd has yet been touched.

Seoul District

The following paragraphs concerning the work on the Seoul, Suwon and Manchuria Districts are from the reports of the Rev. W. A. Noble:

During the month of October, 120 additions were made to the list of those who have joined our congregations.

The spirit of the times causes continual changes in the manner people receive the preaching of the Gospel in Korea. A few years ago no one raised a voice against Christianity. When exhorted to become Christians the reply would usually be, "I know it is good to become a Christian and I will join you some day." Now there are organizations that definitely oppose the spread of Christianity, and individuals when approached on the question of becoming Christians repel our workers. Much is printed in the native papers against the Christian Church. Sometimes a youth will rise during a preaching service, and interrupting the sermon, launch out in a tirade against the "Faith." Much of the opposition is an outgrowth of the communistic spirit which is growing among the people.

An increased financial depression has settled down upon the country which makes it very difficult for the churches and schools to finance their work. Not infrequently pastors suffer great deprivations and some have had to leave their work because the Board could not supplement their salaries.

There is, however, no decrease in the numbers attending church services. While many boys and girls are not able to attend the school, yet from among those who have an easier means of livelihood come pupils in numbers sufficient to give us all we can do in the Primary and Middle school.

The church at Chongdong has been enlarged, so as to seat about 1,500. This building is usually full on a Sabbath morning.

A church is being built at Changnai. This building is just off the campus of the Chosen Christian College and offers an opportunity for the college students to do Christian work. The church following at this point is about 900, and the church is entirely self-supporting.

Suwon District—The Pritchard Memorial Church is going forward toward completion. The people will raise about one-third of the total amount needed for this church building. We expect to have it dedicated before Christmas. It is built on a good site and will have room for enlargement when conditions make it necessary.

A recent special gift from the First Church, North Adams, Mass., of \$250 has made it possible to go on with the Suwon school work. Teachers number six and pupils 265. This splendid building was given by the North Adams people and the school is meeting a great need of the district.

The spiritual life of the churches is on as high a level as I have known it. From November 29th to December 1st there will be a "Retreat" in Suwon for the pastors of the district. We are old fashioned enough to believe that when men retire from the hurry and fret of daily affairs to a sheltered place for Scripture reading, prayer and self-examination, they will get nearer to God and will put on power to meet their tasks. In this gathering of three days, when no one will leave the building, we are expecting a "Pentecost."

Manchuria District

The district is experiencing the difficulties and losses incident to war. In some places roving groups of bandits decimate our village groups. If suffering has the power to add to Christian character then our people of Manchuria will become saints, indeed.

We have made a re-division of territory with the Presbyterian Mission. They will extend their work about Mukden and we will consolidate our field in the north along the Sungari River.

One of our pastors is traveling through the churches in Korea to raise funds to build a \$3,000.00 church at Hailim, 200 miles east of Harbin. Plans are afoot to build a large church in Harbin, the center of all our work in Manchuria.

Perhaps there is no place in all our work in the Mission field that needs the prayers of people in America more than do the Manchuria fields.

Pai Chai School

The following paragraphs are taken from letters of the Rev. H. D. Appenzeller, principal of the school:

"This school is called a Common school. It is the same as a high school in the United States. It was the first school of Western learning founded in Korea and its name was given by the late Emperor and means Hall for Rearing Useful Men (literally translated it means, Useful Timber). Mr. Appen-

zeller is not only administrator of the school but is also assistant to the Korean pastor of the First Church, a large student church near the school. In addition he is missionary of the Chemulpo District which has about 60 churches. The district superintendent is a Korean. Chemulpo is a port city about 25 miles from Seoul. When the school was opened in the fall it was found there were places for about 30 new pupils, for which there were 180 applications. One hundred and forty-four went all the way through the examinations and 37 were finally taken in, distributed over four years, so that no one class was swamped. There is great eagerness to enter this school, which is not the case with all the schools in Korea, the chief reason being that this school is registered with the Government and therefore is rated by the people as superior, no matter how good the work may be in the schools that are not registered. Pai Chai has been a leader in athletics for a number of years among the high schools in Korea, but the school lost out in the fall in football, baseball, as well as in the track meet. The response that the school has made in defeat has been worthy of the traditions of this old school and the boys are all eager for victory next time.

The boys are also interested in religious activity as is shown by the fact that they run three Sunday schools for the boys and girls in the community.

Norton Memorial—Haiju

The number of patients for the year was about the same as in the preceding year. It has not been possible to do much charity work because of the cut in appropriation. The evangelistic work is emphasized and many of the patients are helped spiritually by the work of the regular pastor and the Bible women. A number of patients come from the country-side around about and the hospital pastor has been able to do follow-up work, going out for a week at a time. With the coming of Dr. Sherwood Hall and his wife, Dr. Marian, the work has enlarged greatly.

Union Hospital—Pyengyang

Last year was a very successful one for the hospital. There were 34,000 visits to the dispensary, a gain of 11

per cent over the previous year. There were 1,088 in-patients, a gain of 17 per cent. The local receipts show an increase of 20 per cent. This large increase is amazing considering the difficulties under which the work is done. A day laborer makes 30 cts. a day and a skilled laborer not more than \$1.50, so that it was not possible to collect larger fees than the people are now paying. The average receipt for a treatment is from 15 cts. to 25 cts., and for an operation, from \$10 to \$20. The value of the charity work is about \$10,000 and this is arrived at from the daily records. The X-Ray equipment has proved all that was anticipated for it. It is a real satisfaction to be able to do work as it should be done. Dr. Anderson, from whose report these paragraphs are taken, also states: "That the year starts out with an expense that is hard on one's faith. We had to drop two missionary classes, two high schools, one dispensary and curtail heavily the evangelistic work. This cut would have come a year ago had it not been for the heroic work of several

individuals in raising funds. It was hoped that relief would come but there was no increase and therefore the work had to be lessened. The needs are as great as ever, the opportunity unsurpassed, the people more approachable than ever and cooperating better than ever before."

Severance Union Medical College and Hospital

According to the statement of Dr. Van Buskirk, this institution has 30 doctors, 3 dentists, 4 nurses from America, and 12 Korean nurses, 2 other Americans, a pharmacist, over 100 other employees, 80 medical students, and 30 nursing students. The annual budget, aside from missionary support, is about \$100,000. Dr. Van Buskirk states, that besides his regular teaching schedule, he also is teaching a course in Bible to the medical students, and is conducting a discussion class on young people's problems with the juniors. Recently he has had published a volume on Science and Religion which he prepared for the young people of Korea.

MALAYA, NETHERLANDS INDIES, NORTH SUMATRA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Missions in Southeastern Asia consist of the Conferences in the Malay Peninsula, Netherlands Indies and Philippine Islands.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. It is now organized into the Malaya Annual Conference, consisting of work on the Malay peninsula; and, since 1918, the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, consisting of work in Java, Sumatra and Borneo; and the North Sumatra Mission, organized in 1922. The latter became a Mission Conference in 1925.

Rev. George H. Bickley was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Singapore. In 1924, he returned to the United States and was granted the supernumerary relation because of ill health. He died December 24, 1924. Rev. Titus Lowe was elected a Bishop in 1924 and assigned to Singapore. His area includes the work in these fields.

Our work in the Philippine Islands was begun in 1899 by Bishop James M. Thoburn. Rev. T. H. Martin, our first missionary, arrived in 1900. Bishop W. P. Eveland, a missionary bishop for Southern Asia, resided in Manila from his election in 1912 until his death in 1916.

Rev. Charles E. Locke was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Manila. In 1924, he was assigned to the St. Paul Area in the United States and Bishop Charles B. Mitchell was assigned to Manila. His area includes the Philippine Islands Conference.

MALAYA CONFERENCE

Written by F. H. Sullivan

General

Measured by miles, Malaya is far from the biggest colony in the long list of the British Empire, but measured by millions in merchandise, it is one of the Crown's richest possessions. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1926, there were shipped from her ports 354,000 tons of raw rubber gum besides two million gallons of creamy "latex" uncoagulated. The value of this one export was 659 million dollars. Nearly fifty thousand tons of pure tin, or three-fourths the world's supply was sent from her wharves at a valuation ranging as high as three hundred pounds sterling per ton. More than one and a quarter million cases of luscious pines were supplied to the world's dinner tables. From these and many lesser products she spent twenty million on cars and machinery, fifteen million on sugar, and a similar amount on tinned milk, sixty million on cloth—mostly cottons—ninety million for the Asiatic staff of life which is rice, thirty million on cigarettes, and the official records only know how much on her hundred varieties of liquor and opium. The total export and import business excluding parcel post was two billion sixty-eight million dollars worth, or a gain of over eighty-four million on the preceding year.

In spite of the rigid boycott at Hongkong and vicinity, three hundred and forty thousand Chinese left their own Republic for the promising "Lam Lu" or south country. Three or four large coolie ships a week came sweating into Singapore, bringing with them seven thousand new emigrants, for the Empire and rubber.

At least two situations have endeared Malaya to Americans the past year. The high price of tin and the high-flying rubber market. Some Americans foolishly curse the restriction scheme but it has saved one of the major industries of the world from utter collapse, and provided sufficient gum for all our hundred million whirring wheels, at a figure which has given a healthy aspect to the plantations, and still has not

hindered Americans from owning a machine per family.

The great naval base, just around the corner from the Pacific Ocean, is going steadily forward without a setback since the fall of the Labor Government and a hundred steel oil tanks with capacity of twelve thousand tons each, nestle in two blistering hollows of the tropical Isle of Spore.

Floods

The most devastating floods in the history of the colony have taken place in the early part of 1927. No conservative estimate of the loss of life is yet possible, but from twenty-five to fifty thousand houses have been swept away leaving much distress. One man counted six hundred houses swirling along in one stream. Rivers rose as much as sixty feet above normal as the rain torrents failed to abate. Twenty-nine inches fell in a single day and seventy-five inches was a five days' record. The streams were so fierce that human bodies were stripped to the bones, and tree trunks bare of bark and branches dashed furiously along like drunken derelicts, with carcasses of cattle, deer, tigers and snakes strewn through the foam.

Reforms

More than forty million dollars has been set aside as a reserve fund by the Government, against the day when they shall no longer draw such heavy revenues from the opium monopolies. This is in pursuance of the agreement made at the Geneva Opium Convention of the Powers two years ago, and is as much a promise of ultimate freedom for drug slaves as were the funds provided by Britain to redeem her dark slaves a generation ago.

The Government has set up a separate department within the medical bureau for meeting the terrible social evil. This is a result of the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the ravages of this disease, which, according to the doctors, has poisoned

ninety per cent of the men of Singapore.

General Mission Items

The Government has continued its sympathetic aid to our schools, both boys' and girls'. Bishop Oldham has just publicly announced in Singapore that he has never had such magnificent support given to a group of foreign people as the British Government afforded to the little group of American missionaries who went to Malaya forty years ago, and during the succeeding years.

The Chinese and Indians have never before shown such a degree of appreciation and loyalty to the progress of Methodism as they have in the different centers the past year. There are signs of anti-foreign feeling here and there, but the masses of this prosperous colony do not lightly appraise their opportunities here under a stable Government with such high privileges for the education of their children. They are increasingly inquiring, not only the way to Western learning, but to the Light and Life that we once borrowed from the East.

Our Founders

One of the great thrills of the year has come through the return of Bishop and Mrs. Oldham after an absence of fifteen years. Malaya has felt since 1885 that the Oldhams belonged to them, and their place in the minds of the Chinese and other citizens is illustrated by an enthusiastic conversation which we could not escape several years ago as it came over the low teak doors of the most prominent leader, traveler, official millionaire of the Chinese community, when we were waiting in his outer office to see him. "Bishop Oldham is the best friend the Chinese people of Malaysia has ever had!"

The Lowes

We have cordially welcomed back to their new and modest bungalow our honored Bishop and Mrs. Lowe after their strenuous months of lecturing and enlightening the home guards from the Goddess to the Golden Gate. We suspect the Bishop could assemble fifty advantages of the pastorate over the episcopacy, not to count a hundred nights in sleepless sleepers. Besides

substantial financial aid for some of our needy Java institutions, he secured six new promising workers who will carry on the work of those whose furloughs are overdue.

Money Matters

Our local churches paid forty thousand of the fifty-five thousand dollars spent on pastoral support last year, which means that an increasing number of congregations are learning to swim without American water wings. The Singapore churches which received about eight thousand for pastoral support three years ago, were not paid a dollar from appropriations this last year, although about one thousand was collected from local sources outside their congregations. The total giving of our Malaya churches for all purposes, including benevolences, was one hundred and three thousand dollars as against eighty-eight thousand the previous year. This is not their limit, for the tithers are increasing. We know of one Methodist brother who is giving more than one-half his income for work in Malaya and in India, although he has been a convert from Hinduism less than ten years.

Our 66 schools taught 12,500 boys and girls, which was an increase of seven schools, and one thousand students. There were fifty-six foreign and four hundred and forty-four local teachers, which was an increase of sixty-nine.

The grand total of expenditures for this big program was just twenty thousand dollars under a million, and all but fifty thousand of this was raised through fees and government grants. Most of this fifty thousand was for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society schools which were caring for twenty-six hundred girls.

Next year's report will include well over two hundred thousand dollars which has been pledged and partly collected this year in several of our stations for new boys' and girls' schools, some of which are well under way by the contractors. All above sums of money are in Straits currency, one dollar being worth 55 cents in U. S. Gold.

Evangelistic

Dr. E. F. Lee has held very helpful missions in a number of our stations and schools. Frank Buchman spent

some weeks in Singapore several months ago and conducted a "week end" for missionaries and friends at our seaside bungalow, at which time we were inspired to greater efforts in personal evangelism. Our records show a total of five hundred adult and four hundred and fifty infant baptisms, with a total membership of seven thousand five hundred including probationers. In our eighty-seven Church schools were 5,700 boys and girls and in the Junior and Epworth Leagues, 2,000 were enrolled. The Bible is taught in all the day schools through the week and there is practically no indication of opposition from any of our constituents who come from Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Shintoism, Confucianism, Animism, Judaism, and Roman Catholicism. It is probably more difficult to establish a strong church in the polyglot society of which our shifting cities and towns are composed, than in an old and settled country, but there is less of restraint and prejudice here than where one common faith has held the whole ground for centuries.

The Press

Besides very ably serving our whole school system with necessary supplies and books, this institution has reprinted a number of its regular publications, but is willing and ready to do much more in the way of Christian literature if we had the translators and the time for translations. The successors of Luerling and Shellabear have not yet evidenced their genius among the men, but Mrs. Hoover of Sarawak has a most thorough command of our principal tongue and is working on some useful books. From commercial printing jobs the Press has made its second year's contribution to church buildings in this area and has paid out twelve thousand dollars on nine different projects.

The Preachers

Besides our faithful Chinese and Indian members of Conference who speak a battery of over twenty tongues, we have one hundred and thirty-seven local preachers, many of whom have labored abundantly for years, and have saved not only souls but stations all over this complex map. A large number of our teachers have regular Sun-

day preaching appointments where they serve without pay. As we see our older Conference members retiring, however—this year we have lost four or five senior men—we realize the need of rushing up reserves to the front, and these we do not have. The problem of training our pastors in a school is one, the answer to which, many bishops and training school committees has not yet written. It would be hard for Northern Michigan to train its own pastors if cut off from the many sources of supply, but Malaya must have men with at least six more tongues at their command than the copper country requires. Brother Dean Swift of the Training School has worked with unusual effort and care for the past three years and the results for the Indian churches are very promising but, as yet, there are no Cantonese, Hokkien, or Malay students in training.

Rev. Goh Hood Keng

Hundreds welcomed back with joy this afflicted brother who has labored in church and school for nearly twenty years among the Singapore Chinese, but who, two years ago, was stricken with Naaman's malady. He has been under the special treatment of Dr. Muir of Calcutta for more than a year and now, thank God, is completely recovered from his disease and has taken up the pastorate of the Straits Chinese Church.

The Proposed Bickley Memorial

Philadelphia friends of our late Bishop Bickley, some time ago, proposed that a memorial in Singapore for their fallen comrade take shape in a contribution towards the new Straits Chinese Church which is to be erected on Oldham Lane, on the old site of historic Oldham Hall. The cooperation already given in the Philadelphia Area for this very worthy proposal has greatly encouraged Brother Hood Keng and his congregation who already have about thirty thousand dollars saved up, and are anxious to see the project started this year, if possible. The Mission architects have drawn plans for an excellent building which will seat about one thousand people, besides providing the necessary halls for Sunday School and other work. It is stated that about thirty thousand dollars (U. S. cur-

rency) from home will see this long needed edifice under way, and the local church will raise the balance.

Changed College Plans

After definite arrangements were made by the British Government to erect a Raffles University in Singapore as a Centenary memorial to the Colony's famous founder, the Malaya Mission decided unanimously to discontinue the College project which had been held in abeyance for several years because of financial and other difficulties. The donors first of all expressed their firm belief that there was not room for two colleges in Singapore, and the Board, the Finance Committee and Bishop held the same view. The Director of Education was approached about the possibility of the Mission erecting a Christian hostel in connection with the University, and after several months official word came that the government would be pleased to allocate three acres of the college site to the Mission, free of charge, for such an institution. This will give a continued contact with the students who come down from our schools on the Peninsula and elsewhere to attend the university, and judging from the splendid results of our hostels in Manila it will be a great missionary asset. The principal college donors who have paid in on their subscriptions have been approached and have generously consented to have their funds used in connection with the hostel, so that there should be enough to put up a very satisfactory group of buildings.

New Churches

On the Malacca district, new churches have been built in the towns of Jasin, Mantin, and Tangkah. Additional sites have been secured in two other small town centers, besides improvements at Sepang and Pasir Panjang.

A fine new building was dedicated at Klang after the reports of last year were in, and most of the funds will be provided locally.

Dedications of new buildings were held in Pusing and Sentul and plans are under way for a thirty thousand dollar church at Kampong Koh near Sitiawan. A smaller structure at Lumut has been largely subscribed for,

besides three new parsonages in that vicinity.

The Sarawak Methodists are putting up the first big permanent place of worship that they have ever had in Sibul, and the dedication may be held before they get this report.

Wesley Church people in Singapore who have been greatly in need of more room for church school and social functions, have just finished a very substantial two story hall, thirty by eighty feet in dimensions. The funds have been largely provided for, locally, through subscriptions and a grant of five thousand dollars from the Mission through the adjustment of some of its Singapore property. Several thousands of a total of nearly thirty thousand is covered by debenture bonds taken up by some of its members. Kuala Lumpur Wesley Church has also paid its debt.

Worthy of Special Mention

Brother George Pykett's fine series of Scripture lessons, hymns and stories, specially adapted to the needs of his big school of 1,859 boys and similar Methodist institutions; T. W. Bowmar's irresistible philosophy and procedure regarding self-support; Miss Martin's and Rev. Lim Hong Ban's new Chinese Hymnal; the Telok Ayer Pageant "Light of the World;" Swift's Cantatas which brought much pleasure as well as "pesos" for Wesley Hall; Mrs. Eklund's indomitable girls' school scheme for Klang; Mrs. Lee's big boost for our Malaysia Message; the combined daring and faith of the Malacca crowd in a building campaign requiring over a hundred thousand hard dollars; Kovilpillai's evangelistic efforts with the lantern; Pakianathan's church in their expanding evangelism through brick works, rubber estates, incinerators, naval base and college hostel; and each of the other Asiatic and foreign servants of Jesus Christ who have labored in love for Malaya's mixed races.

Special Honors

All Malaya sent congratulations to our hardy, silver crowned brother, Rev. W. E. Horley, upon his receiving from his King the high recognition which he has so justly deserved, the Order of the British Empire.

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

Written by J. P. Stamer

Java District

Our work on this district clusters around five mission stations, three of which, Batavia, Buitenzorg, and Tjisaroea, are located in West Java; Sourabaja in East Java; and Palembang in South Sumatra. Of these, the stations in West Java are the most important and the most promising. They are closely connected with one another and therefore make possible a united program and united actions for the building up of the Kingdom of God.

Batavia—Here in the capital of the Dutch East Indies, among a population of nearly half a million, we have three churches and several vernacular schools. These schools, though small, are real centers of blessing and through their efforts many a broken life has been mended and sent with new hope rejoicing on its way. The schools too, besides giving the children elementary education, seek to introduce these little ones to the Friend of all children. As a result of these efforts many of them are led from the day school into Sunday school, where the good work begun is continued.

Buitenzorg—The *sans souci* of the Netherlands Indies. It is thirty-five miles inland from Batavia and lies on the foothills of the Panggerango and Salik Mountains. Its population of about 50,000 consists of Malays, Sundanese, Chinese, and Europeans. Buitenzorg is Methodism's greatest educational center for the Netherlands Indies. Within the city and its suburbs we have four outstanding institutions of learning. Two of these are English schools. The Boys' School with an enrollment of nearly 400 students, draws to its halls the most promising young Chinese life from all over the island. The same is true of the English Girls' School. These lads and lasses after their training has been completed, return to their homes, scattered all over the island, and with them carry not merely a knowledge of the use of the English tongue, but also a knowledge of the Man of Galilee. The other two schools located here are our Training

School for native teachers and preachers, and a similar institution of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the training of young women in the Master's service. Upon the graduates from these schools rests our hope for the evangelization of this island world. The Buitenzorg Church is making slow but steady progress. For years we have been hampered in this work because of an inadequate building. A new building with proper equipment would mean much to our evangelistic success.

Tjisaroea—Fourteen miles south of Buitenzorg, nestling at an altitude of 3,000 feet on the slopes of Mt. Gede, an old extinct volcano, and surrounded by numerous villages and large tea plantations, lies Tjisaroea. Here, some years ago, a large plot of ground was donated to the Mission for hospital purposes, and here, since 1918, Methodism has thrown open its doors and administered in the name of the Great Physician to the poor disease-racked sufferers of this great island. No one can estimate the amount of good that has been accomplished through the agency of this hospital. Thousands have been helped and cured and blessed, and have returned to their homes grateful to Methodism for this institution of healing. Chapel services are conducted daily and besides the doctor and nurses an evangelistic worker visits the patients in the wards and private rooms. Who can tell how many have been cured not only physically but also spiritually? Besides attending the patients in the hospital, Dr. Bittner has opened a number of clinics in outlying villages. These he visits once or twice each week and often more than a hundred people are helped at these places in a single visit. It is a splendid work and the Lord is blessing it.

Soerabaja—This is Java's great commercial seaport on the eastern end of the island. A strong Chinese work has been built up in this city, and three different congregations were meeting each Sunday in the same church building. Then the "cut" came in 1925, the missionary had to be withdrawn and

the appropriations for the station had to be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. For a year or so the congregations were kept together by a Chinese pastor, but the continued absence of the missionary at last began to make itself felt. As a result much of the work that had been the fruit of years and toil and prayer has gone to pieces. Methodism must choose between two alternatives, that is, either return a missionary or else close the work at this station. It depends largely upon the Church at home as to what course will have to be taken.

Palembang—Regarding this station the Rev. A. V. Klaus writes as follows: "In this station we are face to face with Mohammedanism in its most fanatical form. Through the agency of the English School here it has been possible to enroll some of the finest young Mohammedans as Christians. The Chinese Church is a factor to be reckoned with in the Chinese community of Palembang. So far, nothing has been done outside of the city of Palembang, and the vast country to the south, to the west and to the north lies untouched. But we must wait until we have the money to pay these advance guards of Christianity. Here lies a field white unto the harvest, but where are the workers?"

West Borneo District

The two main centers of our work in West Borneo are at Pontianak, which lies right on the equator, and Singkawang which is just a hundred miles north of it. Besides these there are a number of outlying stations which are operated and directed from Singkawang. The work here is carried on among three races, namely, the Chinese, Malays, and Dyaks. It is the last-named race that is known everywhere as the "Head-Hunters of Borneo."

Singkawang—Here we have a good church and through it minister to both Chinese and Dyaks. Whole Dyak villages, six and seven miles distant from Singkawang, have been enrolled as probationers in the church, and these

"seekers after God" will walk that distance every Sunday morning in order to attend the probationers' class in the church. It is an inspiring sight to see these neglected children of the jungle bowing at the feet of our common Lord. Further inland from Singkawang we have two schools for Dyaks. Here the children gather during the week, while on Sundays everybody comes to listen to the Word of Life. A wonderful change has taken place in the lives of the people about this Christian center; they are now far removed from the gruesome practices which still exist among those who have as yet not been reached with the Gospel of Christ. Besides these Dyak schools we have eight schools for Chinese. These schools are self-supporting and offer a wonderful opportunity for evangelistic work.

Pontianak—This is the seaport of West Borneo; it is the door to the great hinterland. It is a great commercial center and a place where people take an unusual interest in education. It is here that Methodism is erecting a first class Church and school building the cost of which will be about f. 35,000 (\$15,000.) With the exception of one or two outside gifts the entire amount is being raised right in Pontianak. During the year one family subscribed and paid f. 6,000; most of the subscriptions, of course, are much smaller, many of them come from men who are not even Christians. It is a real inspiration to plan and toil when one is backed by such splendid interest and local support. The completion of the building has been somewhat retarded by a devastating fire which laid one-fourth of the city in ashes. As a result it has been difficult to secure building material both on account of its scarcity and its exorbitant prices. But better days are ahead and some of these days that building will be completed and throw open its doors to a waiting and appreciative community, and through its English school and church activities will be able to touch and mold the lives of multitudes and enroll them as followers of the meek and lowly Galilean.

NORTH SUMATRA MISSION CONFERENCE

From a letter by C. J. Hall

A League Service

Just the other evening in the Chinese Epworth League service our pastor's son was leading the meeting and he took up one phase of the Shanghai trouble. This led him to the necessity of making quite an apology for the white people. It is hard for the folks here to think that there are good as well as evil-minded white folks; between Christian white and non-Christian white. All white folks are supposed to be Christian, in their eyes. And, the fact that these white folks from Europe oppress their countrymen rather disturbs their thinking. If that is Christianity, then, of course, they will have none of it, and who will blame them! Our young men in our school are thinking upon vital topics—upon international subjects, in so far as they relate to their own country. And especially, are they interested in Christianity and its relation to China.

Some Questions

The other day our Chinese pastor came to the school and gave a good address upon the beginnings of Christianity in China, and after the address the boys of our highest class (Seventh Class) said they wanted to ask him some questions. So, I had them write out what was in their minds, and here are some of the twenty questions which were submitted:

1. Why did you (a Chinese) become a Christian?
2. Which is the best religion in the world? Why?
3. What efforts are used in converting the people of China?
4. What causes so many strikes in China?
5. Why is there always war in China?
6. How and why does China favor Christianity?
7. Are our brothers and sisters in China well treated by the white races?
8. Why can't the Chinese people conquer the other nations, since they are the largest nation?

9. If Jesus will save us, why won't He save those who live near Hoang Ho from being killed by the floods? If He does more people will believe in Him.

10. Why is it advisable to make China a Christian land?

11. Why do some Christians keep Sunday and some Saturday?

So you can see that something is going on in the minds of the young men of China. I am looking forward to the meeting in which the questions will be answered by our pastor. He is quite a patriot, but quite as loyal to the Church.

Evangelism

We also had one of our fellow missionaries from an out-station come to our city to hold evangelistic meetings for our young people. This is our first attempt at anything like this, since our work is but 16 years old, and we have been mainly engaged in sowing the seed. He was quite tactful and left out all of the side lines and preached the plain Gospel of the Kingdom of God. The results were quite gratifying. While he was only here for five days, he was able to bring a dozen young men to a decision to follow Christ and be guided by His teachings. We also feel that others will fall in line later on as we have opportunity to get in close touch with them, even as some have already. The Chinese are conservative and slow to move, but we feel there is much stability in that race, and they will make a great contribution to the Church as well as receive a great benefit. Several girls also decided in the same manner, and now we have two Probationers Classes; one for the boys and one for the girls. There are twenty-four in the boys' class and about eight or ten in the other. So, we are seeing great things for our Church here in the near future. In our Seventh class now, over 50 per cent are Christian. This is the largest percentage we have had for an outgoing class. Of course, it is the result of regular religious training during their whole

school career, just coming into fruition before leaving the school.

The Boys' School

Our school has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Mohammedan community to a large extent. Out of the 375 pupils in the Methodist Boys' School, 25 per cent are Malays, all of whom are Muslims; besides, there are several other Mohammedan pupils but of other races. This percentage has grown 5 per cent since a year ago, thus we are quietly watching a great work going on among the youthful Muslims. They take the same religious instruction as the others, and make no objection to it. Our school is known as a Christian school far and wide, so they know what they are going to get before coming. We have something like ten young princes among the Malays in our classes. That means they come from the best classes and are either from the native rulers or their relatives. Since writing our last letter to you we received a request from a ruling prince, Toengkoe Regent van Asahan, to take the oversight of his two sons. They live in a small house in our own yard, and he has asked us to care for them as if they were our own, of course, sending him a regular monthly statement of expenses. As he has a good stipend from the Government, that is a small matter. We had the pleasure of entertaining him and his wife at tea in our own home. He lives 120 miles from here, and we have an invitation to pay him a visit. We hope to do so tomorrow.

A Prince's Daughter

Another of the princes has a daughter in our Girls' School. You may think it strange that a Mohammedan cares for his daughters, but this man has several, and all are either educated or are being educated. I have met this Prince and some of his children. To say they are cultured is putting it mildly. They are courteous, polite, and can move in the highest of society. They make us white folks a bit ashamed—we do things so clumsily when compared to their manners. One feels the atmosphere of royalty when in their presence. The children are brought up in a fine way, and are more obedient

and polite than the majority of European children in this country.

A Contrast

But contrast this type of Mohammedanism with the type that was displayed just a few days ago in Atche, just a few hours' ride on the train from here. A small rebellion broke out. The Dutch soldiers soon had it in check, and got hold of the leader. He was asked why he started it. His answer was characteristic of the orthodox Mohammedan. He had long been desirous of going to Mecca, but could never get enough money together. You may know, for them to go to Mecca insures them of heaven. But he could not go, what was he to do? They also teach, for one to kill a Christian (a white man) would also insure them of the same goal. He was bent upon taking the life of some white men, that he might attain his desire of future happiness. Of course, this race of people is very treacherous and very fanatical, and has given the Government no end of trouble. But, this might all be stopped if the Government would give permission for religious organizations to do religious work in that country. They think by thus protecting them they will be less fanatical. But it works out not so.

A Visitor

Not long ago, just as we were gathering for young people's meeting, a car drove up to the door of the church, and a nicely dressed gentleman got out, introduced himself, and said he was hunting a place to worship. We knew he had just come to the Orient because of his clothes and his complexion, so we were much surprised, for a European scarcely will take so much trouble. Of course, there are exceptions! He came in, was greatly interested, and did not leave before giving his testimony. Afterwards, we introduced him around, and he was greatly pleased—seemed really at home! As he left, he placed ten guilders in my hand for the church, and invited Mrs. Hall and me to dinner with him in the fanciest hotel in Medan. We, of course, accepted. Later, we received a fine letter from him from Java where he had gone, representing a big manufacturing firm in England. What a boon it would be were there

more such men representing their business firms in the Orient—we would have an easier job, and be much happier at work. We found out that he was a

young people's worker at home, and he brought his religion along with him, not a bad thing for one to do when he comes to the Orient. Not all do it!

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

MANILA AREA

Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell

A Difficult Year

We have passed through another very strenuous and anxious year. Our appropriation is inadequate to meet our recurring budget. We will be compelled to carry an added indebtedness of several thousand dollars in the bank. We are happy to know that we are not compelled to suffer a cut on the appropriation for 1927. But our income is not sufficient to make ends meet. We can not contemplate the future without great anxiety. It is difficult to maintain the morale of our missionaries in view of the failure of the Church at home to maintain our work on a basis adequate to keep even our work at its present basis of operation.

It is very hard for the Church's representatives on the foreign field to understand how our Methodist constituency in the United States can go on increasing pastors' salaries and spending vast sums of money for larger churches while at the same time their contribution to World Service is constantly diminishing. Many Conferences are reporting large increases in their local budgets and at the same time have reported large decreases in their contributions to Foreign Missions. If the churches at home were loyal in their support of the Gospel, as are the pastors and members loyal to their church in our new and growing Mission fields, there would be no lack of funds.

I am deeply touched by the loyalty of our national pastors. Many of them are tempted to leave their posts to enter other fields of labor where their salaries would be two and three times what they are now receiving. But not one of our pastors has left his work for larger remuneration in secular business. Many of them receive such meager support that they are unable to keep their children in school just at the time when the children are to get their

education or not at all. The missionaries are sharing generously their own limited income with the churches and the pastors.

Our missionary income is so small that we have no funds for new work which could easily be opened in many fields if we had sufficient money to enter them. So far as our growing is concerned, we are at a standstill. These Islands were never so open to the Protestant message as they are today. If we do not improve our present opportunity, we may never again have such an open door. Every dollar we are now receiving ought to be spent in evangelistic work among the sixty thousand high school scholars who live in our Methodist territory. But we are able only to reach a comparatively few educational centers with our message. The student group is especially open to Protestantism; but the older generation, knowing the curse of the old Roman Catholic system, has an almost equal appreciation of what Protestantism means in the midst of the land that has been darkened and cursed by a dominant and superstitious Church hierarchy.

Missionaries and Nationals

Two of our missionaries are home on furlough and cannot return for lack of funds to pay for their transportation and maintenance on the field. Two others must go home on furlough on the first of April and that will leave on the field only seven missionaries, each of whom will be overworked by having placed upon him added responsibilities. I fear if we can receive no additional financial help above what we have been getting the past two or three years, we will be unable to bring back any of our missionaries who will be on furlough.

Four of our missionaries, namely, J. F. Cottingham, R. R. Moe, B. O. Peter-

son, and A. L. Beckendorf are in charge respectively of the Manila, Cagayan, Pangasinan and Bulacan districts.

Three of the districts are in charge of national district superintendents, namely, Severino Cordero, Lorenzo Tamayo and Arcadio de Ocera. These three district superintendents are the fruits of our first missionary efforts in the Islands. They are men of experience and devotion and are very loyal and faithful in carrying out the program of our Church as laid down in the Discipline. I will probably have to appoint another national district superintendent in order to relieve one of the missionary district superintendents who will be compelled to take up the work left behind by one of our men who goes home this year on furlough.

While the Philippine atmosphere is electric with the spirit of independence, in which our pastors and people are all concerned, there is no disposition on the part of our Filipino Methodists to break their connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church and set up a separate ecclesiastical organization. They are ready to cooperate in larger measure in the way of leadership but are in no means desirous to lose the counsel and leadership of the American missionaries. The most beautiful harmony exists between the national and missionary worker.

The Rev. R. R. Moe has a vast district in the Cagayan Valley, a large fertile region in the northeastern corner of the Island of Luzon, which is sparsely settled. With less than a half dozen pastors who are members of the Conference, he has gathered around him a large group of local preachers who are doing heroic and successful service in that new field.

The Rev. B. O. Peterson, for a number of years, has superintended the large province of Pangasinan, reaching across the central portion of the Island and extending from the sea on the west to the mountains on the eastern border. In this district we have a very large and flourishing Methodist constituency.

The Rev. A. L. Beckendorf has a less extensive but equally important section north of Manila, which is more intensely Roman Catholic and yet which is rapidly accepting our gospel message.

Dr. J. F. Cottingham has a more re-

stricted territory on the Manila District where more intensive work can be done.

The Rev. Severino Cordero, one of the early converts to Methodism, has given almost a quarter of a century of devoted and capable service to our Church. His territory covers the northwestern corner of the Island which is inhabited by a very progressive population. Mr. Cordero's devotion to details, his earnest evangelism and spiritual passion are lifting that whole region into a higher standard of Christian living.

The Rev. Lorenzo Tamayo has been for a number of years district superintendent of a very densely populated region in the province of Tarlac. His careful attention to details, his fine spirituality and unquestioned Christian character render him a very fine leader to a younger group of ministers whom he has gathered about him.

The Rev. Arcadio de Ocera has also been district superintendent for some years of a large district in Pampanga province. He is a dynamo of energy, a brilliant preacher and a very careful administrator, and these characteristics are making their influence felt all over his district. These national district superintendents gladly acknowledge their indebtedness to the wise counsel and Christ-like life of the missionary district superintendents.

The Rev. J. W. Moore is the missionary assistant to the district superintendent on the Ilocos District and has charge of our boys' dormitory and Student Church in Vigan, where his fine character and scholarship give him peculiar influence among the large student body in that section. The Rev. Herbert J. Riley is performing a similar service at San Fernando on the Pampanga District. He also is associated with the national district superintendent, has charge of the boys' dormitory and is pastor of the Student Church. He leaves in April for his furlough.

We have not a large but a very efficient boys' dormitory under the Foreign Board at Tuguegarao, which is under the very wise and capable leadership of Mrs. Moe, the wife of the district superintendent. Mrs. Moe's spiritual leadership among that group of young men is really remarkable.

We have recently opened up a new dormitory for girls at Tarlac under Miss Cunanan, a graduate of our Training School. She is doing a most excellent work.

The boys' dormitory in Manila, under the care of the Rev. and Mrs. S. W. Stagg, is filled almost to capacity and is a fine point of vantage for the work which is being done among the students in the city under Mr. Stagg's leadership.

The Rev. E. S. Lyons, for the past six years and more in charge of our Publishing House, leaves on the first day of April for a well earned vacation. He has served longer than any other missionary on this field. He has been in charge of every sort of church enterprise carried on under our Mission, making a decided success in each case. He has fine plans for making the Publishing House a source of income in behalf of our retired ministers and their families.

W. F. M. S. Missionaries

I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the personnel of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in this field. Dr. Rebecca Parish, who has been on the field for more than twenty years, is at the head of our fine Mary Johnston Hospital for women and children. This institution stands high among the medical profession in the city and no physician on the Island is more universally respected by the members of her profession and the public at large. She is just about to leave on her well-earned furlough. Dr. Darby will be in charge during her absence. This highly educated and trained young woman physician is well able to carry on the work which Dr. Parish temporarily leaves. Miss Carson, the nurse having served the longest term in the hospital, Miss Grennan and Miss Deam are consecrated and efficient assistants. This institution has sent out nearly a hundred and fifty trained registered nurses during its history.

The Harris Memorial Training School is in charge of Miss Decker, who has made a phenomenal record as its efficient principal during the long years she has been in charge. She has associated with her Miss Hewson and Miss Black, who are capable and consecrated teachers and missionaries.

Miss Dudley assisted by Miss Wilk has a large and efficient dormitory in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, where every girl in the dormitory has become an earnest Protestant Christian.

The dormitory in Manila, known as the Hugh Wilson Hall, has been under the care of Miss Bertha Charles for a number of years. This beautiful building is filled with university students, whose lives are being ennobled by the labors and examples of their consecrated hostess.

The dormitory for girls at Tuguegarao is under the leadership of Miss Wilhelmina Erbst, assisted by Miss Aitkins, who also assists Miss Erbst in district visitation. These two young ladies are farthest away from the missionary associates, seeing them only once a year, but are carrying on most successfully their arduous labors with happy hearts and fine spirits. They badly need a new dormitory at Tuguegarao. But the old building fairly shines in its cleanliness and home-like appearance.

The fine girls' dormitory at San Fernando is filled. Miss Parkes, a veteran missionary, capable business woman and energetic Christian worker, is the consecrated leader in this beautiful home. This group of young women students, together with the fine group of young men in the San Fernando boys' dormitory, constitute the nucleus of a thriving English Student Church in the capital of Pampanga. Nearly all the boys under Brother Riley in his dormitory have become earnest Christians. Mr. Riley and his devoted wife have made a fine record for efficient administration and success in winning souls.

At Lingayen is located the Bible Woman's Training School. It is now in charge of Miss Thompson, assisted by Miss Pletcher and a fine group of native teachers. The building is crowded with young women preparing themselves as Christian leaders among women.

Miss Blakely, who has been connected with the school for a number of years, is now home on furlough. Miss Evans of the Harris Memorial Training School, Miss Watkins and Miss O'Dee of the Mary Johnston Hospital, and Miss Finley of the girls' dormitory in San Fernando, are also home on fur-

lough. Miss Davis has recently returned from her furlough and is now doing very faithful work on the Bulacan District and also doing some work on the Tarlac and Pangasinan Districts.

Recruits

We will receive several new recruits into the Conference in March and we have a fine list of young men who are now in high schools or in our Union Seminary, preparing themselves for the ministry. We are able to give these young men, whom we call "pensionados," a little financial help, which enables them to keep on with their studies which will fit them for their future work.

We have had added to our missionary forces during the past year the Rev. O. L. Davis and wife, who have come out to teach in the Union Seminary. Mr. Davis is in charge of the department of New Testament. He and his wife are highly educated, thoroughly devoted, and are making splendid missionaries. They are both good musicians. Mr. Davis also preaches in one of the local churches on Sunday in English, and Mrs. Davis, in addition to her teaching, is training three local church choirs.

Student Church—Manila

One of the outstanding pieces of work we are doing in this Island is that done by the Central Student Church in Manila. The pastor, the Rev. S. W. Stagg, is preaching to a very large congregation of university students. His scholarly and evangelistic sermons are making a profound impression upon the student body of the city. The present stone Gothic structure has been much enlarged during the past year, but it is serving only as a temporary place of worship. We hope in the near future to construct the large auditorium, with other rooms for educational work, on the splendid site immediately in front of the present chapel. The Central Student Church, the Bishop's

residence, the Student Church parsonage, the Hugh Wilson dormitory, the Boys' Dormitory and the adjoining Mission house, the district superintendent's residence, and the Union Seminary are all located in the most beautiful portion of the city, close by the University of the Philippines. The early missionaries planned wisely when they selected the sites for these permanent buildings.

Developing Leaders

The Epworth League institutes, Sunday school conventions, district meetings of various sorts, together with the evangelistic efforts of our pastors, have all conspired to secure a decided increase in our membership during the past year. With an adequate increase of men and financial support, Protestantism on this Island could capture the future leadership of the State and Church.

Home Missions

The Conference has organized what it calls a "Mission Domestica," that is, a Home Missionary Society. Each district has a separate organization and holds public meetings four times a year. This society is securing several thousand pesos annually to help pay the salaries of the pastors on the weaker circuits. Were it not for this Society, many of our pastors would severely suffer; especially is the Society on the Manila district to be commended for its liberal giving to this cause. District superintendent Cottingham is giving very painstaking and industrious attention to the work of the Society on his district. Many of the charges in Zambales, the western portion of the district, would be unable to carry on were it not for the Home Mission money raised in more prosperous charges on the district. This sort of work is training our Methodist laymen to give for worthy causes other than those connected with their own local churches.

INDIA AND BURMA

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856.

The India Mission Conference was organized by Bishop Thomson in 1864.

Rev. William Taylor began his evangelistic work in India among English-speaking people on the self-supporting plan in 1870. The results of this campaign were organized into the South India Conference in 1876.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn.

From these beginnings the work has now grown into ten Annual Conferences, one Mission Conference and four episcopal areas. The Missionary Bishops for India have been the following: Rev. James M. Thoburn, elected in 1888, retired in 1908, died in 1922; Rev. Edwin Parker, elected in 1900, died in 1901; Rev. Frank W. Warne, elected in 1900; Rev. John E. Robinson, elected in 1904, retired in 1920, died in 1922; Rev. John W. Robinson, elected in 1912.

By action of the General Conference of 1920, Bishops Warne and Robinson were elected General Superintendents, and episcopal areas in India were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Lucknow Area—North India, Northwest India and Lucknow Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Bombay Area—Central Provinces, Bombay, Gujarat Conference and Indus River Mission Conference; Bishop F. B. Fisher, elected in 1920, Calcutta Area—Bengal Conference and Burma Mission Conference; Bishop H. L. Smith, elected in 1920, Bangalore Area—South India Conference and English Mission.

By action of the General Conference of 1924, the episcopal areas were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Bangalore Area—Burma Mission Conference, Hyderabad and South India Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Delhi Area—North India and Northwest India Conferences; Bishop Fisher, Calcutta Area—Bengal, Central Provinces and Lucknow Conferences and Bhabua Mission; Bishop B. T. Badley, elected in 1924, Bombay Area—Bombay, Gujarat and Indus River Conferences.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

From the Report by A. B. Coates

State of the Church

"What hath God wrought?" Twenty years ago, in the present South India Conference, there was a baptized community of 3,000 people; today, there are nine times that; then, we had in school 750 Indian Christians; now, there are four times that number; then, we had about 300 salaried Indian Christian workers; today, nearly twice as many even after dismissing 20 per cent because of the "Cut"; then, we had no high schools for Indian girls, now, we have two; then, we had eight Indian members of Conference, now, we have fifteen even though the entrance requirement was raised ten years ago to graduation from an Anglo-vernacular high school; then, there was not a single university or theologically-trained man among our Indian members of Conference and not even one in training; now, we have two university graduates and three seminary graduates and seven others in college or theological seminary preparing for our ministry. In those days, a high school graduate among our Christian boys was a rare phenomenon, now, they are common. In those days, we had no medical work even though we had already been twenty-five or thirty years in some parts of our field; today, we have the beautiful and well equipped Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital, the Wilbur Paul Graff Baby-Fold, and a training school for nurses at Kolar.

What Hath Man Wrought?

Well may we exclaim, "What hath God wrought?"; but how different our feelings when we contemplate the destruction wrought by man and ask ourselves the question, "What hath man wrought?" In some of our districts the reduction in the number of salaried workers has been 40 to 50 per cent and the reduction in the number of Christian students 25 to 45 per cent because of the "Cuts," attributable not to the will of God, but to man's indolence and erroneous judgment leading our great Church in America to seek the easy path of the Unified Budget and its scheme of percentages.

"Work greatly reduced, workers few and hard up, progress stopped, Church discouraged, loss in quality and efficiency, dissatisfaction among the people caused by dismissed workers airing their grievances," is the message from the Indian preachers in one of our districts.

"After half a century of faithful labor among the non-Christian people and when we now have their confidence, and people are craving schools we fail in providing them, thus losing a golden opportunity of winning the young people's hearts to Christ our Lord. When we were planning to go out with musical instruments and spend whole nights telling the story of the Cross in the lyrical forms the people like so well, our plans were suddenly marred by the 'Cuts' with consequent loss to the Kingdom of God," is the opinion of the Indian preachers of another district.

"Our force has been reduced, dismissed workers have turned against us, village people have lost confidence making our labor more difficult, and Hindus and Mohammedans have frightened our Christians by making them believe that we are going to leave them, and therefore some of our people are going back to idolatry," is the statement of the brethren of another field.

The Remedy

But why continue longer the doleful refrain beyond asking the question, "What hath man wrought?" Let us through prayer and mental exertion seek from the Lord the appropriate remedial measures. Obviously, the missionary must devote much time and earnest thought to writing to a wide constituency in the homeland, seeking through prayerful letters to familiarize them with the work in his field and arouse them to the Lord's persistent call for help for his people.

More and more will the missionary cease attending to the details of village educational and evangelistic work and become an effective organizer of the whole and an efficient link with United States of America.

More and more will he learn the value of monthly meetings with all his Indian leaders for spiritual refreshing and discussion of the problems of the field and will insist on his leaders holding similar meetings for the workers under them.

In every circuit there must be a noticeable spirit of solidarity, brotherliness, and a feeling of responsibility and enthusiasm for the preaching of the Kingdom and the establishing of the Church. As between the missionary and the Indian leaders in his field there must above all else be a powerful feeling of partnership in the things of God, for without this we can do nothing.

More and more must the missionary turn over to our highly trained young college men the task of examining day schools and Sunday schools and the work of organizing Christian villages into compact groups for purposes of social reform. Every one of these highly trained young men who shows himself capable and worthy, must be allowed real opportunities for leadership. The missionary and the Indian leaders, under his direction, must take a keen personal interest in every preacher and teacher and be constantly seeking ways and means to improve their capacity and efficiency.

More and more our Indian brethren must be made to feel that the Church is really theirs. A falling income from the United States of America is not the time for a decreased Indian representation on important committees!

Self-Support

A phrase, "Falling income from the United States of America," naturally suggests the question of self-support. Several districts report an increase over last year. The following suggestions received from the Indian brethren of the several districts, for increasing self-support, are varied and interesting:

"Make our people more spiritual. Let the preacher have land so that from it he may get part of his living. Let the preacher-in-charge travel especially at harvest time, educating the people along the lines of giving. Teach many young people trades. Take as preachers and teachers only those definitely

called by the Lord, and try to get the others into good jobs. Teach the boarding school students to tithe. Let the preachers-in-charge get part of their salary from the people. Give some boys a high school education and get them good jobs. Have a day of special spiritual meeting each year and take a special collection. Good stewards are needed. On Christmas and New Year's our people should make a special effort, for they should learn to give extra when they have special blessings, especially at harvest festivals."

But the quickest and surest way of increasing self-support is to improve the economic condition of our people by instituting economic and moral reforms, and increasing the feeling of solidarity among our Christians scattered through many villages. Let a competent Indian preacher devote much time to going about among our villages organizing our people for a sweeping reform, in such a matter as reducing marriage expenses. After such a reform has been well established, another one can be undertaken, such as forming temperance societies. When the people become used to our leadership and begin to feel that they are a big and strong community, they can easily be led to give to the Lord money they are constantly giving to Hindu and Mohammedan priests and religious beggars, and when that time comes, our people can easily support their own humble preachers and teachers, leaving us the task of finding the support of Annual Conference members and the higher ranks of the District Conferences.

Evangelization of the High Castes

For the evangelization of the high caste people, a man especially fitted, should be chosen in each district and set aside for that work. If possible, an assistant of humbler rank should accompany him to help in singing. Lyrical methods of presenting the gospel should be much used. The man who is to work among high caste people must of necessity live among them. In the district headquarters there should be a list of addresses of all the literate men of the district, and Christian literature should be sent them from time to time. Also, there should be a register of all people who seem especially interested

in the things of Christ. The Bible women's work should be pushed harder among the high caste women.

Primary Education

While lifting our eyes to attractive fields beyond, let us not forget the tremendously difficult field which the Lord has given us—the field of primary education for the 29,000 baptized people we now have. Before the "Cuts" we had 3,600 Indian Christian students in school in the South India Conference, now we have about 3,100—a loss almost equal to the total number of Christian students in a large district; therefore, from the standpoint of education, we may say that the "Cuts" have wiped out a whole district. Primary education has been terribly disorganized in three districts. This means disaster to the Church in those regions, and may soon manifest itself by a falling away of whole villages.

Twenty years ago, when we had a baptized Indian community of 3,000, twenty-five per cent of them were in school; and three years later, with 9,000, only sixteen per cent were in school. In 1922, with 27,000 people, thirteen per cent were in school; and this year, with 29,000 the number in school is only ten per cent. If we were giving only a fourth standard education to all our Christian children, twenty per cent of our community would be students. Taking the Conference as a whole, we have less than half that number, and in some districts the number receiving primary instruction has fallen below seven per cent.

While it is true that this serious decline is caused by a lack of funds, yet part of it is due to the difficulty of running village day schools for people of the low castes—a difficulty that is due to poverty and the failure of the people to realize the value of an education.

Sunday Schools

Naturally, our Sunday school work has fallen off in the same degree as our day schools, due to a serious reduction in workers. To overcome this, it is hoped that one Indian leader in every district can be made entirely responsible for the supervision of Sunday schools and examinations, preferably a man from Jubbulpore where one is available.

Increases

The increases in various lines of church work over a period of 20 years—1906 to 1926, in the South India Conference, in the Indian work only, English schools not being included, are as follows: Full members, 645—2,689: Baptized Christian Community, 3,011—27,881: Vernacular Schools, 75—178: Christians in all of the schools, 751—2,480: Students of all groups, 3,976—6,192: Number of hostels, 6—14: Christians in hostels, 372—978: Percentage of Christian students in hostels, 36—39: Number of paid Christian workers, 292—557: Percentage of Christians who are paid workers, 9—2.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

From the Report of H. F. Hilmer

Evangelism

Following the camp meetings there was an evangelistic campaign in which over 12,000 people were reached: 1,750 Bible portions were distributed; 29 people of Hindu village origin confessed faith and were baptized; and 128 others were listed as definite inquirers. The women preached valiantly to the women of the villages and they sold more Scripture portions than the men.

Institutions—In Brief

All have made gains during this Conference year.

Baldwin Boys' High School has been improving its attendance, a natural result of a fine teaching staff, and a splendid morale throughout. Baldwin Girls' School has maintained its usual high standard of efficiency.

The Vernacular Day Schools in the Cantonment have better qualified teachers and a better enrollment than at the beginning of the year.

At Kolar, the Girls' Boarding School registers the highest attendance of its history, including a new high school department with 18 students on the roll.

The Boys' School is somewhat smaller, owing to limitation in funds, yet its work is thorough. It now includes a night school for boys of the Institute, with an attendance of 24, taught by two capable masters. There are 35 apprentices in the Institute who are learning various trades. These boys all come from great distances.

Their course covers three years. A growing interest in industrials is bringing in more applications than we can accept in this school.

The Biblical School, with its part-time course, has given regular instruction to 9 boys and 43 girls, all of whom show keen desire to know more about Jesus Christ.

Bethmangela Boarding and the 19 village day schools have with one exception made splendid records during the year. Thus, including the kindergarten, at the Baby-fold, and the nurses in the Training School, there are 1,500 children and youth in our schools being instructed by 116 teachers, of whom 103 are Christian, and 62 trained teachers. School property and equipment is valued at more than 700,000 Rupees. We trust that the value of Christian training afforded by these schools goes beyond all rupee calculations.

The Ellen Thoburn Memorial Hospital is continuing its work of healing and blessing. In-patients during the year were 852, dispensary patients numbered 31,236, while major and minor operations number 768. Our district owes a debt of gratitude to the hospital and dispensary work now being carried on in the various centers of the district. People are coming more willingly to trust our evangelical workers since seeing what our medical department has done for them. Today there is quite a different spirit and a frank regard for the Christians as a group. Thus, medical work is doing its part to break down social barriers.

Kolar Industrial Institute is widely known for the Mission plow which we have been manufacturing, especially adapted to Indian bullock draft. Sales have gone as high as 1,000 per year for this plow alone. Also many wet-land plows and cultivators are being distributed with the help of the department of agriculture in the Mysore State.

Furniture of the best quality is being turned out by the Institute, to the value of 25,000 Rs. per year. Numerous Mission stations are being supplied from here. The bulk of the work, however, is for the general public, including Government Department offices.

As a side-light it might be mentioned that the Institute gives training to an average of 35 student apprentices per year. It provides a better livelihood

for 30 Christian families in and around Kolar. It provides dwelling places for 13 families in shop employ. It also manages 480 acres of farm lands for the benefit of the Mission hostels. Numerous Christian families thus have a livelihood and food supplies are raised for the hostels. The grain supplies, however, are an uncertain quantity, as frequent dry years intervene in which scarcely anything is harvested. It was our good fortune that this year of the "Cut" in appropriations afforded grains to the value of 3,775 Rs. Surely this was Divine Providence in a time of genuine need. This supply of grains, etc., helps to release funds for the training of preachers and teachers, for the payment of school staff salaries and even for district evangelistic workers. Just how much, it is difficult to estimate, but it is certain that if it were not for this agency, this district would need to double, if not treble, its askings from the Board appropriation.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

From the Report of Rev. J. D. Harris

Schools

Our Boys' Hostel houses the Christian boys from Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Gokak and Belgaum districts. Belgaum district should have more Christian teachers in our high school. We have with great difficulty supported the boys that we now have. There is no possibility of getting more boys in the district unless we get more funds.

The Taylor Smith Girls' High School is filling a longfelt need. It has forty-seven girls now on the roll. Many more will come when the school is recognized by Government. This we hope for next year. Had the girls' school been established one-third as long as our Boys' High School the possibilities are that we should have had a large Christian community among the caste people by this time. Six girls out of nine passed in the examination this year. Near to this school is our Marathi Primary Girls' School of one hundred and fifty girls which will furnish much material to the new high school.

The Beynon Smith High School was established by Rev. J. Taylor of the London Mission in 1832. It has had a

continuous existence in this city since that time. It was the first English School founded in the Presidency outside of Bombay. Our Board of Foreign Missions took over this field including the school in 1904, and gave it the name of Beynon Smith High School. It has a good reputation in the community and the surrounding villages.

There are five Boys' High Schools in Belgaum and yet ours is the largest Boys' High School in Methodism in India. Last year we had one hundred and four in the Senior Class. If we had the buildings and equipment we would have had now a thousand students in the school.

Some one will ask, Why do you have such a large school composed mostly of non-Christians? It is this. We are not here only as educationalists. We are here as an evangelistic agency. We teach the Scriptures to all the boys in all classes daily, thus touching at least three hundred high caste homes with the Gospel of Jesus Christ daily. Our regular evangelistic work touches chiefly the low caste people. In this school we touch largely the higher castes and Mohammedans.

MADRAS DISTRICT

From the Report of J. J. Kingham

Effects of the "Cut"

This district has suffered greatly from the "cut," in the loss of 58 men and women who served with us in various capacities, all needed for the Church and the Kingdom. Schools have been closed at Narasingapuram, Aththipedu, Nolambur, Mowlivakkam, Thalaikattupuram, Devarpuram, Kambatthupatti, Natthaththupatti, Nagalapuram, Kandasamypuram, Kila Karanthai, Kattalampatti, and a few less important places, involving a reduction of 700 pupils. With our reduced staff

it is impossible to visit all the distant congregations and yet there have been few recorded instances of back-sliding or reversion to idolatry. There have been 273 baptisms and 33 Christian marriages, and a much greater adherence to Christian usage and Methodist Discipline than heretofore.

Collections have not seriously decreased, but owing to the shortage of rain and the fall in the price of cotton, our people dependent on this crop have had to reduce their giving. Seventeen Sunday schools with 805 children, have been closed, leaving us 3,314 children in Sunday school. Membership has not decreased, though the figures for the district are less, owing to a mistake last year. We have now a Christian community of 5,805, a real increase of 242 over last year.

Some Growth

There has been a real growth in many important matters, the increase in ordained ministers has enabled us to provide regularity of the Sacraments on all the circuits. Remaining schools have been strengthened and are receiving more in fees and grants than heretofore. Ottappidaram circuit shows the largest growth in spite of the cut, and the school at Kulian Karisal is the best of our schools outside the Boys' School in Madras. It has an enrolment of 146 pupils and teaches up to the Seventh Standard. A new building was erected by the enthusiastic people of this place with only small expense to the Mission, to house the lower standards of the school. New buildings have also been erected in Kumarapuram, Vedanattaham, Panaiyur, Bommiapuram, and our bazaar building at Maravanmadam was reroofed so as to make it more useful. The new school at Mugapper was built almost entirely at the expense of the villagers.

HYDERABAD CONFERENCE

Conference Session

Rev. George B. Garden has reported the session of the Conference in the Indian Witness, from which this statement is taken.

The first birthday of a bouncing Methodist baby was celebrated in the Hyderabad Annual Conference which met at Vikarabad December 16-20th.

The occasion, which recalls the birth of the new Conference last year in Hyderabad city, reminds us also of the jubilee session of the parent Conference celebration at the same time. The promising infant has a great heritage. Fifty years ago, a spark from the revival fire of William Taylor in Bombay, kindled a tiny flame in Secunderabad

and a lonely church sprang up, which later became a circuit of Madras District. Fifteen years later, with G. K. Gilder as District Superintendent, Hyderabad was organized a district of 200 members and a larger area than the new Conference now has.

The death recently of the Rev. D. O. Ernsberger and the retirement this year of the Reverends J. H. Garden and W. L. King recall those pioneer days, thirty-five years ago, when the Gospel was first preached in what are today the districts of the Conference. How well they laid the foundation of the Church is indicated in the Christian Community of nearly 50,000 in the tiny Conference today.

The healthy baby, it should be remarked, is a genuine Indian child, with a pakka Indian Bishop, an Indian Secretary, an Indian to preach the Conference Sermon and half of the Cabinet Indian. The open fields and rural atmosphere too, lent a genuineness to the happy fellowship of the first session where all alike took an equal share in work and worship.

The missionary kiddies caught the spirit of the occasion and frankly went in a body to Bishop Badley asking him to "please appoint us all to the same place."

Bishop Brenton T. Bradley we find really belongs with us—an Indian Conference and an Indian Bishop—and we are looking forward to getting better acquainted. Mrs. Badley also has made for herself a warm place in our hearts by her keen interest and sympathy in our problems. "The boat can't go down with Jesus in it," was the Bishop's opening message. "We can calculate certainty of failure only when we leave him out." Then in an appeal for a richer devotional life he said, "Let that fragrance be in you that is in Christ." We will not soon forget the warm spiritual words that spoke in terms of present-day India and present-day problems.

Of business there is nothing remarkable to report. Three Indian ministers were ordained as Deacons and one was received into full connection. Miss Mildred Older has come as a new missionary since the last Conference and has been preparing for Zenana work. Miss Morgan has returned from furlough, just in time for Conference. Brother

S. Noah has asked to be retired after a long term of faithful service. We keenly regret the resignation of Dr. Knight, whose untiring self-sacrifice has won the gratitude of large numbers of Hindus and Mohammedans as well as Christians in his brief two years in Bidar. During this time he has worked under great financial handicaps and accomplished a remarkable work.

All in all the work has held its own and the attitude of the baby is, "It's great to be born in this generation."

Evangelism—Bidar

Rev. K. E. Anderson writes that during the special month of evangelism 680 services were held, attended by 26,944 people. The workers sold 1,021 Gospels and distributed 15,847 tracts. Of the laymen, 125 gave the equivalent of 107 days' time in helping the preachers in testimony and song. One layman, a carpenter like his Master, taught one village so faithfully that he brought back the thumb prints of the whole community requesting baptism. As he promised to go the ten miles every Saturday and stay over Sunday, they were all baptized. There are several communities, where the people meet regularly to sing Christian lyrics, pray and give offerings, which are not baptized for lack of workers to instruct them. They have surrendered their idols and accepted Christ according to their knowledge. During the campaign 256 were baptized and 623 during the year. Baptisms could be multiplied many times if the income was sufficient to employ the necessary workers.

Medical Work

Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Noyes have written concerning their touring out from the Vikarabad Hospital as follows:

We have gone through a very strenuous three months. In getting acquainted with our district we made five tours. Besides this, treatment has been given at the hospital to 380 people in October, to 844 (including 220 anti-plague inoculations to school children) in November, and to 516 in December. Among the most interesting of these was a Mohammedan boy with extra fingers.

Let me give you a pen picture as we are ready to start on our first tour.

Knickers and shorts make it easy for us to get about. The trailer holds three tents for shelter and an abundance of food supplies. Ezra, our evangelist, goes ahead on his horse and finds a camping site, fuel and water. On the first day we went to a village about ten miles away, then made our camp beside a small stream about a furlong from it. In the evening after all the people had come in from the fields, we held a clinic in front of the house where the local pastor lives. When the crowd had gathered, the Christians sang a song (but not such a one as you ever heard) about "The Blood of Jesus is Medicine for Sin." Then no less than 54 people came for treatment of their physical ills. After, believe me, we were ready to retire to our tents. Our stop at Kojawanampalli, the small village with the big name, had been very successful.

Next day we went on about six miles, to a town of some 2,000, named Momanpet. After setting up our camp under spreading tamarind trees, we drove into the bazaar and gathered a crowd of needy folks to receive our medicines. During this day and the next 92 came for treatment. A woman of the leather workers caste, whose little girl we had cured of plague in our hospital, was very active in bringing patients to us. Besides this she brought presents of milk, eggs, and chickens. Our camp at that place was very attractive and convenient. Twice a large troupe of black faced monkeys came to scold us about taking possession of their trees. They frightened the children with their loud barking of "Goop, Goop."

The next two days we stopped near a town of near 7,000 population, named Sedaseopet. During this time we treated 110 cases. We went to say "Salaam" to the government doctor, but found that he had gone to visit his friends in a distant town, leaving the dispensary in the charge of a compounder. Hearing that plague had broken out in Sangareddi, a nearby town, we rode over to see if we could help. On arriving we found that the epidemic was well under control, but we treated a few people at the house of some silk weavers for which the town is famous. We were much interested to see all the processes of making this beautiful silk. The next morning we

packed up and went home, arriving just in time for Dr. to catch the train for Hyderabad, where he had an appointment to examine the eyes of a Nawab.

On the next tour, Dr., Ezra, and the Indian compounder and nurse (the nurse being the wife of the compounder) started over such bad roads that it was impossible to take the trailer. They got stuck for over two hours in a bad mud hole before they had gone ten miles. Deep sand, ruts, small streams, sharp turns in the road, and loaded bullock carts, say nothing of rough stone, made it impossible to go faster than about eight miles per hour. To make it still worse, just as it was getting dark, a large thorn punctured one of the tires, forcing us to stop and make our camp on the bank of a tank. To make matters still more interesting we found that the tire pump was out of order and we had to spend a long time repairing that. One compensation for having to stop at that place was that there were plenty of custard apples, delicious fruits, in the surrounding jungle.

The next morning we came to a small village named Kistapur where 58 came to us for medicine. Then we pushed on to Kosgi, a large town of about 7,000 population. Unfortunately, the people were very scattered. They were all living outside of the town in small huts because of the plague epidemic. (Just imagine having to leave your home for four to six months every year and putting all of your family and belongings into a small hut of grass or sheet iron or matting just because there is a deadly plague raging in your town. Then you can get some idea of the situation in which our people are.) A man of the merchant class named Sangappa, the owner of a large rice hulling and cotton mill, brought us many patients. A short while before, he had spent two weeks in our hospital for a very serious condition and had been sent away cured. During the three days that we were there we treated 92 cases besides 35 others at a neighboring town. At that time I began my interesting talk with the Shastri or religious teacher (corresponding to the Scribes of the Hebrews.) When we stopped at that town later I continued my talk, and gave him some Gospel

portions to compare with his sacred writings.

On the following tour the whole crowd of us went. We started at noon, but had hardly gotten out of the compound when we were delayed two hours by a leaky valve. We arrived at Kohere, a town of 5,000, 25 miles from Vikarabad, in time to arrange our camp under the mangoe trees of a garden belonging to a friendly merchant. That very evening eleven people came to be treated. The next day we were directed by the local preacher to a village named Peddagomal (meaning "big fight"). There we attended to 58 sick and vaccinated 45 children. In the evening just as we were getting ready to retire a call came to attend to a woman about a mile away who had given birth to one of twins early that morning, but was unable to deliver the other. It was an indescribably dirty mud house in which we were asked to operate. The floor on which the poor woman had been lying for hours (they were so poor that no bed was available) was plastered with cow dung. Using our antiseptics freely, we at last managed to extract the remaining child by means of forceps, but of course it was long since dead. Just at the critical moment our petrol lantern went out and refused to start again. We gave stimulants to the patient who was now very weak. She rallied somewhat, but survived only three hours. If they had only called us in time, I am sure we could have saved both baby and mother. But India has not yet learned to call a doctor early. During the next few days we gave a great many plague inoculations and other medicines, in all the surrounding villages.

On the next tour, a small party went again to Kosgi. Just as we arrived at the traveler's bungalow where we were putting up, we found that the fan belt had broken and were forced to improvise a new one from Ezra's belt. On the day after arrival we operated on Sangappa's mother, opening a plague bubo. The young merchant then offered to give us a room in his mill to be used as our dispensary. During the next two days we had a very interesting visit with the Mohammedan land owner, called the Jagirdar, at a village

of 1,200, named Dudhiyal. The first evening 21 came for treatment. One of these was a man who crawled in to show a leg swollen to twice its natural size, due to the presence of a guinea worm. After spraying on some ethyl chloride I opened the large abscess painlessly, and removed the dead worm. Afterwards I had a long discussion with the Jagirdar's brother (who had been well educated in English) concerning religion. He was a very liberal Mohammedan, and promised to read a New Testament (which I afterwards sent him). He asked me to give some recommendations for improving the sanitary conditions of their town, so we walked around the next morning, proudly led by the fellow whose guinea worm I had extracted the night before. Sitting on the verandah of their small police court, I attended to over 100 people that day including everything from whooping cough to leprosy. Half a dozen came to have their bad teeth pulled as no dentist had ever come within many miles of their town. After two more days of dispensing medicines to the surrounding village we were quite ready to return home.

The last tour was more in the way of exploration. With the aid of ten men we removed enormous boulders from a road which had been hitherto impassable. We treated one case of mercurial poisoning, due to overdoses of native medicine, and one case of plague besides many of the usual fevers and headaches, dysenteries, etc. The poor old Ford wore out its clutch bands and had to be hauled home ten miles by bullocks. I had to ride home on the old brakeless bicycle of one of our preachers, losing my way three times in the jungle and having to wade through a small river. But I will know better how to reach that town if I should have to go again.

After all this, Annual Conference came upon us, resulting in our transfer to Hyderabad. There we will have to start all over again. Since the old Ford belongs to Vikarabad, we will not even have that means of getting out into the district. We have been granted the equivalent of \$18 per month, together with the use of eye instruments and X-ray apparatus. We will need the help of our friends more than ever.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

Compiled by B. M. Jones

Progress

The beginning of this year saw a staggering depletion of our missionary staff on all the districts except Pegu, and the year ended with a further decrease caused by the departure of Rev. C. H. Riggs on furlough in greatly depleted health. It was inevitable that this should be reflected in the results of the year's work, and it is gratifying to note that considerable progress was made in spite of the handicap.

Pegu District

This district continues to be the most fruitful field for evangelism and the working force, not so burdened by institutional work as in other districts, has taken advantage of the openings in several rural centers to gather in a considerable harvest. The village Christians in Ingouk, Gwegyi and Inpatle have real testimonials to give of transformed lives and lightened hearts. And neighboring villages continue to watch with interest the ever brightening glow from these centers.

Some of the half dozen little vernacular schools on this district are showing more promise of contributing to the solution of our greatest problem, the provision of an indigenous ministry, than some much more pretentious institutions. Life in the average Burmese village of lower Burma during the rainy season is about as deadly monotonous as anything that can possibly be imagined. For nearly six months one scarcely steps out of the house except into mud and water to his ankles or higher. Plowing and transplanting rice in the rain is terribly arduous labor. It is little wonder that young people who get their training in the city are reluctant to return to the village. We hear much of the lure of the city for young people of the rural areas in America. There is a thousand times more provocation for it in Burma. Everything, therefore, that can be done to brighten village life is so much clear gain, and the education

of our village Christians in their own environment is important.

Rangoon Burmese District

The work is largely institutional. Two schools in Rangoon, one for boys and one for girls, teaching from primary to high school grades, have had over 1,500 enrolled during the year and have turned away hundreds for lack of room, after stretching their accommodation beyond the limit. About 250 are boarders. The boys' school from its own resources has added another unit to its plant in the form of a drill shed, or gymnasium, for physical training. It has advertised for more than a year for a lady teacher to come out and supervise the instruction in the primary department, but no candidate for the position has been found. A young man is badly wanted to teach in the high school, and supervise the boys in the hostel.

Prosperous middle schools are run at Syriam, Thongwa and Twante, the last mentioned still carried on in a building of palm leaves and bamboo mats with mother earth for floor. A new building could be built for \$17,000 and half of it could be found locally. Several boys from this school were received into the Church during the year. Rev. R. F. Spear was in charge most of the year until relieved by Rev. J. R. Boyles to take over the work among the Chinese in Rangoon.

The Syriam school is about to add a \$35,000 building to its plant without any expenditure of Mission funds. The Government and the Burma Oil Company contributed the cost. The second class has been raised to high school grade and this added equipment will be a great boon. Rev. and Mrs. M. A. Clare are giving capable supervision to this enterprise.

Thongwa has the theological school as well as day schools for boys and girls and an interesting development of rural work out on the coast of the Gulf of Martaban, where a new church-

school and parsonage have been erected. Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Olmstead and the Misses Stockwell and Abersole have been in labors abundant, as have also Sayas On Kin and Aung Nyun.

Chinese District

This district lost all its Board missionaries, when Mr. and Mrs. Harwood returned to America in March, their furlough being necessitated by health conditions. Miss Stouffer continued in charge of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work and a missionary had to be shifted in from another district to look after the thriving school for boys in Rangoon. This school registered 240 boys and turned away 40 or 50 for lack of room. This was only its second year in the Edith Jackson Fisher memorial, and it is evident that further extensive development of plant will be necessary in the near future. The girls' school is in a like flourishing condition.

Twenty-five boys have been cared for in a make-shift hostel under the missionary quarters. Funds have been procured locally, supplemented by a gift of \$1,500 from a member of the Commission of Ten of the Board of Foreign Missions, for the erection of a new building at a cost of \$12,000. This will make possible the accommodation of 50 or more boarders. The girls' school has no hostel and needs one very much.

The two Chinese churches in Rangoon, Hokien and Cantonese, receive no appropriations from the Mission. There were forty baptisms in the latter church, most of them young men of the tailoring and shoe making trades. A good many members of this church are of the Hakka dialect.

The church and school at Pegu have experienced various vicissitudes during the year, but under a new pastor-teacher, Mr. Tay, they are again on the upward road. One of the difficult problems for the members is that of Sabbath observance, the closing of their shops and bazaars on Sunday. Competition is very keen and their competitors do business seven days a week.

Mr. Lau served out the year under review at Mergui, but the reduction in appropriations made it imperative to withdraw from that station at the close of the year, and the little band of disciples there have been left without a

shepherd. We hope it may be possible to develop the work in the towns in closer proximity to headquarters, but it is humiliating to leave a great field after five years of occupation.

English District

This work also has had its vicissitudes, due largely to numerous changes in the personnel. On the return to America of the district superintendent and pastor of the English-speaking church at the end of the previous year, Dr. M. Y. Bovard, a retired minister of the Newark Conference, who came out at his own expense, but was only able to remain for six months, Mr. Baldwin of the Indian District took charge, in addition to his already very heavy work, with what assistance his confreres were able to afford. The situation was exceedingly difficult and it was no small credit to the district and to those in charge that the work recovered from the shock as well as it did.

Epworth Memorial is among the strongest, if indeed, it is not the strongest of our English-speaking churches in the East. The new building of the girls' school has proved a great boon and is greatly admired. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has here a property with a market value of \$125,000 which has cost them less than \$15,000. Plans are developing for shifting the Thandaung school to Kalaw, a station of the same altitude on a new line of railway where the rainfall is 50 to 60 inches instead of being well over 200 inches per annum. It is on a plateau instead of being in a hilly country, so cultivation is practicable and supplies easier to obtain. If this shift is made, there will be provision in connection with the new plant for the education of older boys.

Indian District

This work presents as impressive a challenge to the Christian Church as may be found in the country. The city of Rangoon has a death rate usually double the birth rate and yet its population increases by about 5,000 per year on an average, due largely to immigration from India. They come from every corner of the country, speaking every known dialect and take up every conceivable occupation. Nearly a tenth of

the entire population of the country is Indian and the proportion in the towns and cities is very much greater. In Rangoon it is nearly two to one. Twenty-five years ago, nearly all the rice milling was done in the cities. Now there are milling centers all along the railway and the rivers and a community of Indian laborers at every center. This, of course, increases our opportunity.

We have several churches in Rangoon and its environs with a Christian community of 600. Throughout the district there are eight small schools, the attendance at which more than doubled last year. The work has to be carried on in Tamil, Telegu and Hindustani, and still there are extensive Oriya and Bengali communities untouched, not to mention several smaller groups such as Gujaratis, Malabaris, and Punjabis.

The seething unrest that characterizes life in India these days is found here and the old social and moral restraints, such as they are, suffer a marked relaxation in the course of the three days journey across the Bay. This makes the people more susceptible to the uplifting influence of the Gospel and it also makes them more susceptible to the temptations to evil which abound in what to them is a new land. If need and opportunity constitute a call, the call of this community should

be heard wherever there are Christian ears to hear.

Summary

The collections and accessions to membership throughout the Conference were about as in the previous year, which is not so bad, considering that the year ended with six missionaries of the Board on the field where there had been ten the previous year.

The Burmese church in Rangoon paid 3,000 rupees on its debt and the Chinese church reduced its debt somewhat. The Twante church completed payment on its building and has now a fine little house of worship, built and used solely for that purpose, at a cost of over 3,000 rupees, nearly all of which was contributed in Burma. A new church-school building was completed at In-gouk on the Pegu District.

If the Methodist Church, like Providence, helps them that help themselves, Burma should receive help. There has probably never been greater building activity in the palmiest days of Centenaries and Jubilees, but it is all with local funds. The tragic thing is that funds for the support of missionaries, which cannot be obtained locally, are not forthcoming to make possible the maintenance of a staff that can administer funds and properties provided for locally.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Compiled by C. B. Hill

Basim

For the first time in its annals of thirty-five years, the Bombay Annual Conference met at Basim. It is located 52 miles from the railway at Akola, and lies in the heart of the cotton fields of Berar. That the Annual Conference met there is an indication of the growth and importance of this rural Mission station. Both the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have schools at Basim, and from this center, evangelistic agencies radiate to the villages and hamlets of the countryside.

Bishop Herbert Welch

It's a far cry from the Land of the Morning Calm to the heart of rural

India, but Methodism's plan of an itinerant episcopacy made it the very happy experience of some of the Conferences in India to have Bishop Herbert Welch of Korea as their presiding Bishop, this year. He fitted into our Indian setting naturally and as if "to the manner born." We found him most efficient in administration, despatching the Conference business with celerity; yet, withal, a courteous brotherly personality. He impressed us with his vision and intellectuality and he inspired us to larger spiritual life and Christlike service. In short, the Welch family captured the Bombay Conference, and we were not loath to tell them that we would gladly welcome them again to India, whether as visitors or

in a residential, administrative relation.

Some Statistical Suggestions

During 1926, there has been a steady increase in all departments. Baptisms among adults, pastoral support, benevolent collections—all these are larger than the previous year. Christians in this Marathi-speaking Conference number 5,624; while the Sunday school scholars stand at 5,446. The total ministerial support was 76,932 Rupees (about \$25,000 gold); and in the work of colportage, 186,634 religious books and tracts were sold.

The Gospel in the Villages

The training and teaching of those already in the Christian fold has engrossed attention, while the leading of others to accept Christ has not been lost sight of. The spiritual condition of the village Christians is much upon the hearts of our workers. Their poverty and depressed social position so engrosses their minds, that the need of satisfying the hunger of the soul life is frequently obscured. However, in every village where we have any large number of Christians there are some families who are responding to Christian ideals and whom we can influence to become, with the grace of God, examples and leaders in real Christian living. Not a little of the time and prayer life of our preachers has been spent in this undertaking; and not without attendant blessing.

Sixty Thousand But Not One Christian

The other side of the opportunity of leading these poor, ignorant masses to an acceptance of Christ is stated in the following paragraph of one of the reports presented to the Conference: "There are four hundred square miles of a most lovely country—mountain, lake and valley, full of villages with a population of about sixty thousand and not a Christian in that section. The population has just the same elements in it as in the Puntamba field and we may hope for the same results, if we put forth the same efforts." Or, take the Nagpur District, where there are one million people with over two thousand villages, for whose evangelization our small group of evangelists are responsible. Is it to be wondered at,

that these missionaries are unable to consent to the statements made in America, that their districts are in no further need of funds for the work!

A Hindu Priest Turns Exhorter

In one village, so reports the Rev. Paul Samaya of Basim, "the Guru, or priest, had discussion with us one whole night and at the end of the discussion in the morning, in front of all the people of the village, he acknowledged that Christ is the true *Guru*; and he then exhorted the people to embrace the Christian faith." Such are the open doors which lure one to inviting fields!

"Where Cross the Crowded Ways of Life"

In Bombay City, the churches have been passing through hard times. Not only have they been without missionary supervision, but there has been much and increasing unemployment. Yet, the courage and endurance of the pastors have been praiseworthy in the extreme. Practically single handed, they have grappled with difficult problems, disappointing circumstances and discouraging aspects; but they have emerged the stronger for the year's experience. There has been an increase of 326 in the total membership, over one hundred of whom are members of that ever growing and ever moving mass of flotsam and jetsam, drifting into the great city from the country, and who have been salvaged by our alert pastors and laymen.

Live Wire Laymen

Over at the Mansar Manganese Mining Camp, Mr. Warner was delighted to find two Christian laymen in charge of a group of non-Christian miners. They had been teaching them of Christ, and since then some of them have been baptized.

Dr. Sunderao, a retired veterinary surgeon, living at Poona, has been of great help to Mr. Stephens, who writes: "We have rented the old government hospital in Poona City as an evangelistic hall, and started a work, which almost literally goes on day and night. In addition to the preaching of the Gospel, we have opened a reading room which is much appreciated. Dr. Sunderao is in charge and lives on the

premises; and he and his wife are giving a whole-hearted service in that part of the field."

Did Ghandi Get a Curse?

"At the great religious fair held at Ramtek," so writes Mr. Warner, "some fifteen of us sold many hundreds of Gospels. To several we mentioned the fact that Mr. Ghandi was teaching the students of his National College at Ahmedabad, the Christian Scriptures, thinking it would induce them to purchase copies of the Bible. One man replied, in refusing a Gospel, 'Well! if Ghandi gets a curse for reading that book, why should I also read it and be cursed?' Many refused the Bible as soon as they saw it was connected with the Christian Religion. It is evident there is a concerted and determined effort on the part of the Hindu religious leaders to keep the Book from the people. But still, in spite of all this, there is a rising tide of interest in Christ, and willingness to accept him as the model character. Mentioning this incident to the principal of the Hislop College, Nagpur, he replied, 'During the year, in my Bible teaching in the College, there has been the keenest interest in Christ and not a word spoken by any student against Him.'"

Divorce of Conduct From Religion

Unfortunately, Hinduism has for centuries divorced conduct and religion, and the trouble among the intelligent-sia of India is, that large crowds wait on any eloquent Christian preacher addressing them in English, express their admiration and esteem for the character of Christ, but do not allow these admirations to work out objectively in daily living, personal or national. These admirations have now reached the stage, when it is quite likely that a "Christ Cult" may become a factor in modern Hinduism. Indeed, "The Indian Social Reformer" has just published in a leader on Christmas Day, an article apparently supporting the theory of an influential Indian, that Christ was a Visvakarma Brahmin. Mr. Ghandi is the leader of a select but small company, who make their admirations square with their conduct; but it should be widely known that Mr. Ghandi declares himself to be Hindu. He, also, on Christmas Day, stated that

though he had studied, as much as it was possible for him to do, all the religions of the world, he preferred to remain a Hindu, because it gave him solace in the darkest hours of his trials and because it taught him the lesson of forgiveness. Such is the ferment of the religious attitude today in India, in which our work must be carried on.

The Imperative Need to Educate Christian Children

The Rev. Steadman Aldis of the Puntamba-Igatpuri District reported at Conference as follows: "The year's work has only confirmed my belief that the education of our Christian children, at almost any cost, is imperative. There is very little hope of the training of the parents, who themselves have only just come out of Hinduism; but there is no limit to what can be done with the young boys and girls, who are in our midst to train and mould, almost as we please. I know that many things can be said against the boarding school system, still I firmly believe that it is the best solution of our problem that has been brought to light. In this district, our Christians are so desperately poor, that if the children stay at home they have to work for a living and so cannot go to school. We find that the boys and girls in our hostels are just as bright as any other children, and it seems a crime that more of them cannot have the privilege of an elementary education."

How the "Cut" is Working Out in Our Boarding Schools!

The Rev. W. H. Stephens, superintendent, Poona District, calls attention to the "lopsidedness" of our educational work, true not only of his own district but of our work throughout India. This is primarily due to the "cut" affecting the work and schools of the Board of Foreign Missions and, happily, not schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. If the disparity continues over a number of years, it must give rise to some very grave social consequences a few years hence, when cultured Christian girls will not be able to find husbands of similar qualifications among Christian men! Mr. Stephens says: "I am greatly impressed with the disparity in numbers of the boys and girls in our educational in-

stitutions. I have reported 300 girls and only 15 boys in the boarding school of the Poona District."

Are Schools for Non-Christians Worth While?

Mr. Warner of the Nagpur district believes they are. "All our efforts in this line are closely intertwined with our evangelistic work. Our schools are evangelizing agencies, bearing marks of usefulness which the non-Christian community can understand; and they serve much to keep the doors of entrance to them open. These schools are our centers in out-stations. Facing the fact if our schools are to be worthwhile evangelistic agencies, the teachers must know Christ and His Word, we have striven that the teachers may be Bible trained. With but few exceptions all our teachers have taken their three year theological course or their local preacher's course and in some cases both.

Marathi Biblical Institute—Igatpuri

This is the second year in the history of this institution at Igatpuri, and it has been a better one than the first year. A new class of students has recently been admitted, making a total attendance of 11. The year was a difficult one from the point of view of housing accommodations. For some time, the whole school, teachers, students and all helpers were housed in one bungalow of eight rooms. Despite all the congestion and inconvenience, we are happy to have no complaining, even though during the monsoon, the students have been living in leaky rooms. Each student has had his regular work in conducting Sunday schools and in preaching; but, important as these features of their training are, their supreme need is a heart training. The Rev. C. L. Wood, the principal, writes, "With God's help, we want the atmosphere of the school to be a spiritual one."

Medical Work

Medical work has been carried on at Puntamba, Igatpuri, Poona and Kamp-

tee. Mrs. Bruere, at Puntamba, has experienced the embarrassment of success as she has a great deal more work than she ought to do. Not only do many patients come to the dispensary, but she has a great many calls to the houses of the people. In this way, we are getting an entrance into the homes of the high caste people.

English Work

English churches are found at Bombay, Poona, Lanavla and Igatpuri, with a military chaplaincy at Kamptee. English services have also been carried on at Nagpur. Regarding this work the Rev. Frederick Wood, district superintendent, Bombay, remarks: "In our English church work the attendance at the services is not the measure of the influence that Methodism exerts as a soul-quickenning organization; nor does the membership roll tell all the tale, nor even a part of the tale, of reviving, soul-saving work that has been and is being carried on. There are churches other than our own, that have come within the scope of its influence; and many who do not call themselves Methodists praise God for bringing them within the wave lengths of our spiritual broadcasting stations."

Dedication of the Robinson Memorial, Bombay

The Sunday following the adjournment of the Annual Conference, the dedication of the Robinson Memorial Church, Institute and Headquarters took place at Bombay. Advantage was taken of the presence of Dr. R. E. Diffendorfer, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, in the city, who, with Mr. Charles Gibson, a member of the Committee, attended the service. Bishops J. W. Robinson and B. T. Badley were also present. This edifice is to be the home of our Marathi, Kanarese and Telugu congregations and community service work; and will, also, contain the episcopal residence for the area and a residence for a missionary family. It will also become the headquarters for our Church in the city and area.

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Compiled by E. S. Johnson

Location

Gujarat Conference is located in the heart of Gujarat, the fertile granary of the Bombay Presidency. There are approximately ten million Gujaratis speaking the same language and having a homogeneous culture. The work is compact and covered by five districts, the three main centers being Baroda, Godhra and Nadiad. This territory is traversed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railroad, a broad gauge line branching at Baroda, 248 miles north to the Ahmedabad and the Sind region, the other northeast to Delhi. This broad gauge line is fed by many small, narrow gauge railways that penetrate the country in many directions. On the whole it is one of the most responsive and desirable and interesting Mission fields to be found in India.

The "Cut"

In any study of the results of this year, a word of explanation is necessary in regard to the "cut." When a 14 per cent "cut" was given the Gujarat Conference last year, the field finance committee called in every available balance and all money that normally would have been used for expansion of the work and thus avoided this further "cut" for the year. This was done in the hope that if this year was tided over, next year would bring an increase in the appropriations, but since this is not to be, the "cut" must be taken this year. It will mean cutting the life blood and muscle in some of our work, but it seems inevitable.

Progress

In spite of the pressure under which every one has been working, we have relied very largely on spiritual resources and the statistics show a remarkable result. The people out of their poverty have increased their giving to pastoral support this year, 4,040 rupees, which is approximately \$1,500, and a total for the Conference of 26,611 rupees, or about \$10,000 at the present rate of exchange. Baptisms for the year have shown an increase over last year of 1,477, or a total for the Confer-

ence of 2,746. There are 39,331 baptized Christians in the Conference, 5,300 of whom are full members and 19,760 of whom are preparatory members. This will give some idea of the perfectly tremendous educational task ahead of the missionaries and workers. There are 756 Sunday schools with 559 teachers and 25,798 scholars, and our great task is to find shepherds for the sheep. The Epworth Leagues have grown from 3 to 4, with an increase in members of 149, making a total of 446. There have been 8 Junior Leagues opened, making a total of 11, with 351 Junior Leaguers.

In the selling of Gospels and Christian literature, the cut has made itself felt. This year 21 Bibles have been sold, a decrease of 6. There was an increase of New Testament sales by 13, making the total of 319. Gospels in single editions dropped 6,750 and a total of 22,761. Tracts and books dropped 10,027, making a total of 194,012.

Special Evangelism

The month of Special Evangelism has become a recognized and important part of the year's work. For one month from February 15 to March 15, a special effort is made to reach the Hindu and Mohammedan people through the medium of evangelist and bazaar meetings. The work is well organized, the workers know what to do and how to do it, and this year all entered into the month with prayer and zeal. The Christian Church received revival and inspiration, and in nearly every place the Mohammedan and high caste Hindu people received the messages with respect. The summer nights' campaign, especially during May have been very productive. During the heat, the people are out of doors at night and especially on moonlight nights these meetings secure a good hearing.

Medical Work

Our hospital at Nadiad again had a banner year. This institution has developed into one of the outstanding ones of India, and with its ministry of

surgery is filling a great need on this side of India. During the year there have been 1,498 in-patients and 15,557 out-patients, while Dr. Corpron has performed 713 major and 785 minor operations. Two American nurses are employed, but all of the rest of his highly efficient staff are Indian and trained by him for this work. There is daily preaching of the Gospel, a Sunday school and Sunday evening lantern slide service and the work of two Bible women. Through the gift of a Hindu, a cinema building has been added to the equipment, where on every Wednesday specially selected movies are shown for the hospital patients and friends of the neighborhood.

Education

Gujarat Methodism continues to feel keenly the necessity of developing those who accept the Christian message into a literary, intelligent group, so it continues to emphasize its educational program. The "abundant life" which the Master came to give has no place for ignorance and superstition, and we follow in His steps when we teach and seek to remove these cramping, narrowing influences from the life of our people. We give herewith a glimpse of the year's educational accomplishments.

Indigenous Schools

These are scattered in villages throughout our territory and in our three central stations, Baroda, Godhra and Nadiad. In Ahmedabad District the number of indigenous schools is 71, an increase of four over 1925. Two of these have been raised to primary grade. 1,634 boys and 588 girls have had the advantage of these schools during the year; of these 1,269 are from Christian homes. Baroda District has 38 schools, four of last year's number being closed for want of teachers. From the 38 schools, 606 boys and girls appeared for examinations, an increase of 18 over last year. Godhra District has had 637 boys and 223 girls in its 39 schools. Two schools had to be closed during the year.

Central Primary Schools

These are five in number, three for boys and two for girls. The Baroda boys' primary and middle schools have

enrolled 77 and 129 respectively. The primary school enrollment was affected by the necessity the "cut" gave of limiting the number of new boys entered. The Baroda girls' primary school has had one of its best years of work, with an enrollment of 207. Five of this number are little boys who live near the school. Godhra boys' primary school has an enrollment of 114, while the girls' primary school there has 167. These two schools, together with a primary school for high caste girls in Godhra City, whose enrollment remains at above 40, have the advantage of being used as practising schools for our Normal Training School for Women, and thus receive the advantage of the latest methods and the close supervision of the Normal School staff. The Nadiad boys' primary school has had its banner year. The principal ascribes this to the fact that the "cut" compelled a limited enrollment and so each child got more attention; to the lengthening of the school year to conform with a suggestion from Government (this added two months to last year's time for study), and to the fine service of the masters, 122 boys and girls took the annual examinations last April and 91.7 per cent were promoted. There are 162 boys and girls in the school at present.

High School

Baroda boys' high school, during the year, was moved from the Camp to rented quarters in the City—an experiment to see if it could not be made self-supporting and to widen its influence by getting more non-Christians in its enrollment. The success of the experiment can be judged by the principal's statement: "Fees from day pupils have paid for moving expenses, the rent and other items, and left a balance substantially more than we previously received from high school fees. We believe our enrollment will increase and have reason to expect a grant from Baroda State. The greater gain from the move, however, is that 100 non-Christian boys are daily under the influence of Christian teaching. Without exception they attend the Scripture classes; the relative of one boy requested the privilege of attending with him. The high school enrollment is 143, of whom 50 are Christian boys of our hostel.

Industrial School and Engineering Institute

The school at Nadiad has 13 boys in the fitter's class, 11 in the carpentry class, 3 in the motor mechanic's class. Of these numbers five boys will in April next go out well prepared to earn their living in their chosen trade. Upper class primary school boys to the number of 38 spend half days in elementary carpentry and drawing. The school had a good record of passes in last year's annual examination and has work in the hospital's new rest room which shows the quality of its hand work.

Theological School

The record of this school to date is 211 graduates, 173 men and 38 women. The present enrollment is 30 men and 15 women. Because of financial uncertainty no new class was admitted this year. The course has been lengthened four years to include teacher training and English—the latter subject to prepare students for the annual conference membership requirements. The students continue their bazaar preaching and Sunday school work in and around Baroda.

Home Life

A total of 856 boys and girls live in the hostels of our central schools. To house and feed them properly, care for their health, provide wholesome recreation is no mean responsibility. Hostel superintendents report an unusual amount of fever and other sickness during 1926, fortunately nearly all recovered. Annual medical inspection and monthly weighing, with special diet for those showing loss, continues in the girls' school.

Both girls and boys enjoy heartily the evening playtime. The boys have a good record in cricket matches played during the year and a number have enjoyed tennis. Occasional parties and entertainments have appealed to the social nature of the boys and girls while visits to the Zoo, museum, factories and mills have added an educational feature to pleasure. The Christmas, Easter, Arbor Day and other programs prepared more largely than ever at their own initiative have given valuable self-expression to the boys and girls. Baroda reports a program in

which, for the first time, boys and girls took part in the same items.

Religious Education

Regular Bible classes continue in all our schools. Baroda girls' school now has a Scripture teacher, one of its own girls who has had the three years' Bible Course in Muttra. Each school reports its boys or girls taking an active part in the Junior or Senior Epworth League. The girls' schools have temperance and missionary organizations. Seventy-eight boys and girls of the central schools during the year have heeded an inner urge to declare their love for Christ publicly and united with the Church in full membership. In a recent quiet Baroda Epworth League meeting, attended by the older boys and girls of the schools only, a large number pledged their lives definitely for life service.

Teachers

Heads of all our schools speak gratefully of the wholehearted and faithful service of their headmasters, teachers, housemasters and matrons. Teachers have availed themselves of institute benefits and of opportunities for observation in other schools during the year. The theological school masters helped to conduct instructive and inspirational institutes for the district workers and evangelists. An interdenominational institute for housefathers and matrons in January, last, gave those workers a new vision of the vital importance of their task in character formation.

Important Action During 1926

1. Umreth School was made an experimental school for the project method, with approval of Government.
2. Register of Education Policy was published.
3. Annual examination dates for Central Schools were changed to April, and new school year to June to conform with change in government schools.
4. Location of Baroda Boys' High School was changed from Camp to City.
5. It was voted that blue prints or building plans for proposed school or hostel buildings be first submitted to the Educational Board.
6. Plans for the extension of the Godhra boys' school hostel were approved.

7. United in Interdenominational Institute for housefathers and matrons.

8. Established an "Incidental Fund" by collecting Rs. 2-8-0 annually from institutions and districts in the Conference.

A New Reformation

When the work of the Methodist Church in Gujarat was begun, the missionaries were inexperienced and large numbers of people were baptized who still remained members of the Dhed caste, and brought with them into the Christian Church such old heathen customs as child marriage, eating of carrion, drinking of moonshine. Moreover, they have obeyed the orders of the Dhed leaders rather than the rules of the Christian Church and have continued to support heathen priests. All this has kept the Church in a state of weakness; it has had little desire and no power to cleanse itself or bring to Christ a single high caste person. Missionaries and many of our Indian fellow-workers have wept and prayed and preached against these evils for many long years; now we begin to see the answer to their prayers.

Early in the year, several families in Bhaner and Kathlal separated themselves from the other Christians and Dheds and pledged themselves to a true

Christian life. They were expelled from the Dhed caste. These dear people exhibit a new type of Christian life; they suffer persecution with calmness and rejoice in the Lord always. In other circuits certain families have followed their example and hundreds of Christians are considering the matter. In the spread of this movement lies the hope of our Church in Gujarat; if it can be kept spiritual it will result in the purification and empowering of the Church and make it a mighty evangelistic force.

The important part of the movement is that it involves breaking away from the Dhed caste. Until this takes place, it is doubtful whether a man can make real spiritual progress. Our Christians must come out and be separate. No man can serve two masters; the history of our Church in Gujarat fully proves the truth of this saying of our Lord Jesus. One afternoon meeting of the Conference was given to the consideration of this most important matter, and our hope and prayer is that God will cause this movement to spread until the whole Christian Church in Gujarat is pure and holy, bringing glory to our Saviour Jesus Christ, and thousands of men of all castes and religions into His blessed Kingdom. May God hasten that happy day!

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Adjustments

This and the following paragraphs are from letters from Rev. C. B. Stuntz of Lahore.

"The Annual Conference was a time of real rejoicing. This year is the first which has felt the full brunt of the 'Cut.' In this year we have been holding the lines of the work with less than half the total number of workers. There was no little misgiving on the part of all of us as to the results which the work of the year would show. How grateful we were to find that our misgivings were groundless. In only one department was a decrease of any moment registered. We had less baptisms by about a thousand than in the previous years. This, however, is more a matter of settled policy than anything else. For we feel that with the

severe limitation of workers, it is far from wise to baptize any, except children, and a few of those who are in the villages where we already have a Christian community. The best feature of it all was that the minds of our Indian leaders have become adjusted to the present conditions without losing faith in the Christian enterprise or in the Church on whose benevolence the work at present largely rests."

Appointments

"The Conference left us appointed again to the Lahore district. The Rae-wind Christian Institute, located within this district and serving the whole of our work in the Punjab, has a new head. For two years we have been carrying this important work with part time supervision, in the hope that Mr.

Fawell would be able to return from America to take up this post again. During last summer it was made clear to us that we could no longer expect Mr. and Mrs. Fawell to return. We then turned to make adjustments within the staff of missionaries already on the field. Mr. E. M. Rugg, who has been the district superintendent of the Ajmere District for the past ten years, was appointed to this important place. We are confident that under his leadership we will see the Christian Institute at Raewind develop rapidly."

The Commission

"The second event of interest was the visit of members of the Commission. Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson with their daughters, and Dr. Diffendorfer were with us for several days. They examined the local situation and gave their attention to the larger matters of policy affecting the work of the Church in the Punjab. We were delighted with them, to have them in our homes, and to note the unusual insight which they have obtained into our difficulties and achievements. Their visit to us and, I think, to all of India has been a real blessing, and I am sure that their report will stir the heart of the Church."

Political Conditions

"During this quarter the elections to provincial and national legislative councils and assemblies—corresponding to state legislatures and Congress in America—have occurred for the third time since the inauguration of the Reforms in 1920. The elections were marked this time by a very large return to a more reasonable and helpful attitude on the part of the political parties in the field. Non-cooperation with its lack of a constructive platform seems to have died out. The Swarajist party, representatives of the non-cooperation ideal, have very fully modified their original platform, and even so have lost ground very largely in these elections. One reason for this is the fact that there has occurred a break within that group from the internal friction of three or four men seeking the leadership in national and provincial politics. This means that India is well on the way to the realization of the status of a self-governed dominion

within the British commonwealth of nations. That is the goal of nearly all the wiser political leaders who see no prospect of, nor desire for, breaking the ties that have contributed so much to the realization of a national consciousness in this land."

Carrying On

"When we came to the work of the District Conference, report after report showed increases in most items. We were short by three hundred in baptisms over the year before, but this is not an item to worry us. Reports indicated a large degree of voluntary work on the part of the village leaders. We heard how revivals had come, how the Scriptures had been sold, and how the work had been prospered of God to the salvation of souls. Not once was the note of discouragement sounded by anyone. Once I asked what they would do if still further shortage should be our portion. With the courage and buoyancy characteristic of the Punjabi, they replied 'We will carry on, no matter how much we may have to suffer as "Cut".'

"In order to make ends meet at all, I was compelled this year to put a flat cut of 20 per cent on all the workers. This they secure, if they can, from their people. In many cases they cannot secure so much, and consequently are suffering a real cut in salary. In one circuit in which the salaries come to about one hundred and fifty rupees a month, the workers have suffered a cut of more than a hundred rupees already, and the year is not finished. We need more funds desperately, for we have so few workers left. We have in this one district now twenty-four workers to care for nearly twenty-three thousand Christians.

"When you realize that except for these twenty-four workers that there are almost no other agencies for the spiritual care and uplift of our Christian community, you can understand how difficult it is to make much of an impression on such a large group with so few. In your churches at home you have associated with the pastor, a large group of volunteer workers, teachers of the Sunday school, Epworth Leaguers, Ladies' Aid workers, and others too numerous to mention. We have none of these helpers to assist in

our task. These twenty-four furnish all the Sunday school teachers, young people's workers, and in fact, nearly all the spiritual stimulus which the Christian community receives. How greatly we should reinforce their numbers if we adequately met the demands of the situation."

Inadequate Facilities

This and the following paragraphs are from the Booklet "For Christ," prepared by Rev. Mott Keislar and Rev. C. B. Stuntz.

In the four districts of the Punjab included in the Indus River Conference—Balata, Bhatinda, Hissar and Lahore—there are 55,000 Christians. These include not less than 5,000 and probably 6,000 children of school age. They should be in our schools. Government schools until very recently have not been available to them. Even now, in most places the boys are made so uncomfortable by both masters and pupils that they seldom can be made to attend the Government school. We ought to be providing them with the chance of an education. As a matter of fact, we are affording educational facilities to less than 500 boys and girls.

Peril from the Mass Movement

Herein lies the peril of the Mass Movement. They have come to us ignorant, superstitious, idolatrous. The best we can do for the older generation is to try and bring them to an appreciation, however dim, of the meaning of salvation. Now unless we are able to bring their children farther out into the light, to train their moral conscience, to enable them fully to appreciate the meaning of sin and salvation, merely baptizing them and calling them Christian is futile, if not worse. We must either assimilate them into the Church of Christ, or they will lapse into heathenism, or remain an unleavened lump to darken and besmirch the name of Christian.

Non-Christian Opinion

The non-Christians understand this. One day I took one of our school boys along with me as I was going to the village where his parents lived. What a contrast he was to the unkempt, ignorant village product of three years before. During the meeting the head-

man of the village, corresponding to the American mayor, came in. This lad jumped up, brought him a chair, found a Testament, and turning to the place where I was reading gave it to him. Having done this he returned to his seat. After the meeting the headman called the lad and asked him what he was doing. The boy replied, "I am going to school." Then the headman turned to me and said, "Now this boy has become a real Christian." Then pointing to the other Christian children of the village he asked, "Why don't you do the same for all these others?" We are doing the best we can with the funds available. It is our policy to put a village school into the central village of each circuit. This should be a primary school with at least one trained teacher. To do this we need about sixty more village schools. We have, actually, about ten receiving Government recognition as primary village schools.

The Village School

In putting such a school into a village, it is our aim to make each a center of religious as well as secular instruction. We believe in four "R's"—namely, Reading, 'Riting, 'Rithmetic and Religion. And to our minds the last is by far the most important. Our children learn Bible stories, the life of Christ, the Commandments, parables, the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, and the like. To put such a school into a village is to change the whole outlook of that village. I remember one village which had always been backward. The people had been baptized but had not been assimilated. They were drifting back into heathen practices. We put in a village school. Inside of three months the whole atmosphere of the place was changed. Little tots were lisping the Lord's Prayer, older ones knew of the parables and stories of the New Testament. The parents, led by their children, began to show a real and eager interest in the things of the Kingdom.

The Christian Institute

Our program of village schools doing primary work calls for a secondary institution. This we have in our Christian Institute at Raewind. Here we have boarding-house room for about

one hundred and twenty-five boys. We have secured land by purchase and rent, sufficient to afford them land to work as school garden. With other manual training we are striving to put on in Raewind a vocational secondary institution. This school today is the heart of all our work. In it are our future leaders. It is the only secondary institution in the Punjab which we are conducting. In fact it is the only secondary institution for boys that is being run by our Church in this entire Conference. As we may be permitted by the state of our finances, we are planning to extend the scope of this institution to that of a full High School, and here prepare such of our boys as will profitably enter college.

Forman Christian College

It is only with the last two years that we have begun cooperating with the Presbyterian Church in Forman Christian College. One of our missionaries is a regular member of the College Staff. Our first representative on the staff writes concerning the College and its function as follows:

"A nation's destiny lies in its youth. India's youth today insists upon an education which shall qualify them to guide India's future into happier paths. Lahore is the educational center of the Punjab. Forman Christian College, a Union Mission College, originally

founded by the American Presbyterian Mission, now claims the cooperation and support of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cooperation began in 1924—today there are two Methodist representatives on the staff of the college.

"This is the leading college in northern India. Its enrollment this year is just over 900 students who come from all parts of the Punjab. They will go back to their villages with the stamp of the College and the ideal of service indelibly impressed upon their lives. These students of today will mould the educational, economic, social, political and religious trends of tomorrow.

"Forman Christian College is the head of the educational system of Christian Missions in the Punjab. Its staff is qualified to render a unique service, based upon scholarship, knowledge, and high ideals. Several members of its staff are lecturers in the graduate school of the Punjab University with which the College is affiliated.

"Not every boy is qualified for a college course. But every Christian boy in the Punjab who possesses the qualifications to profit thereby should have the privilege of preparing himself for service in this splendid Christian College. However, to make such a plan possible, new friends must be found to support the College generously by means of their interest, their prayers, their faith and their funds."

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Compiled by B. W. Tucker and C. H. Archibald.

A Changed Opinion

One of the most bitter critics of modern Missions, who came to his conclusions through his contacts with foreign students in America, but who this year, has the privilege of visiting India and coming into direct contact with the poverty and degradation of her villages, said, in talking to a group of missionaries in India, "I came to India absolutely set against Missions but I have been forced by the facts to completely change my attitude and from henceforth I am absolutely sold to the whole proposition. The Indian students with whom I talked in America either deliberately lied about conditions in India or they did not know

their own country." We prefer to accept the latter, for in India, even more than elsewhere, the favored few do not understand the difficulties to picture to an American constituency the tremendous task that we have in India with her 300,000,000 population and her ages of superstition and caste organization. We feel that it has been lack of perspective that has given our missionary organization the slogan of "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation." Missionaries have had to carry their reports to a people whose missionary inspiration has come out of this atmosphere, and consequently have told them of the outstanding successes so strongly that many sincere Chris-

tians have felt that our task is almost completed.

Missionary Effort Not Lost

Bengal has been the scene of the earliest missionary effort of modern Protestant Missions, and some of the finest spirits in the Church of the nineteenth century have given their very lives for the redemption of this province, but today, after more than a hundred years of consecrated missionary endeavor, the size of the Christian community is comparatively inconsiderable. Most of rural Bengal has not so much as heard the Christian message in any adequate way, many of them not at all. Our work here can scarcely be called well begun and is indeed only in the experimental stage. While no large amount of effort has been made in evangelistic work among the educated classes, they have been very largely influenced through splendid educational institutions and through Christian literature until, today, the whole of their social and religious outlook is permeated by Christianity. It is doubtful if these will ever become definitely and directly united to our Western Church, but there are some consciously, and many unconsciously accepting the leadership of Christ. They have been carried so far towards the Christian conception of God and society that they have utterly lost faith in their traditional Hindu deities and avatars. For us to desert these children of our missionary effort now would be to turn them towards atheism or at least agnosticism, and make their last state worse than their first.

We are under obligations to continue to lead these groups sympathetically until they become rooted and grounded in Christ, and until they have accepted the responsibility for the uplift and redemption of their less fortunate brothers. It is a significant fact, that all of the modern reform movements in Hindu society that are undertaking any sort of social service, have had their birth either in Bengal or from Bengali, and that every one of them received their inspiration either directly or indirectly from the personality and teachings of Jesus. So our missionary effort has in no sense been lost in Bengal.

The Bengalis

The Bengali is a man of superior intelligence and general education and is sought for in all parts of India for the higher positions. From Calcutta alone, no less than 48,000 Bengali are found in other parts of India in such posts. This is not so remarkable when one considers that 26 per cent of Calcutta's population is literate in English. The opportunity that these conditions supply for full time evangelistic workers among the educated classes of Calcutta and Bengal (and through them for all India) is readily seen. We should take advantage of this situation and send out from America men who are not only well trained but who have been eminently successful in this type of work there.

High Standards

The prevalence of English education is doubtless partly responsible for the high grade of ministers who are members of our Bengal Conference. The Conference requires that all who enter must be conversant in English and have finished their high school education. No other Conference in India has such high standards. With Bengali, Santali, Hindi, Urdu, Oriya, and the English languages being used in our regular work, the practical necessity of this rule is manifest.

The Conference has had to carry on this year under the great handicap of having our resident Bishop, Bishop Fisher, absent in America in work among the churches there. But we are encouraged in knowing that our sacrifice has been for the good of the Church at home and the Mission cause in general.

BIRBHUM DISTRICT

The Work

This district contains two very distinct fields: The one north is in the eastern part of the Santal Parganas with Pakaur as a center; the other is the field south, in the civil district of Birbhum. The people among whom we are working speak Bengali in both sections and are Bengali, with this difference, that around Pakaur they are predominantly Mussulmans and in Birbhum, predominantly Hindu. Our work among the Pakaur Mussulmans was

begun in 1884, and is perhaps numerically, at least, the most successful mission to Mohammedans in this part of the world. In recent years there have been large numbers of our converts reverting to Islam, due partly to the fact that we have had to make our approach to them through workers who have a background of Hinduism rather than that of Islam. For any successful work to be done among this people, missionaries and nationals specially trained in Islamic culture are needed.

Decreased Appropriations

One other large factor in the losses of the past few years has been the abolishment of the Bengali Boarding and Day School in 1924, brought about because of decreased appropriations from America. The majority of the boys have had to go without an education for these past few years, and in fact, even before that, the boys were not receiving education as were our girls. The disproportion existing in the whole region between the number of even partly educated village boys to that of educated village girls is still on the increase; there are many more educated boys than girls, and the results which this state of things will have on the community in future years can easily be foreseen. Whole families have been lost through this policy, for uneducated Christians are the first and usually the only ones to go.

The Hospital

The Edith Jackson Fisher Memorial Hospital has continued to serve the whole community in a very Christlike way. The total number of patients treated during the year is over 12,000. The hospital staff is being improved by the addition of more trained nurses, which insures an even more useful service to the community in the future than in the past.

Rampur Haut

The Mission has been compelled, temporarily, to discontinue work in Rampur Haut, the natural center of the district, and a missionary organization known as the Santal Mission of the Northern Churches has taken advantage of our difficulty by entering this station. We would be glad to have their assistance were it not for the fact that

this cuts our district squarely in two and makes certain future comity complications. The difficulty in negotiating a settlement with them is intensified when it is remembered that our staff of workers has been reduced until we have no workers whose support is coming partially or wholly from foreign sources excepting that of the missionaries and the pastors in charge of the five circuits. The colporteurs and teachers are all financed from local and other sources. With these few men we are attempting to cover a territory 80 miles in length with a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants.

The People

The people of this district represent the two extremes of Hindu society. It is the most backward and downtrodden district of Bengal if not of all India. The moral and social conditions in the villages are appalling. Added to the poverty of the people, caused by the barrenness of the soil and the oppression of the landlords, is the great curse of almost universal use of alcoholic liquor and the large use of opium. On the other hand, in the district headquarters at Suri are many well educated, cultured folk. Our church has been doing a unique work there in cooperating with forward looking Hindus in intensive social work. We believe that in this cooperative social work, the Hindu will discover Christ as he might not through other means. At Bolpur is located the institution of Rabindranath Tagore, Santiniketan. The relation of the missionaries to this institution has been one of mutual help and cooperation. At our District Conference, in November, one of the staff of Santiniketan gave a series of fine lectures on "The Culture of Asia."

CALCUTTA BENGALI DISTRICT

City of Calcutta

The superintendent writes: "Another year of work in the second city of the British Empire has brought a varied experience to us. It is so easy for our workers to get lost in the crowd, and the work is so varied that one finds it difficult to see the fruits of his labor. Calcutta deals in everything from the merchandise of gold and every precious article, cinnamon, and perfumes, to the

most tempting articles of food, and articles for comfort and pleasure. The meat is under inspection, but some of the animals killed are so thin they need parboiling before they can be skinned. It is true, that slaves are not bought or sold, but there is a traffic in the souls of men which is worse. An army of 98,000 coolies try to carry the burdens of the city, and live under terrible conditions. They sleep on the streets under any old covered place. Some shops and stores have put in spikes in the ledges of their show windows so that the coolie cannot use it as a bed. The housing of the city has not kept pace with the needs, and in some sections there are 280 per square acre. New roads made by the City Improvement Trust have reduced the most congested big area from 255 to 170 per acre. Our problems are many but the workers have shown the spirit of the Master and have had the courage to attack the work with evangelistic zeal."

Central Bengali Church

Central Bengali Church has had a good year. The pastor, Rev. S. K. Mondel, a graduate and son of one of the first Indian members of Conference, has not received any mission money. The official Board has paid his salary in full every month and cleared up some debts from last year. There are churches in the city which have been at work for 25 to 40 years longer than Central, and yet they cannot raise the salary of a good pastor. The new church has been a joy to the people. It was hoped the Centenary would pay for this, but so far, the church has not received any gift for an Indian church in the great city. The debt is \$18,000, and is beyond the people, among whom there is not one family with a salary of over \$40 per month, while the majority get but \$10 or less. Gifts for this fine church with its boys and girls from our schools would help the work greatly.

Hatibagan

Hatibagan has a splendid congregation of earnest people, mostly of the industrial class. They pay half the pastor's salary and are full of evangelistic zeal. Two laymen have a license to preach and assist the pastor.

Ballygunge

Ballygunge is another of the city churches, but in a new section. A new church is needed here as the old one built of mud is beyond repair, and on every side the city is fast building fine, substantial buildings. Balliaghata is also one of the growing city communities. There is a population of 67,000, and the Improvement Trust has made this an overflow section for the city. In each of these churches about one-third of the salary of the pastor has been raised.

Village Work

For lack of money, village work about Calcutta has not moved forward. The farmer castes of Bengal are very hard to move but in these villages we have gathered over a thousand converts. Many places are ripe for harvest, but we cannot finance the necessary workers.

Education

Collins Institute, the Conference high school, is making its way in spite of the fact that there are 71 Christian boys free in the day department, and over 100 Hindus and Mohammedans partly free. The local committee of management was recently reorganized and now includes a leading magistrate, the deputy director of industries, a member of the legislature, a commissioner of the municipality, and two of the leading Mohammedans of the city, all Indians, with several other able men and four from the Mission. This trust created a new confidence in the school, so that during the year there were 107 new admissions. A new scout troop was organized among Hindus. They united with the Christian troop and had a big dinner together, even though most of the Hindus were of the highest caste. This could not have happened ten years ago. There have been 83 in the matriculation class. The boarding department has had to cut down the number of students owing to the "cut" for the year, thus depriving many worthy boys of our privileges. Three former students will take the A.B. degree this year.

Lee Memorial Girls' School

This is a very fine property worth several hundred thousand dollars and

all free from debt. Its gifts come from friends in many parts of the world and from many denominations. There are over two hundred girls, with a normal training school, and a Bengali high school, the first venture of the kind in Bengal and now approved by the educational department.

Labor Conditions

There is an unending stream of people coming to Calcutta and from every province in India. Hindus and Moham-medans are very ready to cooperate in welfare work when they get the lead from some of the missionaries. A special worker is greatly needed. There are 81 great jute-mills up and down the river, employing 310,000 people, with dependents bringing it to 500,000. Among the employees, 35,263 are women who receive but 75 cents per week, while they must pay to the Sirdar or recruiter as much as 20 cents per week. Many of the men get no more; skilled labor earns on weaving "as high" as \$1 per day. There are 19,195 boys and 2,311 girls under 14 years of age employed. The mills are ready to assist in improving the condition of their labor if urged to do so, for they know it is to their advantage to keep the workers contented.

CALCUTTA HINDUSTANI DISTRICT

The Problem

The area and problems are very much the same as those of the Bengali work in Calcutta. Bishop Thoburn once said that Calcutta was more important as a mission center than any two cities of India. The district has no property except the share of the Central Church debt which may be considered a joint property. The work was begun in 1886 and has had a very checkered history. The Church has not yet been able to make a bold attack on the big problems of the Hindustani work in Calcutta. With 37 per cent of the population born outside the province of Bengal or 465,000 using Hindi or Urdu, one can readily understand the size of the task.

One of the problems is the large number of converts from the Arrah District who come to Calcutta to work in the shoe trade. They do not become

church members in the city, nor are they cared for by the Arrah District while in the city. Most of them spend a few weeks at home at harvest time or seed sowing time. There are 9,385 leather workers in Calcutta with dependents enough to bring the number up to 14,000 or more. Among these are many Christians, and an effort is being made to care for them although no special grant has been made for this work. Much could be done for these people in a social way, if the money were available, for they are working very long hours and in dark, dismal rooms, making shoes for the Chinese merchant who directs the trade and makes great profit. This has been the birthright of the Chamar for centuries, but now that the shoe trade has taken on great proportions, the poor Chamar is in danger of losing what should belong to him simply because he has not the capital to develop the trade, nor the leadership to direct it.

Central Church

Central Church has had a good year. The pastor has not received any Mission money, and each Quarterly Conference has reported the pastor's salary as paid in full. There have been large sales of Scriptures and tracts and the Hindi people of the city are very ambitious to have schools and colleges for their people.

Howrah

Howrah is also a great field with thousands working in the jute mills and at the railway yards. There have been 31 converts on this circuit. About half the support of the pastor has been raised by the people. The work is only three years old, but there are 286 Christians, some of them from up country churches.

Kidderpore

Kidderpore is a very large field with the great shipping and docks, and the new King George Dock. Several men are needed for this circuit as well as for all the Hindi work of the city. The pastor is a graduate from Jubbulpore College and has raised 25 per cent of his salary. The Hindustani work is exceedingly hopeful, but more money is needed to make possible a real advance.

TAMLUK DISTRICT

The Work

Tamluk District was once a thriving seaport and the capital of the ancient kingdom of Orissa. But that was hundreds of years ago. Today it is merely the head of a prosperous sub-division inhabited by agriculturists and fishermen. Our work as a Mission was carried on for about thirty years by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society under the leadership of Miss Blair, without the assistance of any missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions. But for the last five years, the Rev. W. P. Byers, who pioneered our work in Asansol, has been doing a similar work here. He opened up a boys' boarding school, to match the girls' school, which has been so successfully conducted for many years. It is a disaster to see this school compelled to close its doors on account of the cut in finances. It certainly is bad policy for the Church in India to have to deny one-half of her children education in this way because of the organization of our Missionary Societies. It spells social difficulties for the coming generations of Christians.

The evangelistic work in this district has been carried on under difficulties, but there is a Christian community at present of about 200 and a splendid opportunity for work among the middle classes. Because of the ill health of Mrs. Byers, they are being compelled to retire after forty years of loving service. The only way in which this great district can be successfully administered is by the carrying forward of a well-balanced program, which it is impossible to do today because of the lack of funds and suitable buildings and equipment.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Industries

This is the center of a great industrial development. It has the natural resources of abundant coal and iron ore and a great railway system to handle materials. Thousands have come in from up country villages for employment. The whole country is pulsating with modern machinery which is creating social problems such as our Church

dare not overlook, if we would direct our Christians aright.

Evangelism

During the year there have been over 250 baptisms. This is a falling off, for there were 366 the previous year, and 1,100 in 1924. This is due to the greatly reduced force of workers, and effort to conserve what had been done. A halt had to be called in the very beginning of the first real mass movement in Bengal. The prospects are, however, very bright, for there are hundreds willing to receive the Gospel message. In spite of reduced income the workers have the evangelistic zeal which makes for hope.

Epworth League Institute

Under the leadership of Mr. Williams, another successful Institute was held in a beautiful grove north of Asansol. There were 140 delegates from all the Leagues of the Conference and 20 faculty members and visitors. It was a great success and an inspiration to many. This experiment is the first in India of having young women and young men in the same camp. True, it is contrary to the general thinking of Indians and established custom, but for three years the Institute has grown in size, interest and inspiration and the young people are as safe and beautiful in their Christian life as any group of the same size in America. They almost all earned their own way and entered into contests with great earnestness. The singing was excellent and the handsome cup given by Mrs. Fisher inspired real effort and brought great improvement. The Bishop Fisher shield also created a new interest in sports, and was won by the Santals. Consecrations made, remind one that from this Institute will come the real leadership of the Church.

Ashabari

Ashabari Community School is an experiment in education which has called forth much interest from all over India. It is so simple and inexpensive that any Indian community could duplicate the program. The chief result has been to change the whole trend of the Boarding School life, lifting it out of the begging nature of the student into one of independent thinking and planning. The

whole plan fits the boys for a real useful life, either on the farm or for large life in the city and the higher callings of life.

Some Results

Twelve thousand Gospels and over 5,000 tracts have been sold. The district has 15 circuits, 12 ordained workers, and 50 other workers, with a community of over 3,500. The field is 150 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide. Three circuits are fully self-supporting and three on half rations. The objective for the next ten years is 20,000 converts.

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Effects of the "Cut"

This district has also suffered because of the decreased appropriations and scarcity of men missionaries. The superintendent of the district has resided in Darjeeling, about 400 miles distant. Engaged there in the pastorate of Union Church and in the management of the Mount Hermon Estate, he has found it extremely difficult to get away to visit his district. In all, he has been unable to give but three weeks to this work, divided into three brief and hurried visits. Miss Beula Swan has been compelled to do all the work of a man missionary excepting that of an ordained minister. She has succeeded in a remarkable way, but manifestly this is not an ideal arrangement, and while some of the preachers in charge have managed to carry on their work under these conditions with initiative and enthusiasm, others have lacked the necessary qualities and have failed to make any advance.

The Santals

The work is gradually moving into the higher strata of Santal society. In one circuit there are in membership eight village headmen. Since the Santals are without caste, these men still function fully in their society and we are privileged to build up a Christian Santal Church without any of the communal problems peculiar to India. This is the answer to those Hindus who accuse us of denationalizing the people when they become Christians. There is a gradual improvement in the quality of our Santal ministry. This year, the

Conference received back from the India Methodist Theological College three Santal young men as candidates for admission on trial. The great need for a better trained ministry in India is evidenced by the observation made that no other district in India has three men trained in a seminary of this grade.

The Schools

In the educational work of the district necessity has again been the mother of invention, and some interesting precedents have been established for Mission schools in India. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has again had charge of the boys' boarding school as they had last year. With the 200 rupees per month from the Board appropriations the school has doubled the number of boys in two years. The boys' and girls' schools recite together and both men and women teachers are employed. So it is really one co-educational school. For Santals, among whom the sexes are not so strictly segregated as among the Bengalis, this arrangement is proving quite satisfactory.

There is need, however, for the boys to obtain training in practical village tasks outside the school curriculum to prepare them for efficient village life. At present, both the boys and the girls are receiving some agricultural training in connection with the Mission Farm. In addition to the 45 boys in the boarding school we have five boys in the Collins Institute High School in Calcutta, and one boy in college. Two of the boys who completed their high school course this spring are now serving in the boarding school with satisfaction to their superiors. The day schools would have had to be abandoned this year had not one of the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society stepped in and offered to supervise them and supply the funds. In this way, eight schools have been conducted throughout the year.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

Self-Support

The following paragraphs are from the report of Rev. D. H. Manley.

A striking feature of the work of the district is that it is practically all self-

supporting. For the churches and institutions under the Board of Foreign Missions no regular appropriation for current expenses is given, and only an occasional transit and home salary for a missionary is furnished. In the two girls' schools, the support for two or three missionaries is given by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The churches and institutions have fine property equipment. The estimated value of the property as listed in the last statistical report of the Bengal Conference was 3,108,500 rupees (\$1,036,166.00). And a remarkable thing about this property is that a very large part of it has been built up on the field without money from Home. There are property debts amounting to 776,068 rupees (\$258,689.00). While this is in itself a large amount, yet, when compared with the total value of the property, it is really not serious.

Opening of Queen's Hill

The outstanding event in the work of the district during the past year was the completion and opening of the Queen's Hill School building at Mount Hermon, on May 27th. His Excellency, Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, formally opened the building. The school, however, had been using the building since the beginning of the school year in March. The new building is said by all to be one of the best school buildings in India. In connection with the erection of the new Queen's Hill, special mention is due to Miss Pearl Madden, Central Treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who has had the responsibility of financing the project and to Rev. H. M. Swan, one of our Board Missionaries, for his able supervision of the construction work. There have been many difficult problems in connection with the settlement of the school in its new home, but there has been a very successful year's work.

Thoburn Church

This Church has had a good year. The attendance at the Sunday services has steadily increased and there has been a constant spirit of evangelism. The work among the young people has been especially prosperous and helpful. There is a splendid spirit among the people and confidence in the pastor.

Calcutta Girls' School

This school has had a prosperous year, especially financially. The scholastic results have been satisfactory, and the tone of the school is fine.

Calcutta Boys' School

The school reports a record year in attendance. The building and boundary wall have been repaired. The changing of the school courses so as to prepare boys for the matriculation examination of the Calcutta University has given general satisfaction.

Seamen's Mission

Rev. George Henderson has continued to carry throughout the year his heavy tasks as superintendent of the Seamen's Mission and of the Industrial Home. The special feature of the Mission has been the large attendance at the evening entertainments. The Home has held its own financially, and paid back something on its debt.

Asansol

Rev. James Lyon reports that the services at the Asansol English Church have had vicissitudes this year, but that on the whole, the attendance and interest have been fair. Whenever he has had opportunity of spending a Sunday in Gomoh he has held a service in the Railway Institute, much to the gratification of the people.

Rampur Haut

The monthly English service in the Railway Institute at Rampur Haut has been kept up during the year, for the first four months by Rev. E. J. Anker, who also assisted at Asansol, and during the remainder of the year by Rev. Gottlieb Schanzlin.

Darjeeling

At Union Church, the attendance has been large and the spirit of unity most helpful. Rev. and Mrs. Swan have been untiring in their efforts, especially for the soldiers, and have been much appreciated. The question as to whether or not our Church is to enter into a renewed engagement with the Committee of Union Church must be settled this year.

Mount Hermon

Mount Hermon Estate continues to

develop as rapidly as funds will permit. All the available cottages have been occupied the last year, and the call for accommodation for the next year seems larger than ever. The marvelous beauty of the place continues to

impress the people. Large funds will be needed for the development of Mount Hermon as a sanitarium and evangelistic center. Some day, there must be a boys' school there to match Queen's Hill.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Compiled by F. R. Felt

Hindu Aggression

In the work of the year several items stand out prominently. Opposition to Christianity on the part of Mohammedans and Hindus was never better organized nor so aggressive as now. Hinduism has undergone a change, one of the most remarkable in the history of any religion. From being simply a conservative force, non-resistant—it has suddenly become a missionary religion. It now opens the doors of caste to those who would return after having been converted to other faiths. The matter of the uplift of the "Untouchables" is now a prominent question among Hindus of all classes. The lower classes themselves are holding conferences, making demands and seeking outlets into higher and better things. The newer Hinduism as represented by the Arya Samaj has adopted several Christian methods in its work. They are using the Sunday school and lesson leaflet idea, have bazaar preaching, are using zenana teachers after the style of our Bible women, are distributing literature, and opening day and boarding schools. One form of Hindu activity, as represented by a prominent paper published in Western India, is frankly to absorb Christianity.

Islam Activity

Mohammedanism has no paid ministry, every man is supposed to be a missionary. Lectures are being delivered, literature distributed and increased activity is very manifest in the community. In one large town which is the headquarters of our work they set the number of converts they were to win during the year at sixty. There is intense feeling between the Hindu and Mohammedan communities which has broken out into rioting in different places during the year in other parts of the country.

Our Year

In the midst of these significant movements, the work of the Conference year has been done. A comparison with the figures at the close of 1923 will give us a partial idea of what the cuts in appropriation have meant and what the reaction has been on the part of the Church. We have now about eighty fewer workers than at the close of 1923, fewer Sunday schools, fewer boys in our boarding schools and a lessened sale of Scriptures. The close of 1926 emphasizes three things:

First, The Encouragements

In spite of the much smaller number of workers, the baptisms during the year were more than during 1925, and are equal to those of 1923. The pastoral support from the indigenous Church is larger than that of 1923, as is also the total amount raised on the field. A year ago the circuits of the Conference were graded according to the percentage of self-support they were raising. During the year some of them have won their way into the next higher grade. The Scripture sales are above those of last year, likewise the attendance at Sunday Schools, but both these items are still below the figures for 1923.

When workers had to be dismissed two years ago, work closed and retrenchments made, there was naturally much discouragement among the workers remaining and among our Christian people generally, but more particularly among the young men. The success of the year has caused much of this to disappear and the morale is much better than that of a year ago. There is a spirit of determination and of deeper consecration in the staff, which is one of the most important and encouraging factors in the situation.

There has been a fine increase in the

value of property in the Conference and a very gratifying decrease in the amount of indebtedness on property.

In spite of the opposition on the part of Hinduism and Mohammedanism, there never was a time when the Gospel of the Son of God had more respectful and earnest hearing than at the present time. The surge from within all these classes toward the higher things constrains them to a thoughtfulness and an attention wanting a few years ago.

Second, Accomplishments

In Evangelism—In addition to the fact that the baptisms during the year were equal to those of 1923, it should be noted that in nearly every district many more could have been baptized. In the Khandwa and Jagdalpur Districts, especially, there are numbers who are ready to embrace Christianity, but the lack of workers properly to care for them makes it advisable to be conservative.

In the Raipur District, our people co-operate each year with the other Missions of that area in a great Christian mela (fair). This is also the case in the Khandwa District where we join with the United Church of Canada in such a yearly gathering. These melas are not only a fine opportunity to reach numbers of people with the Message, but the inspiration of the numbers also reacts to strengthen the enthusiasm and faith of the village Christians.

In Jubbulpore City, some Mohammedans of very good family are among the converts of the year. The weekly meeting in the city continues to attract many who are interested in spiritual things. A hall for this same purpose is being planned for Jagdalpur.

Reports from the Zenana workers tell of entrance into new homes and peoples. This is especially true of Bengali homes in Jabbulpore City and high caste Hindu homes in Khandwa City. The quiet and steady work of the Bible women in all the districts is laying a sure foundation for the larger turning to the Kingdom which seems imminent in many places.

During the year, more emphasis has been laid upon the spiritual development of the Christian Church than in the gaining of converts. The latter has naturally resulted along with success

in the former objective. This reflects great credit upon the workers, for many of them have Christians scattered about in the villages over an extended area and it has meant much of travel to meet and teach their people. The problem is made the more difficult when we remember that almost none of the adults can read. Many of the children in the village Sunday schools take the yearly examination of the India Sunday School Union. This steady pushing of Scripture teaching will mean that the next generation of our people will be better grounded in Bible knowledge than those of today. The Jubbulpore English Church closed the year with a gracious revival, when about seventy were converted or received the blessing of a deeper experience.

In Education—The schools for girls in Jagdalpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Baihar and Jubbulpore are serving their communities well and the enrollment is above that of last year. The people of the Christian community are more and more realizing the value of education for girls in the new India for which they are planning. The number of boarders in these schools is larger than in previous years. The attendance in the day schools for non-Christian girls does not appear to have suffered because of the opposition to Christianity on the part of the communities from which they come.

The boarders in the girls' school at Jubbulpore come from fourteen different Missions and from places as far away as Jagdalpur, Mount Abu, Calcutta and Pithoragarh. A number of Hindu girls from the city attend as day scholars and these furnish new and important contacts with homes and communities. Plans for a new high school building are now before the educational department, and when this is completed the school can more adequately meet the increasing demands upon it.

Boys' schools are fewer and the attendance lower than at the close of 1923, but they show a slight advance over the figures for last year. The new middle school building at Khandwa is completed. It is well built, well ventilated, well lighted and is a large asset in the work of trying to solve some of the educational problems of that dis-

trict. The building is the result of some years of planning and working and the Khandwa missionaries may justly be proud of what has been accomplished.

The Hardwick boys' school at Narsinghpur has had 110 boys in the hostel, a slight decrease as compared with last year. There are eight Christian boys in the matriculation class, and eighteen Christians in the last class of the middle school. This is our only high school for boys in the Conference, and it has a great future in meeting the needs of our community for higher education. All the boarding schools of the Conference have a medical inspection yearly.

The Nagpur University and the Educational Department have raised the standards for the Central Provinces schools, thus requiring additional work from the classes that first meet them. In spite of these, our results in the examinations of the year have been very good. Land has been acquired in Gad-arwara town for a primary school for Christian children. A gift for school-chapels received through Bishop Fisher will provide buildings in two other centers of that district for the teaching of the children of our community.

In Social Service—Every district reports attention to temperance work. Tracts have been distributed, meetings held, and the magic lanterns used. This is a phase of work in which we can cooperate with both Hindus and Moham-medans, and the intimacy and friendship brought about by such cooperating are hardly less valuable than the actual gains made in the interests of temperance. Pledges have been signed in many places during the year. The Gad-arwara District reports seven hundred of these. Every increase of information on the subject of liquor and drugs adds to the necessity for greater effort on the part of all well wishers of the country to put an end to these evils. To illustrate: In one civil district, with some 320,000 people, there are about 2,200 registered or known users of opium and nothing is being done by the government to treat the addicts nor to attempt to prevent the spread of the habit.

Tracts, charts, lectures, the magic lantern and personal teaching have been used during the year to emphasize the

importance of sanitation and hygiene. Our workers, both men and women, have many opportunities among the people of all classes to enforce these principles by precept and practice. A Baby Show is held in connection with the District Conference and in all the larger centers, health campaigns on the part of the government find loyal co-operation, on the part of the people. The number of dispensary cases treated during the year is above 6,000. In Burhanpur, a women's club has been formed of which the missionary lady is the acknowledged leader. This brings together Indian ladies of all classes. The fringe of the whole social service problem in India has as yet hardly been touched.

Third, Some Problems

Several of these cluster about the fact of a reduced appropriation. In the matter of education two things are clamoring for a solution—how to give the children, more especially the boys, of our community a proper educational opportunity; and second, the strengthening of our existing school plants. Khandwa badly needs a new dormitory for boys and an adequate equipment for the new Middle School. At Narsinghpur a hostel for Hindu students and better equipment for the teaching of science must be had almost at once to meet the demands of the educational department. Extensive repairs must also be made there on the hostel for Christian boys.

The conditions of today are proving to us that industrial training must be given to many of our lads if they are to succeed at all in life. Existing institutions, Mission and Government, have not the capacity to receive all that should be trained. This matter is one of our most important problems.

Self-support must be developed. Efforts are being made in two ways to develop this, increasing the giving of the members of the community, and the enlisting of volunteer workers. One member of Annual Conference and one local preacher are working their own land, and at the same time, without cost to the Mission, each is caring for a small circuit. Other men in different kinds of work, are giving a part of their time to evangelistic and Sunday school work. With the financial pres-

sure upon us, with so many asking for baptism, and with a Christian community to be instructed, the developing of volunteer workers constitutes an acute problem.

In October, when the monsoon should probably have come to an end, heavy rainfall in the northern part of the Conference resulted in a flood, the like of which has not been experienced before. The Nerbudda river overflowed, villages were swept away, temples destroyed, cattle and other property vanished, many lives were lost, and many thousands of people were rendered destitute. Government has been carrying out flood relief measures for several weeks. As the year draws to a close, areas in the northern part of the Provinces are again experiencing an epidemic of Bubonic Plague.

INDIA METHODIST THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Jubbulpore, C. P.

A. A. Parker, Principal

The Property

The India Methodist Theological College began its separate corporate existence in Bareilly, in May, 1922. The next year Jubbulpore was selected as a permanent site of the institution, and here a property was purchased consisting of five and one half acres of land, one large two-storied building, now used for class rooms, library, office and principal's residence, a second bungalow now used as hostel and other buildings which were remodelled for married students' quarters—a beautiful compound with buildings quite admirably adapted to serve as temporary quarters for the institution, and which without any considerable expenditure can be adapted to uses of the college in a later development of this property.

Purpose

The purpose of this institution is to provide for the intellectual and spiritual training of an indigenous Christian ministry, a fuller training than is possible in any of the Indian vernaculars. The medium of instruction is English, which opens to the student a far wider range of research and reading than will be possible for many generations in any of the Indian vernaculars. All the

major vernaculars in which the Methodist Episcopal Church is working are not represented in our student body. The class of ten men graduated in 1926 represented the Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Santali, Kanarese, and Punjabi languages, while the undergraduates represent in addition the Telegu, Tamil, Gujarati and Marathi.

Curriculum—Staff

The school is at present in a transition period. The standard for admission has been raised, and now only those who have passed the government matriculation examination, or its equivalent, are admitted as regular students. The course for matriculates has been lengthened to four years, while a three year course is followed by those who have passed the Intermediate or Bachelor of Arts examinations. The four year course is arranged with the idea of giving to those who take it much of the cultural value of an arts course and, at the same time, the preparation so essential to the Christian ministry.

Formerly the school year opened in July and our classes were graduated in April. In 1927, we shall graduate our last class under this arrangement and hereafter the school year will begin in January and close in December. The change of the opening date, together with the lengthening of the course, makes the enrollment somewhat irregular. For example, from July to December, 1926, we had only the freshman and senior classes with us.

There have been no changes in the staff during the year. We expect the much needed re-inforcements with the opening of the 1927 school year, and we must considerably increase the staff within the next two years in order to man properly our several departments and care for the additional classes which will then be studying.

Opportunity

No institution in Indian Methodism has larger opportunity than ours. The demand for educated and trained men is far larger than the supply and our men are assigned at once to responsible positions. One of the 1926 graduates is superintendent of the Bhabua Mission, the field supported by the Board of Home and Foreign Missions of our

Church in India. Another is pastor of our Kanarese congregation in Bombay, and another has the strenuous task of shepherding the Hindustani speaking Methodists of that great city. A fourth is connected with our training school at Quetta on the borders of Afghanistan. Three graduates were Santalis, the first of their race to graduate from a theological school. One of these men returns to the pastorate of our largest Santali congregation at Pakaur.

Needs

Our immediate needs are an increase of staff and the money to meet obligations upon and to develop the splendid property we have acquired. Plans are drawn and sanctioned by the Board of Governors which can be carried out at a probable cost of \$5,000 and which would give us chapel, library, class rooms and office and one additional professor's residence.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Arrah District

From the Report of Rev. M. C. Singh

Field

This district comprises two of the four sub-divisions of the civil district of Shahabad; one sub-division forms the Buxar District, and the other Bhabau Mission. In the Arrah District there are 9 circuits. The number of villages where the Christians live is 134. The total number of villages visited is 230. There are 3,098 Christians. The baptisms, this year, number 210, which is 78 more than last year.

District Staff

The staff engaged in the evangelistic work consists of the superintendent and five other members of the Annual Conference, three local deacons, two local preachers, five exhorters and four others, making a total of twenty. There are 134 villages where the Christians live, scattered over an area of about 3,000 square miles, but out of the thousands of villages in this district, only 230 are visited by our workers. Only those, who have gone with these preachers walking through forests, wading through waters and passing almost through the valley of the shadow of death, can appreciate the difficulties and the danger through which they have to go and the load they have to lift, in order to take the message of the Gospel over the mountains and the plains.

Month of Evangelism

On the last day of the month of March the preachers in charge as-

sembled in Arrah for a day of devotion and consultation. In that meeting a great emphasis was laid on teaching and caring for those we already have, and that no effort was to be made in getting new baptisms. The special month of aggressive evangelism was fixed from April 15 to May 15. There were 504 meetings held; 10,345 people were reached with the message of the Gospel; 111 men, women and children were baptized; 455 Gospel portions were sold; and 18,054 tracts were distributed.

Educational Work

One of the greatest problems is the education of the children of the village Christians. Efforts were made during this year but not with much success. Two schools have been conducted with much difficulty. The Middle school is still struggling for its existence. Both the school and the hostel buildings are absolutely inadequate for class room and dwelling purposes. The teachers have been faithful in their duties. The examination results show progress. The boys' primary school is making great progress under the devoted superintendency of Miss Mary Richmond. The girls' school under Miss R. E. Hyne-man and Miss Tiragaard is making rapid progress. The school has a very efficient staff of teachers. The government of Bihar is very sympathetic towards the program for the education of girls in this section of the country.

Colportage

Every worker sells Gospel portions and hands out tracts containing the message of the Gospel. During the

year 5 Bibles, 5 New Testaments and 1,775 Gospel portions were sold and 36,178 tracts distributed.

GONDA DISTRICT

From the Report of S. Raynor Smith

The Task

Gonda District in area is equal to the entire State of Massachusetts. Its population is four and a half millions. It is the home of twice as many people as live in the State of Iowa, a million more than live in the State of California. When you realize that our 1,734 Christians are scattered over this vast territory reaching to the borders of Nepal, you can understand better the problems some of our workers face as they try to reach the distant villages. Gonda District is one of the old historic districts of the Church, being first occupied in 1865. It never has been mass movement territory except in one particular instance. Gonda is not the place to send a new missionary if he comes from America feeling that all of India is mass movement territory, and that the people are waiting by the tens of thousands to accept Christ.

Gonda is a hard field, a discouraging field, if one is to measure success by the number of baptisms. But we who labor here are not discouraged, in fact we feel that God is honoring us by giving us a task that challenges our faith. Here and there, we already see a cloud the size of a man's hand. I have a conviction that intensive evangelization is what our Church in India needs most of all at this critical hour. Just as our boys' schools need men who ask for no job other than that of being a father and a big brother to fifty or a hundred boys, to live among them and inspire them with his Christian personality, so our Church needs some intensive work done along the line of Christian community building.

Boys' Schools

In September, the new hostel for small boys was completed at a cost of about 10,000 rupees. This is a fine new building made to accommodate 40 boys. It is located next to the Chambers Memorial girls' school and will be under supervision of one of the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Mis-

sionary Society. Already it is being occupied by 25 boys.

In Bahraich we have a fine self-supporting day school of 210 boys with Mr. George Peters, one of our Christian laymen, as manager. At Bargaon we conduct a day school of 70 boys which is entirely self-supporting, receiving grants-in-aid from the district board, the municipal board and the railway.

There is being built at this time in Gonda a High School known as the Aman Sabha high school. The crowded conditions of the government high school and the great demands for education in Gonda, have made this a necessity. This new school is controlled by a school trust composed of two Mohammedans, three Hindus, and the district superintendent and the superintendent of Gonda Civil District. We have taken a great interest in the educational work of the district and feel that by cooperation with existing schools we are going to be able to raise the standard of education in this district. Government is likewise keenly interested in our work among the depressed classes and has asked us to submit a report of our work so that it may be known just what is being done for these people.

Girls' School

The Chambers Memorial girls' school has had a strenuous but very successful year. Miss Hoge who has had such a long experience in this school is soon to go on furlough. She has lived in Gonda three different times since she first came to India 34 years ago. The Teachers' training school has an enrollment of 14. There are 100 girls living in the hostel at the present time.

Self-Support

Again there is a slight increase in self-support, an increase of 24 per cent over 1924, the pre-cut days. We are convinced our people are learning to give. Gonda city church is of course self-supporting. Other churches are doing just as splendidly in proportion to their membership. In the benevolences there is an increase of 33 per cent over last year.

The Church

There are 76 Sunday schools with 2,318 scholars. There has been a new

interest in the work of the Sunday school. The workers have responded splendidly to the call. The Christian community numbers 1,734. This year 66 have been baptized. The one encouraging feature of the year's work is the interest the laymen are taking in activities.

Colportage

It has been a real joy to see the interest the workers have taken in the colportage work of the year. They have sold 8 Bibles, 7 New Testaments and 7,382 Bible portions, which makes a record increase of almost 1,000 over last year. In addition, 36,000 tracts were distributed. One of the stations being near the border of Nepal, a supply of Bible portions in Nepalese were obtained which are being sold at the railway station.

RAE-BARELI DISTRICT

From the Report of Rev. S. B. Finch

Population

This district comprises two civil districts, Rae-Bareli and Unao. The population consists of Hindus, Mohammedans, and a very few European civilians and Indian Christians, who belong to the Church of England, and 1,540 Indian Christians belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Christian Community

It consists of Christians following different professions, such as doctors, school masters, clerks, preachers, cultivators and laborers, who live in various centers of these two civil districts. They are independent, but the economic condition of the laborers is not satisfactory, as they have no other means of livelihood than their daily wages. There is one good thing about them and it is that they regard labor as honorable and they are never ashamed of it. The church dues are paid by them according to their income but the others pay them monthly. At many places in the district, services are held on Sunday and these Christians leave their work and come, some of them from quite a little distance, to attend them. The month of revival was a season of great spiritual refreshing.

Baptisms

There have been 136 baptisms, during the year, from different classes of people. The most promising work is among the Dhanuks. We have baptized among them fifty-nine persons this year and hope to baptize more in the near future. They are very faithful and hard working and are always praying and trying to bring the other members of their clan to Jesus Christ. These people are entirely dependent upon cultivation for their livelihood, and if we can bring them into the Christian fold, the problem of self-support in the district will to a great extent be solved.

Temperance

Temperance work is carried on among the Christians and non-Christians, with emphasis on the evils of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Nearly 600 Christians and non-Christians, thus far, have signed the pledge, but the aim is to reach all, until every class and clan is free from this evil.

General

Bazaar preaching is held at several places on the district; but at Rae-Bareli it is held regularly twice a week and the people hear the Gospel gladly and attentively. Before and after preaching, Scripture portions are sold and tracts are distributed free and if any true inquirer asks any question relating to the preaching, he is answered. During the year 1,398 Scripture portions have been sold and nearly 5,000 tracts distributed. This may not be a very large scale, but when we know that preachers of the other denominations are constantly distributing Gospel portions free, and also that the price of these portions has been doubled, the report is not really very discouraging.

TIRHOOT DISTRICT

From the Report of Rev. G. L. Lorenzo

Saved From Riot

It was at the end of last January, in the city of Muzaffarpur that there was a possibility of a big riot between Hindus and Mussulmans, and a narrow escape from slaughter and bloodshed. A Mussulman kidnapped a Brahmin Nepali girl from Darjeeling, and when

they reached the Muzaffarpur railway station, some of the Hindus took away the girl, and beat the Mussulman badly. At this, the whole city was stirred, the people were full of hatred, enmity and prejudice, and there was danger that a big riot would break out. The officials were at a loss to know what to do with this girl, and where to put her for protection and shelter. At last the district Magistrate put the girl in our custody, and for three months, while both communities were having a court case, the girl remained in our custody; and thus, in a way we saved the whole city from a big riot. This greatly impressed the people, and all the officials appreciated it very much. It helped our work because the people got to know us better than they did before.

Self-Support

In the first Quarterly Conference of the Muzaffarpur circuit, the members quite heroically took the responsibility of supporting their own pastor. The pastor is hard-working and has zeal and love for the work of the Church. The laymen also, with fine zeal and generosity are co-operating. The financial report shows improvement. These laymen held two Christian melas (fairs) this year. The Muzaffarpur church has shown great improvement all through this year, but a new church building is greatly needed.

Workers' Institute

Help from the Board of Sunday Schools, and the generosity of Rev. A. A. Parker, of Jubbulpore, made it possible for us to have a workers' institute from April 11th to 18th in Muzaffarpur. Many workers received a new vision. Besides the spiritual revival, Islam, Arya Samaj, village work problems, singing, music and story-telling were discussed by which the workers were helped a great deal. In the workers' institute, the district started a singing band, which is the means of drawing and attracting hundreds of people to Christ in the villages.

A Visit to Janakpore in Nepal

The work of this district extends for about 20 miles beyond the Nepal boundary. As soon as the workers' institute was over, the district superintendent with Rev. S. Wheeler, preacher-

in-charge of the Sitamarhi circuit, and two other workers went to Janakpore, 18 miles beyond the government boundary in Nepal. Thousands of men and women were in attendance at the mela. Unfortunately, however, we soon found out, that we could neither sing, preach, nor sell Gospel portions. At once I went to the famous Naulakha temple of Sita to meet the Nepal official in charge there. A handsome, well-built and liberal-minded official gave us a hearty welcome, and for about half an hour talked to us affably. About our work he said, "Personally, I have no objection; I, myself, am a graduate of the Calcutta University. I have a copy of the Bible which I have read and still read, and I am very fond of it; and I have great respect and admiration for Jesus Christ in my heart. But I am helpless where the Government rules and laws are concerned. You are quite at liberty to go round the mela and enter the temples and do personal work." We had great joy in meeting such a capable and intelligent Nepali official.

There are 52 big temples in Janakpore and a big tank is attached to every one of them. All of the temples are full of sadhus. For two hours we went around meeting people. We gave away five Gospels and a large number of tracts to the sadhus. Now that such wonderful transformation is taking place in Nepal, no one can tell when a way may be opened for the entrance of Christ there. On returning, we preached for three days at the big mela in Sitamarhi, and sold nearly 800 Gospel portions. Thousands of tracts were distributed.

Evangelistic Work

The church work of this district is divided into seven circuits, Chapra, Durbhanga, Hajipore, Mehshi, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Sitamarhi. There are three government districts, Chapra, Muzaffarpur and Durbhanga. This is a vast field, and the way is opened on all sides to preach, but it is sad to think that on account of the reduction in gifts from America the places of the workers who have been dismissed are still vacant. The work is carried on chiefly among the Ajats, Dusads, Chamars, Tatimans, Doms and high castes. The work on all the circuits is very hopeful and is progressing.

A YEAR OF EVANGELISM

By E. Stanley Jones, From The Indian Witness

Many Meetings

A year has gone by since our return from furlough. During that time we have held about sixty series of meetings stretching from Karachi to Dacca and from Rawalpindi to Colombo. Most of the meetings have extended over six days. It has given us a chance of seeing and feeling the religious temper of the country, for in a normal and spiritual impact upon the local situation one can more readily see certain thoughts and currents which come to light with that impact. It has been by far the best year I have had in India. We have never had greater crowds or better responses than we have had this year.

The revolt in the best minds of India against the growing communal tension, the sincere yearning after spiritual reality and the dynamic for personal and national life has opened to us an unprecedented situation for a sympathetic, constructive and positive Gospel. We have never faced anything like it before in India.

Visit to Ghandi

I cannot go into the whole of the year but may begin from the 1st of July after the vacation time. The outstanding thing of the year was probably my visit to Mahatma Ghandi for eight days. I cannot tell all that happened in those wonderful eight days. We decided on the first day of my arrival there that we would open our hearts to each other on what religion meant to us in experience, he sharing with me and I sharing with him. Those wonderful hours must not be written, but after it was over we had the feeling that no issues had been dodged, misunderstandings were cleared away and a witness given.

Poona

Our first series of meetings was at Poona. The contrast of the life of the Ashram with the brilliant array of the elite among the Parsees and Hindus of Poona whom I met at a garden party of welcome was very striking. Brilliant, rich saris contrasted deeply with the simple white khaddar of Sabarmati. I

found more skepticism in Poona than I have found in any other place in India. The old religious sanctions seem to be breaking, and service to the motherland seems to be taking their place. It was refreshing to meet a healthy skepticism after so much anæmic and facile belief—believing everything in sight as one finds all over India. The hall was filled every night with earnest non-Christians. The non-Christian medical students requested a meeting for themselves at the Medical College and they filled the lecture amphitheatre to hear a Gospel address—professors and all. Invitations came from the non-Christian College to speak to the students.

Kolhapur

In Kolhapur, the meetings were held in the Maharaja's theatre and a good part of the crowd had only standing room. The former and present Prime Ministers were chairmen of the meetings. The former Prime Minister remarked on the amazing contrast between these meetings where men sat with rapt attention listening to the Christian message and the hostile crowd that used to attend the bazaar preaching in his boyhood. The atmosphere had completely changed.

Miraj—Belgaum

At Miraj, where I had left a very troublesome appendix about twelve years ago, I stopped over between trains and spoke to the doctors and medical students and the staff in this wonderful Christian Hospital and Medical College. Their Christlike service is too beautiful for words.

At Belgaum there were large crowds and splendid interest. In fact many could not get inside the hall. European officials and nationals showed the same heart hunger.

Conjeeveram

At Conjeeveram we were up against a very different proposition. The missionary there had hesitated for many years to have such a series, for it is a sacred place, prejudice is deep and opposition very determined. They were afraid the Hindus might not come, but they did. The very best men of the city were there and the atmos-

phere changed to beautiful courtesy and friendliness.

Trichinopoly

I rather dreaded going to Trichinopoly. The last time I was there we had barely 250 people in the Town Hall. To my amazement the local committee had taken the huge theatre. I gasped, but their faith was more than honored. There we had 2,000 out every night. I have never had the soul of the city rise up and come at me as in this place. We had to stop from sheer exhaustion, though the crowd seemed to be able to sit on indefinitely. Questions came up in reams. Even taking two hours each night for questions I was not able to catch up with the huge number, so the next morning after the meeting I stayed three hours more with a keen group. The Roman Catholics were far more bitter in their opposition than the non-Christians. The priests must have primed the questioners; they were too clever for college students.

Madras—Cuddalore

The great city of Madras is not easy to tackle. The Christian leaders had wisdom in selecting the Gokhale Hall for meeting. This hall was erected by Mrs. Besant to house the Young Men's Indian Association. Her statue is at the entrance. It was the first time a Christian meeting had been held there. Crowds were exceedingly responsive. There were very few questions and little opposition, and the finest men of the city were our chairmen. We also spoke in the Law College and in a very orthodox Hindu College. This was the best series I have ever had in Madras.

At Cuddalore, a Hindu was in charge of our meetings. The chairman on successive evenings tried to negative a good deal that we were saying, but before the meetings were over the opposition caved in and the meetings closed with an entire reversal of attitude.

Jaffna

Our two series of meetings in Jaffna and Colombo brought us into an entirely different atmosphere. There was somewhat of Hindu-Christian tension in Jaffna corresponding to our Hindu tension in India, but without overt or physical clash. The first few days the

roads to our meetings were picketed and non-Christians were turned back and it looked as though the meetings might be completely boycotted, but the last two nights they came and the boycott was lifted. The Christian meetings in the old Dutch Church were very remarkable for the high intelligence and progressiveness of the Christians present. Here the poor did not have the Gospel preached to them, for none of them seem poor! There was a perfect jam of motor cars around the church. Caste has had sway here in the Christian church. After some days of pressing home the Christian attitude on the matter, we asked those who would personally break caste and do all they could to break it in the community to rise. Five hundred did so. We hope this means a new attitude toward the matter in this church.

Colombo

In Colombo there is the finest Y. M. C. A. in India or Ceylon. The large hall was filled every night, but I did not find the same spiritual hunger among the Buddhists as I did among the Hindus. But there is this difference in Ceylon, that Christian converts stay in their homes without interference. We had an evangelistic retreat for two days outside of Colombo with representatives of all the Missions in it. Here we studied the evangelistic problems of the Island and the way out.

Madura

Madura is a place where I have had a good many series and I wondered if this series would not be looked on as an old story, but the new Y. M. C. A. was more than overcrowded. It was difficult even to get to the platform, and as even the windows and doors had occupants I have scarcely ever spoken in a place so terrifically hot.

The interest here was intense and there was a marked change from the old hostility. A cosmopolitan dinner to which 88 sat down was made up of Brahmans and other Hindus of many castes, Mohammedans and Christians. The spirit of it was even more potent than the mere fact of it.

Bangalore

Bangalore is a place where we have

had many series, but the crowd was probably double anything we had had before. Half the crowd was standing. Interest was so intense here that my colleague, Mr. Stephen Neill, used to go an hour before the lecture and answer questions which had accumulated on the night before. He did it in a masterly way. Here, leading officials of Mysore State and other prominent men, among them the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, attended.

Rajamundry—Berhampur

I must pass over Ikadu where we had a series for the Wesleyan-Mission workers and go on to Rajamundry. The work here was among the Lutherans and the compound of the institution in the centre of the city was filled with an interesting crowd for five nights, and the same thing happened at Waltair, except that the crowd in the Town Hall was larger and even more responsive.

At Berhampur the Theosophists had been having their annual meetings just previous to ours and yet, "Sir"—a chairman in both series remarked rather naively—"people seemed to be more interested in your meetings than in Theosophy."

At each of these places we had Round Table conferences with the leading representatives of each of the communities. These Round Table conferences where we opened our souls to each other frankly putting on the table what religion is meaning to us in experience, are really one of the finest portions of our work this year.

Situation Wide Open

It is a wrong to these meetings, into which prayer and work for months has gone, to dismiss them with a sentence or two. It tells nothing of the spiritual combat, the tenseness at times, the searching hours, the after-meetings in which Christians and non-Christians stay for prayer, sometimes to the number of several hundred, and the warm burning of the heart as we sit with the non-Christians at the Round Table and witness what Christ is in personal experience. It is difficult and impossible to write these things. The situation is wide open. The limits of it are only determined by our spiritual ability to enter into it and master it

in Christ's name. One cannot go through a series of this kind without feeling one's own inadequacy to enter into this open door that God has placed before the Christian Church at this time. If we meet it with any degree of moral and spiritual authority we must be better Christians, more apostolic in abandon to the will of Christ and more fearless in lifting up His Name above every name.

LUCKNOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Reported by Rev. J. R. Chitambar,
M.A., D.D., President

History

This institution has been in existence fifty years, having been started as a very small school in Lucknow in the year 1877. The growth was so rapid that in 1888, college classes were started.

The founder of the college was one of our sainted missionaries, the Rev. B. H. Badley, D.D., a pioneer of higher education in North India. Our present science block bears his name.

The college was then affiliated with the Allahabad University, which at that time was only an examining body. The first group of students from our college for examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts from this University was sent in 1894 and all the candidates were declared creditably successful. Among them was Mr. Nathaniel Jordan, now a leading educationist in our Church in North India.

The School of Commerce was founded by the Rev. Dr. (afterwards Bishop) E. W. Parker in 1892, under the name of Business Department. Its object was to impart commercial business training to the Christian and non-Christian young men of India. Very soon the department not only justified its existence, but also became very popular. We have the honor and distinction of being the inventors of Urdu shorthand.

Growth

The growth of our work during the past fifty years has been phenomenal. We started in a small rented house, but today we have three departments in three commodious well-ventilated and well-equipped buildings. We own nearly 30 acres of land and more than half a million dollars worth of property in

one of the best sites of Lucknow. Our present enrollment in the entire institution is 736 students. Our staff numbers 52, of whom 8 are American missionaries, 17 Indian (national) Christians and the rest are non-Christians.

The Presidents

The following persons have been presidents of the college since the time of Dr. B. H. Badley, the founder and the first president: Rev. Drs. W. A. Mansell, C. L. Bare, J. N. West, L. A. Core and T. C. Badley, a son of the founder. It is worthy of note that two sons of the founder have given a number of years of devoted and faithful service to the College. Rev. (now Bishop) Brenton Thoburn Badley worked as professor of English Literature for nearly eight years, and Rev. Theodore Charles Badley worked, first as the head of the department of commercial education, and later as principal of the college for nearly eight years.

With the establishment of a unitary residential university in Lucknow in 1921, the "degree" classes of the college were transferred to the university and the college became an intermediate college. At the time of the homegoing on furlough of Rev. T. C. Badley, the Board of Governors of the College elected a national, Rev. J. R. Chitambar, as president. He took charge in January, 1922, and is still at the head of the Institution.

Departments

The institution, as at present organized, comprises three departments:

1. The intermediate college preparing students for the high school, intermediate arts and science, and commercial diploma examinations.

2. The school of commerce under the managership of Mr. S. G. Thero, who is assisted by five trained and qualified men, and

3. The centennial school under the managership of Rev. B. C. Harrington, who is assisted by Mr. W. A. Watson and twelve other qualified teachers. In the intermediate college there are 31 teachers, all of whom are men of the university grade. The principal of the institution is also the principal of the intermediate college. The school of

commerce conducts the London Chamber of Commerce examination. The centennial school not only meets a felt need of primary and middle education for our Christian and non-Christian boys, but is also an important feeder of the college.

The enrollment in these departments is as follows:

	Christian	Non-Christian	Total
Intermediate Col...	54	399	453
School of Com....	33	88	121
Centennial School	78	84	162

In the intermediate college we specialize in science and commercial subjects. Our laboratories are well-equipped and the equipment is worth more than \$75,000. These laboratories have been declared by the Government inspectors to be probably the best intermediate college laboratories in the Provinces.

Hostels

There are four hostels connected with the institution. The hostel for Christian students known as Osman Caldwell Hostel, under Rev. S. L. Sheets, assisted by Mr. J. W. Richards, has 69 students in it; the hostel for non-Christian students of the College known as the C. L. Bare Hostel, after an ex-principal of the college, under Mr. W. C. Thoburn, assisted by Mr. Emmanuel Lall, has 119 students in it. The School of Commerce Hostel started last July under Mr. O. Joshua has ten students in it; and the Hostel for Christian students of the school, known as the Warne Hostel, after Bishop Warne, under Mr. S. G. Thero, assisted by the Rev. B. R. Franklin, has 61 students in it. Everything is being done to look after the social, intellectual and moral welfare of the students and to put before them the highest ideals of life as exemplified in the life and precepts of the Lord Jesus Christ. There are organizations within the institution which encourage students to take an active part in social and community service.

Athletics

The department of athletics is under a trained American athlete, Mr. E. W. Mumby, and not only are all popular games played, but the spirit of true sportsmanship is being infused into the

boys. Our college has won and retained for several years in succession a number of championship trophies. Thus the physical side of college life receives full attention. There are satisfactory arrangements for medical inspection and care of the students.

Literary Union

The college Literary Union is doing good work under the leadership of Mr. B. N. Kar. The Union holds weekly meetings and annual oratorical contests are regularly held.

Government Approval

Our tuitional results have been steadily going up during the past five years, until this year among the colleges in this Province, which sent up 100 or more candidates for Government examinations, our College stands first on the list. Three of our students distinguished themselves in chemistry, and one in both economics and business methods. The following remarks are found in the report of Panel of Government Inspectors who inspected our College last year: "There are signs of growing activity all round and the teachers appear to be very keen on their work." "The discipline is in every way satisfactory." "The English Department is extremely well-organized." "All branches of work are carefully planned and co-ordinated." "The work is well and efficiently supervised." "The buildings are very good, are well looked after and provide ample accommodation."

The Bible Taught

The institution has accepted the Conscience Clause, but has experienced no serious difficulty. The Bible is regularly taught and our Bible classes and chapel are largely attended by the non-Christian as well as Christian students. At chapel, members of our own staff and well-known persons from outside are invited to give addresses. It is most encouraging to note the keen interest our students manifest in the Scripture classes and in the devotional exercises and addresses at the chapel.

Fine Spirit

The College has an "Old Boys" Association and counts on the co-operation and the loyal support of all its alumni.

Regarding the work and atmosphere of the college, the Panel of Inspectors appointed to inspect our college three years ago, made the following observations:

"We were favorably impressed by the tone and quality of the discipline. The 'atmosphere' of the College is excellent and students receive every help which environment can give. There are, indeed, few institutions in the Province in which such ample facilities exist for the proper development of the students."

The Inspectors of last year repeated in different words the same statement. We are grateful to our Heavenly Father for the success that has come to our work and hope and pray we may go on to higher and greater success.

Financial Condition

The financial condition of the College gives cause for grave concern. Government has been pleased to increase its grant-in-aid to us twice during the past five years, and our income from fees is nearly \$15,000 per annum. And yet we have a debt of \$36,000 on buildings and of nearly \$40,000 on current work, which debt is increasing every year. Our total indebtedness on October 1st of this year is \$76,000. We need urgently \$175,000 to wipe out this debt and to enable us to add to our present very small endowment. It is impossible to retrench without seriously crippling ourselves and lowering the standard of our efficiency as a leading and prominent educational institution. Ours is the only College for boys under our Church in Southern Asia. Our Christian community has a claim on us. We must have trained teachers on our staff and the number of Indian Christian teachers must steadily increase. We must have scholarships for the sons of our preachers who on account of their meagre income cannot pay except a very small amount towards their sons' education. The recent "cut" has made even this almost impossible, and has also reduced the income of the college from the Home Base, while the number of the Christian students who have a legitimate claim on us is steadily increasing every year.

The Lucknow Christian College is the only college for Indian men main-

tained by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the whole of Southern Asia—within which this Church has a Christian community which is rapidly approaching 500,000. The area over which Bishop Waldorf presides includes Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and parts of Mississippi and Louisiana. The Methodist Episcopal community in that area is by no means as large as the community in India, yet it is served by the following colleges and secondary schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Kansas Wesleyan, Baker University, Southwestern College, Oklahoma City University, Port Arthur College, Central Wesleyan College, Ozark Wesleyan College, Missouri Wesleyan. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has approximately an equal number of colleges in the same territory, while there are numerous colleges of other denominations and a number of great State

universities in connection with which the Church maintains religious activities.

We would not for one moment suggest that these interests should not be taken care of in the most liberal manner, but we do urge that Christian stewards ought to get new conceptions of the importance of Christian education in lands where the Church is young and the demands for service are great beyond expression. A million dollars ought to be put into the Lucknow Christian College in the next twelve months. Would that some steward of God might challenge the Church to do this great thing by making a large gift. Is there a Christian, anywhere, who could seriously doubt that a million dollars put into Christian education in India would mean far more than the same amount put into an American College?

THE DELHI AREA

Bishop J. W. Robinson

Bricks Without Straw

In this year of grace 1926, it was not the cruel Pharaoh of Egypt but the gentle-spirited but thoughtless preachers and people of the United States, who gave the order, and the missionaries of the Delhi Area and of many other areas are compelled to make their bricks without straw. Mission work among people bound by hoary superstitions and ancient customs is difficult enough at best, and under this "regime of the cut," this most fruitful field of the Church's venture in non-Christian lands has seen a retardation of momentum and decrease of results that ought to cause heart searchings in many a home and parsonage in famous America, even as it has caused heart aches in India and other foreign fields. It has been a hard year to the missionary. There is little inspiration when dismissed workers and vagrant ex-school boys haunt your doorway, demanding of you the old question of the hopeless: "Watchman, what of the night!"

The incentive to visit villages with the Gospel of Salvation is lessened when in the villages are found fifty or

sixty thousand converts, not yet firmly established in the faith, who have been left stranded, without preachers or teachers within reach to guide them, and whose one clamorous and pathetic question is as to when the Mission will again help them to support a preacher. And it takes a magnificent faith to meet bravely the jibes and sneers of those adversaries who, believing the temporary check is about to become a rout, taunt us with the way we are compelled to neglect those who lost their all in accepting Christ. In these days of our leanness, however, we console ourselves by remembering the days of the right hand of the Most High, and seek strength in recalling that the Lord of Hosts is with us!

Slowing Down

In spite of the necessity of shortening our lines and of making uncomfortable and less-productive adjustments, we have not lost sight of the objectives of our Great Commission. "Go, teach . . . baptizing . . . teaching them to observe" is still our method and our aim. Our field: A population as needy as the world knows and equal to one-

third the inhabitants of the United States! It is a field with its stretches of "wayside," of "thorns" and of "stony ground," but it likewise has its fertile soil, as the harvests of other years bear undoubted testimony. This year the harvest is scant, not because it has been a year of famine, but because of a dearth of laborers. "And how shall they preach unless they be sent?" is the question that explains why the increase in our numbers this year is the meagre five thousand instead of the usual twenty thousand. We recognize that this slowing down is ominous, and that it will be a very serious thing if we entirely lose the momentum of the Mass Movement.

The Depressed Classes

In the Report of last year mention was made of two districts in which a very promising door seemed to be opening among a very numerous and promising caste, the Chamars. A friend of Missions (a friend also of these oppressed millions of outcastes) supplemented the appropriation of the Board, and we, this year, report with deep thankfulness that the doors are opening still wider, and at least two thousand converts have come from this single group. Within the Area there are several millions of these virile and awakening, though despised and oppressed people, and the future prospects are most encouraging. Experience has already convinced us that a self-supporting and self-propagating Church is a decidedly more hopeful prospect among them than has ever been the case among our converts from the still lower scavenger class. For long years we have knocked at this door, and now that it is beginning to open we must not neglect the opportunity it brings.

For some decades the Methodist Episcopal Church was almost alone in its confidence as to the possibilities of Mass Movement work among the depressed classes. It was even accused of cheapening Christianity by raising up a church which, because of its origin, would disgrace its own name among the better classes. But time has solved the problem. So many worthy characters have come from among these lowly people, and such leavening influence extends through them up to the

higher castes, that at present most of the Societies acknowledge the wisdom of our early missionaries in opening this rich vein. The beginning was in the very lowest, the scavenger stratum. It now is mightily moving the next higher, the Chamars, and already the individual and the families and the village groups of the "clean castes" are being affected in turn. In one single district of the Delhi Area during the past year there were baptisms from eighteen different castes, most of them depressed it is true, but with representatives from the Brahman and other high castes and from the Mohammedan also.

Hope in the Living Christ

In spite of the disappointment that has come to thousands of inquirers when we were unable to give them the teaching they asked, and in spite of the taunts poured upon our deserted village Christians and inquirers by those actively opposing Christianity, the fact remains that today great numbers of weary and heavy-hearted people are still looking to Christianity as their only hope for social help and spiritual redemption, and they still call for us to teach and baptize them. People in America hear much of the "national movement in India," the "uplift of the masses," the "special reform movement," and of the very "remarkable leaders of higher than Christian character." Whatever may be the merits of the nationalistic movement, there can be little doubt that much of what went abroad from India was a bit of very adroit publicity work and which won its way in the western world because a good many reformers and some missionaries lent themselves to its propagation.

But these much heralded reforms and uplift movements do not touch in the remotest way the disabilities of India's ninety-one per cent of village population. Nor do the men who have been proclaimed as "leaders of higher than Christian character" deign to lift even with their little finger the load of oppression that submerges the outcastes. Some of these people who have walked in darkness have seen a great light, but it is the light of the Redeemer of the world, not that of the political or even the social reformer of the times.

India's hope is the missionary message, the full-statured Christ of the Bible, which proclaims His deity, His incarnation, His sympathetic walk with men, His revelation of God, His precepts, His atonement for sin, His resurrection and His ministry of intercession. This is a radically different thing from the conception of India's reformers.

While Mr. Ghandi was winning the sympathetic consideration and moral backing of Christian sentiment in western countries, he said many beautiful things about Christ, indeed, using Him as a white background against which he could so conveniently paint a black picture of the "Satanic Government" he was seeking to supplant. But his, now, is a different story, and he, greatest of the reformers and outstanding patriot that he is, rebukes those who have called him Christian, insisting that to him Christ is simply a great example, though not the highest example the world has seen, and that His teachings are not even first among the teachings of the ordinary sons of men.

The Christians of the West, who, misled by an adroit bit of publicity, have concluded that India's own reformers have all the message that is needed for India's masses, and who have ceased to be concerned over India's degradation and woe, thinking her problems are about to be solved by her own sons, have delayed the redemption of these masses in a serious measure. Not Christ shorn of most of His attributes and proclaimed by men who have no living faith in Him, but the Christ of the Bible, proclaimed by disinterested and unselfish men of deep consecration, is the hope of a regenerated and redeemed India.

The day for missionary work in India is not closed; it is just really beginning.

Care of Converts

The care of our converts is a cause of deep anxiety. It is not an easy task so to indoctrinate men with the teachings of Christ that unworthy customs and traits disappear, to be supplanted by others founded on righteousness and trust. Living, as most of our converts do, in the midst of their old surroundings, with few examples of real Christian character ever coming within the

horizon of their lives, visited but occasionally by the preacher or teacher, it is not to be wondered at that progress is slow. However, real improvement is being made in all that goes to make up a true Christian Church. While often superstition, that by-product of idolatry which even yet clings to so many good people in the homeland, is present, idolatry is discarded and a better conception of spiritual religion and worthy character is being acquired.

In matters of self-support we report progress. In a score of our cities the congregations not only support their pastors but like the good Methodist people they are, they contribute to the benevolences. In the villages, where, under their old regime, contributions to the support of the priest usually took the form of a bribe to or a fine from one who spoke for a malevolent deity, progress is slow. But even here we see real progress, and as our converts form larger groups in these country places the same amounts they now contribute will aggregate enough to make them self-supporting.

Up From Serfdom

Among the depressed classes generally, especially such as constitute a large portion of the village communities, the social and the economic condition is deplorable. Inasmuch as we cannot remove our people from the surroundings of the general body, the condition of the Christian is not much better than that of his Hindu and Moslem neighbor. In the days when our numbers were small and we could educate all the members of the families, we did decidedly better for the economic and the social position of our people.

Even now, with a full quarter million of people to care for, there is the occasional ambitious father and the occasional exceptional mother that bring to an end the ignorance and squalor of generations, and the very large number of families who to a lesser degree through the encouragement of the workers, reach a better degree of livelihood and consequently a better social standing. But as long as the caste system makes these masses serfs in mind, serfs in spirit, serfs in their standards of life, and as long as the land system deprives them of any possibility of

escaping that serfdom and economically getting to their own feet, their elevation is a slow process.

Visitors from the west often suggest that in the education of our people we fail to relate them to the life of the villages from which they come, and to which they should return. Such criticism, kindly and well-meaning as it may be, is a bit beside the mark.

Take the son of a Mehtar (the scavenger), and what training can possibly be given him that will make him a better scavenger, capable of earning more money and winning a better position in life? Put him through a college course and send him back, and his village work would be as greatly despised, his family as contemptuously regarded and his income—not a cash salary but the leavings of the tables of the families he serves, would be just as inadequate.

Or, take the son of a Chamar, a leather worker or a tiller of the ground, and put him through a course that will "relate him to the soil," and what will come of it? To send him back to the soil, to the village, and the existing land tenure system leaves him absolutely no chance for securing land for himself, or of profiting by it if he increases the fruitfulness of his landlord's farm.

No doubt in time, better conditions will gradually creep in, but as yet we must not be too critical of our young people who come up from the serfdom system if they fail to see that relating them by special education to their hereditary occupations promises less than does a complete breaking away from all the surroundings that depressed and degraded their ancestors. In a land where in terrible truth laborers are degraded it takes time to teach the essential truth that labor is honorable.

The Schools

Within the Delhi Area has been built up a splendid system of primary and secondary schools as feeders to our higher educational institutions. Not counting the village and mohulla day schools, both numerous and useful, we have, all told, within the Area, a total of forty-five educational institutions to which we gather the brightest and most promising of the boys and girls from

the quarter of a million converts God has given us. Most of these are primary and middle schools, but there are eight high schools and three vocational schools. In maintaining these is the real hope of the intellectual, moral and economic development of our community. No doubt as need develops, there will be an increasing number of vocational and community schools which will, in spite of existing difficulties, be needed to relate our people to the life of their old communities, but even so, we need to stress to the utmost these institutions from which must come our workers and our leaders.

In the past, the outcome from these schools has been splendid, the scholastic results, in spite of the handicaps of lack of equipment, being quite as good as that of the well-supported schools, while the moral results have of course been decidedly better. It has seemed to the Area administration, however, that by closer supervision and greater care, even better things might be secured. So it came about that during the past year the Bishop in charge and the educational secretary, accompanied in all cases by the local district superintendent, made two visitations to each of these institutions, carefully inquired into the moral and educational standing and progress of each student, of the effectiveness and disposition of each teacher, of the spiritual condition of the school as a whole, and of the possibilities of improvement in every direction. These visits, though they consume much valuable time, have proven decidedly worth while, and through the hearty cooperation of those in charge promise to increase to a remarkable degree the efficiency of the schools. In some cases the Government school inspectors have called attention to the plan as bringing in a radical scholastic improvement among the students and an added diligence and enthusiasm among the teachers. We need and must have more schools, especially of the vocational village type, but until these can be secured it is encouraging to find that by measures such as are here mentioned, we can secure increased output from those we now have.

Faithful Workers

In closing this report it is a pleasure to testify to the steadfastness and self-

sacrificing consecration of our missionaries and Indian workers. They have suffered real privation in many cases, and have had to see much territory that had been occupied and many fields that had been won at great cost in effort and even hardship, surrendered to become again the haunts of ignorance and superstition. But there has been little

complaint, and they have refused a general retreat or to count it a real defeat. They are holding on to every place possible and only let go villages in which are converts, as a matter of sheer compulsion. Their faith in the Church of Christ and in Methodism is such that they are convinced better days are ahead.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Compiled by L. A. Core

The London Mission in Almora

The outstanding event of the year in Kumaon was the taking over of the Almora Mission from the London Missionary Society on January 1st. Few Missions have had a more interesting, romantic history than has the London Missionary Society in Almora and surrounding districts. Rev. E. S. Oakley is now serving under the Methodist Mission, with the same devotion and loyalty that characterized his long service under the London Missionary Society.

The Early History of Almora

Mr. Oakley writes as follows: "The Almora District has been occupied for many years by the Methodist Mission and the London Mission, which has now handed its property over to the former, in order to concentrate its efforts in the south of India. It is pleasing to recall how in the early days the two Societies worked together in Kumaon with remarkable unity and cooperation, so that the transfer to the Methodist Society which has come about this year, seems to be the most natural development, when once the London Missionary had resolved to retire from the district.

Sir Henry Ramsay

The Almora Mission owes its rise to the Christian zeal and steady efforts of the late Sir Henry Ramsay, for many years commissioner of the Province and often spoken of as "the King of Kumaon," in the days when it was a non-regulation province committed to his care by his uncle, the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie. In 1850, he and several other godly officers, both civil and military, stationed in the

hills, established at their own expense, a society working for the good of the people, known under the name of "The Kumaon Mission." They invited the Rev. J. H. Budden, then an agent of the London Missionary Society, working at Mirzapore and who, under God had been the means of helping Captain Ramsay, as he then was, out of a state of religious depression into a joyous, consecrated Christian life, to be their first missionary, Captain Ramsay being secretary and treasurer. A school for boys, now known as the Ramsay high school, was started under Mr. Budden's care, and the leper asylum, which had been instituted by Captain Ramsay in its earliest form in 1836, was also placed under Mr. Budden's oversight. This, if not the first, is one of the best equipped and managed leper asylums in India. It is certainly the first in which the plan of separating the healthy children from their leprous parents, was adopted. Thus many children have been saved from the dread disease and fitted for places of usefulness and responsibility. This plan has been adopted by all the asylums in the land. The work among the lepers has been especially fruitful in conversions.

Expansions and Retrenchments

From that time the various activities of the Almora work in town and country, gradually came into being. Work among the girls and women developed into the girls' high school. Miss Peters writes enthusiastically of the great zeal on the part of women and girls, of all classes, to learn. The educational work of the Methodist and of the London Missionary Societies has been no unimportant factor in helping to make the Almora District the most

literate district in the United Provinces.

From Almora the work spread into Pithoragarh, Gangolihat, Lohaghat, Champawat, Ranikhet, Katyur, Bageswar, Kabbot, and on up into Bhot. Some of these out-stations later had to be abandoned and some were taken over by the Methodists. But many of them have continued their activity and were given over this year to our Society. Mr. Oakley continues, "This state of things went on till 1880, when the Mission with its property was transferred over to the London Mission, Sir Henry Ramsay still continuing his interest in the work and remaining chairman of the Mission Committee until his departure to England in 1891. From time to time, when the London Missionary Society had occasion to discuss the advisability of retiring from Almora, owing to its distance from the more flourishing stations in the South, Sir Henry Ramsay strongly urged that if any such retirement should take place, the work should be transferred to the Methodist Mission. This desire on his part was doubtless largely due to his happy personal relations with the missionaries of that Society, and especially to his friendship with the late Bishop J. M. Thoburn."

Later Developments

Some time after the meeting of 1857, when the Methodists began work in Naini Tal and Dwarahat, it is on record that a school was opened in Pithoragarh by the Methodist and London Mission people, as a joint effort, and from 1871 they worked under a joint committee, this arrangement only being given up as the work of the two Societies developed.

The transfer has now taken place and we cannot do better than to quote the fitting words of Bishop J. W. Robinson, addressed to the London Mission Board in London, to show the spirit in which the change has been carried out, "My personal relations have been so pleasant with the work and with the missionaries of your Society, that I greatly regret the necessity that makes it advisable for you to move from Upper India and I am at one with all our missionaries here, in wishing that the old order might have continued. But

since your Society has decided the change is necessary in the interests of the larger work, I am very glad indeed that you have seen fit to commit to us the responsibility of building on the foundations your people have so faithfully laid. We will do our best to make full use of what we inherit from you and we will treat the workers and the people as though they were our own children in the Gospel."

The Transfer and Division of Property

After about a year and a half of correspondence between India and New York and New York and London, the well equipped plant of Almora passed from the London Missionary Society into the hands of the Methodist Society at a cost of 160,363 rupees. The property consists of three missionary residences; two high schools; hostels for Christian girls, one hostel for Christian boys, and one for Hindu boys, two school buildings in the town; a zenana hospital, numerous quarters for Christians, in the town and elsewhere, several circuit centers and small school buildings in different parts of the district; four churches. The Society generously refused to accept any price for these churches. One of them being the splendid Budden Memorial Church located on top of the hill from which the last British gun was fired in the Gurkha war.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has taken over from the Board, a little more than a third of this property. By permission from the Board, the Humphrey High School in Naini Tal was sold to the Government for 75,000 rupees, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the Almora property. The Board is sending out the remainder in three annual instalments to complete the payment.

The Old Workers Under the New Society

Mr. Oakley, who was within two years of the date of retirement, accepted our invitation to remain with us till the end of his term of service. Miss Few, who was in charge of all the woman's work, also remained several months until the Misses Peters and Waugh could get the work well in hand. Thus the inevitable jar of passing from one management to another was reduced to

a minimum. All the workers of whatever grade have remained on their old work and have taken their places in the ranks of the Methodists, corresponding to the ranks they formerly held with their old Society. Every effort was made to render the transition as smooth and frictionless as possible. Workers of all grades, both men and women, have cheerfully accepted the change, while regretting keenly the necessity of it, and have gone on loyally under the new management.

A Historic District Conference

In order to secure the services of Rev. E. Stanley Jones and Prof. Oscar M. Buck, the time of the District Conference was changed from October to the last week in April. The occasion was a memorable one not only because of the helpful, inspiring services conducted by Brothers Jones and Buck, both for Christians and for non-Christians, and also because Kumaon and Eastern Kumaon met again after several years of separate existence, but especially for the fact that the old London Mission met with us for the first time in a common District Conference, in Almora. So complete was the union among us, so smoothly and in such brotherly spirit was the business transacted, that a stranger could not have guessed who had served under the Methodists all their lives and who for only a few months.

A New Strategic Center

Almora thus becomes the natural and strategic center for all departments of our work in Kumaon. From the strong central church in Almora a new thrill of strength and zeal will radiate out to the work in hill and valley on every side and on to far-away Tibet. With two centrally located high schools with all their traditions of the past, the educational work will enter upon a new era of development. The schools for boys and girls in Ranikhet, Dwarahat, and Pithoragarh will be closely linked together and will act and react on each other for the good of all and will provide facilities for Christian education such as Kumaon has never known. In the old days of the Gurkha supremacy, Almora was the central stronghold from which the Gurkha armies marched forth into the distant hills and

valleys to bring into subjection the inhabitants and to extend their dominion. In the new age, Almora is to become the spiritual center from which shall go forth the forces that shall have for their object the liberation of men from the dominion of sin and the extending of His dominion until in every valley and on every mountain, Jesus shall be in very truth what Sir Henry Ramsay was in name "the King of Kumaon."

The Ingathering of the Year

Last year we reported a great increase in the number gathered in from the non-Christian world and in the sums collected for all purposes over those of the previous year. The same rate of increase has not been maintained this year, but with these two exceptions the progress has been steady and healthy.

Our Christian community now numbers 83,946, being a net increase of more than 3,000. The nearly 5,000 baptisms come from a widely different class of society, from the lowest to the highest. The sums collected in India for all purposes total more than 47,000 rupees, or considerably more than a half a rupee per head for the entire community. The number of Sunday schools and of scholars shows a slight falling off. This can be accounted for by the many mission stations that have to be closed.

The returns show that from our large Christian community we have but 1,163 girls in schools where they can get an education above the lower primary, and only 859 boys. When we remember that some of these boys and girls have come from outside the Conference boundaries, then the contrast between the number who are receiving the benefits of an education under adequate Christian supervision in comparison to the whole number of Christians, is pathetically small. About one girl out of every 100 Christians and one boy from every 125 has a chance of getting something beyond the second reader. Then too, the difference in the numbers of the boys and girls gives us cause for grave anxiety as we face the future of our Church in India.

Method Used in Bareilly District

Mr. West writes, "At the beginning of the year it was our ambition, aside

from holding our Quarterly Conferences, to itinerate in every circuit. The plan was to pitch our camp in some central grove in the circuit and for six days evangelize among the villages, especially where our Christians live and then have a rally of our Christians on the seventh day at the circuit center—a sort of Christian Mela ending with the session of the first Quarterly Conference. This program, with modifications was carried out from the middle of December on into April when the heat became too severe to live in tents. In this way all our circuits were visited. Our Christians were greatly strengthened and thousands of Hindus and Mohammedans heard the word gladly."

Preaching at the Gate of a Hindu Temple

"At one place, while we were holding our service on the Chabutra of our humble Christians, the owner of the village, a high caste Thakur, came and invited us to his home to hold a meeting there. After we completed our service with the Christians we went with the Thakur, and under the very shadow of a Hindu temple which he owned, we held an enthusiastic Gospel service. We testified boldly against idolatry and preached the living Christ as Saviour and Lord. The Thakur was so interested that he walked with us to the next village, sat down with our Christians and listened to another message."

Christmas in the Jungle

"Christmas was a wonderful day at the Christian village of Panahpur. Not only were all our Christian people, who live there, present, and visiting Christian friends and the boys and girls home from school, but scores of Mohammedans and Hindus came together. A program had been prepared, the platform was decorated and everybody was happy, as they celebrated the birth of Christ. What a change God had wrought. Fifty years ago there was not a Christian in this village. It was a rendezvous of robbers. The tree still stands under which a heathen altar stood on which was offered bloody sacrifices to a heathen god. Some men who worshipped and sacrificed at that altar became ordained and Spirit-filled

ministers of the Word. 'Oh Galilean, thou hast conquered!'"

Pastoral Problems in Bareilly

The successive cuts have so depleted the working staff that it is almost impossible to carry on the work. The Jalalabad circuit that reports 1,142 Christians living in 135 villages once had six workers for evangelistic work; now there are only two including the preacher in charge. The harvest is truly as great as ever, but the laborers are becoming fewer. Last year, on account of lack of funds, there was virtually no repairs done, this year we reaped the harvest. Many houses were damaged by the monsoon and some fell flat. One of the sad pictures we have to see frequently is a community of unshepherded Christians with the house in which a pastor once lived, now in ruins. A sight like that tests the faith of our Christians and does not furnish a convincing argument to non-Christians that the new religion is speedily going to conquer India.

Pastoral Problems in Budaon

Adequate pastoral supervision is one of our unsolved problems. Rather it assumes new and more formidable dimensions with the ever decreasing number of pastors and the increasing Christian community. Forty workers must minister to people living in 1,134 different villages. Some of these pastors are elderly men and are unable to care for a large number of villages and some are not sufficiently equipped educationally and spiritually to assume responsible pastoral duties so it leaves heavy work to a few. If each worker took an equal portion there would be about forty Christian villages and some 385 Christians to each worker, not to mention the vast non-Christian population to whom he is the only witness for Christ.

Under the most favorable circumstances village pastoral work bristles with difficulties. No one who has not had actual experience can have any conception of the difficulties that the village pastor encounters. It is an almost daily experience whether the distance walked be one mile or fifteen, to find most of the people, some times all of them away. It may be they have gone to the fields, or may be to a wed-

ding, or to attend the funeral of a distant relative, or working for their landowner, or any one of a dozen other reasons that the average villager finds for being somewhere else. His pastoral duties are thus often limited to a few very young children and a few very old men and women. It is little wonder that the process of indoctrinating our village people is a very difficult and prolonged one.

One Man's Solution

D. M. Butler of Chandausi District writes: "A young Ahir convert of 25, who accepted Jesus for his Saviour last year, has brought 60 from his own class 14 Mohammedans and some 20 from other classes for baptism. He knows Urdu and Hindi and works among all classes from Brahmin down to a sweeper. He is a poet and is putting the Gospel of Matthew into poetry. At the end of September he had finished the first nine chapters. He is a good singer and very beautifully sang some of the pieces at our District Conference. When this, our poet, became a Christian and the news of his conversion got abroad, some one told his wife that her husband had become a sweeper. Having heard this, she took her two year old boy, and went away to her father's house and is still there. The reason is, that the work in these regions was opened among the sweepers and since then our workers have been working only among this class of people, the other classes, therefore, concluded that the Christian religion was only for the sweepers."

Valuable Lay Service in Hardoi

The district superintendent writes: "One interesting place in the district is Rudamau, where three brothers, Christian young men, are land owners. These three young men are earnest Christians and are all local preachers in our Church. They have beautiful Christian families and adorn the Gospel of Christ among the hundreds of tenants that cultivate their land. On Christian festival days these tenants are invited to their hospitable compound where religious services are held. In this large establishment one large room has been dedicated as a church and regular services are held there. Instances like this have a great

effect upon the people who then see that though not many noble are called, a few are."

Glorious Fruitage

P. D. Phillips of Bijnor writes: "Our hearts are full of gratitude to our gracious Heavenly Father, that in spite of so many drawbacks He enabled us by His Spirit to work successfully in His vineyard. We are glad to report 1,394 baptisms from seven different castes, namely, 937 Chamars, 233 Lalbegis, 205 Mohulla Christians, 13 Me-watis, 4 Mohammedans, 1 Hindu carpenter and 1 Nut. In the last four years we have baptized altogether 4,096 souls in the district. The number of our entire Christian community is 11,273. Our collections for all purposes have come to 3,379 rupees, or 470 rupees in excess of last year. Of this 2,234 rupees represent our pastoral collections for the year and the rest 1,145 rupees benevolent and other collections. We have sold 32 Bibles, 26 New Testaments and 3,357 Gospel Portions. We have 94 Sunday schools in the district, with an enrollment of 3,330. We have 8 Epworth League and 2 Junior League Chapters, with enrollments of 227 and 114 respectively."

A Backward Glance in Budaon District

We have been spared the devastations of flood, famine, and disease. The crops have been better than in recent years and the prices of food grains somewhat lower. The Ganges river forms the western and southern boundary of the district for the distance of about 90 miles. The flood of two years ago destroyed villages, cattle and fields over a wide range of territory. From various causes the crops since then until the rainy season of this year have either been failures or only indifferent.

Depressed Classes of Budaon in a Fluid State

No marked break has occurred in the ranks of the 120,000 Chamars of the district, although news comes from a dozen places that their lines of defense are giving way at important points. The lower classes in many parts of the Provinces are from a social and religious point of view in a fluid state. They are dissatisfied with their present

condition socially and religiously. Large assemblies of their leading men are of frequent occurrence in which animated and earnest discussions are often prolonged far into the night regarding their economic, social and religious future. Three different classes are bidding to enroll them among their adherents, the Arya Samajists, the Mohammedans and the Christians. For this we pray and to this end we work that their answer to the question may be that of Peter, "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

Kumaon Doms

The number of baptisms has not been large owing to difficulties peculiar to all work in the hills. The Danpur and Ranikhet circuits have been more successful than the others in winning converts. Itinerating in the hills is always expensive, and this year with our reduced income it has been for the most part confined to the nearer villages. It is little short of a tragedy that at this particular time when the Dom (artisan) class of Kumaon is anxiously debating as to what shall be their religious and social future, and when on account of their unsettled state they are more accessible than perhaps at any time within the last half century, we should have been forced by shrunken income to reduce our forces by diminishing one man in three, and for the same reason to limit the field of activity of the remnant, to the villages nearest their places of residence.

Revival Service in Garhwal

Revival month was observed this year and we were very fortunate in having with us for one week, Dr. E. Stanley Jones and Prof. O. M. Buck. Systematic and intensive work was done among the boys of our school for the entire month. Meetings were planned weeks ahead, with a definite outline of subjects leading up to a definite decision for Christ. So when Dr. Jones and Dr. Buck arrived the last week of the month there was a good atmosphere in which to deliver the messages. There were many personal decisions and victories won during that memorable week, and only eternity can tell of the good accomplished.

Backsliders Reclaimed

C. D. Rockey writes concerning work in Moradabad: "We have had some encouraging features to our work. Some backslidden communities have tired of backsliding and are now coming forward again. Hasanpur is a special example of this, and our Christian workers are now going among them as they have been unable to do for several years. Several groups of prospective Christians have acknowledged that owing to obstructionist efforts of the Arya Samaj people they were kept from accepting Christ. Now they find the Arya promises unfilled and are again turning to Christ. They say that their only hope for religious, economic and social betterment is in Jesus Christ."

A Social and Religious Center

W. Zabilka writes of work in Sitapore City: "A great field of endless opportunity is our work in the old church and school building—Thompsonganj—in the heart of the city. Here for some time we have had a public reading and recreational center. Daily newspapers in three languages, magazines, religious booklets, Gospels, and free tracts in several languages furnish much reading material. Badminton, volley ball, ping-pong, chess, checkers, and other games furnish recreation. But this year we have also opened up a lecture and preaching department. Each Sunday evening, the district superintendent or some outside speaker brings a message in English and the same lecture or sermon is given in Hindustani on Monday night. In this way two good audiences are reached each week. The Sunday evening congregation consists of lawyers, high school teachers, railway, government, and municipal employees. This congregation of 100 to 150 makes up one-third of the English speaking Indians of Sitapore and a part of our calling list. Prominent men from outside are invited and each brings a message along his own particular line of work. Our non-Christian friends attend these services gladly. We are even planning a Christmas service in which non-Christian admirers of Jesus will take part. At our last meeting (Armistice Service) several educated non-Christians requested us to close the meeting with prayer. But this is not all. High

class and educated non-Christians living out in other places in the district are requesting us to come to their town also and give religious lectures, and are offering to make all necessary preparations. Surely God is working; and while the seed is being sown in some hearts, others are ripening for the harvest, which we believe is not far distant."

An Uneducated Conscience

Miss Emery, the district evangelist in Budaon, writes: "The village Christian is at once our joy and our despair. Their simple faith often puts us more sophisticated westerners to shame while their cheerful and unconscious committal of acts of which even a ten year old child in America would know better, causes us many a groan in spirit. The village night watchman was recounting to me a list of his many virtues. 'There is no one who keeps to the Christian way as perfectly as I do!' he remarked in the tone of one setting forth a statement of simple fact. 'There is not a sign of idolatry about my house; I have prayers morning and evening; I attend all the Quarterly Conferences; I give toward the support of my pastor.' 'Yes, but how about your two wives?' I was heartless enough to interrupt. 'Oh, that,' he said airily, 'God would not lay a little thing like that against a fellow, would He?'"

An Open Door

Open doors are everywhere if one knew how to find them and how to enter them tactfully. Miss Emery writes again: "In one village there was no convenient shade tree near the low caste Christian community. We were invited by a wealthy Mohammedan to bring our Christians and hold the meetings in his door yard. Thinking that he did not understand just what was involved and that he might object especially to the prayers, I hesitated at first about accepting the invitation, explaining as tactfully as I could that we wanted to hold a full Christian service for the benefit of these lowly believers and that he as a good Mohammedan might take exception to some of the things we said. He assured me however, that he was ready not only to listen, but to take part as

far as possible in the service. We accepted his invitation and soon were seated under a large tree in his court yard with an audience in addition to our Christians. Our host himself set the example by bowing his head as we did during prayer. He accepted a Bible portion from me very gratefully and invited us whenever we came again to the village, to hold our service at his house."

A Challenge Rings Out From The "Holy Himalayas"

The district superintendent of Kumaon writes: "An incident worthy of mention was related to Mr. Rockey and myself by Rev. U. S. Rawat, the preacher in charge of the Danpur circuit on the occasion of a visit to a remote outpost. In the village of Phatgali where we have a flourishing Christian community, is a little Hindu temple on the mountain side; hard by on the same mountain side is a little church. The Christians who formerly worshipped at the temple as did also their ancestors, now worship in the church. When the church was being built by the community, the few remaining adherents of the old shrine protested against having another place of worship so near the original one. To this, the builders replied, we will give you this challenge. If the shrine is neglected and the church prospers then we shall know that He whom we now worship is greater and stronger than the god who once had our allegiance. If, on the other hand, the old shrine be thronged and the church abandoned, then we shall know that the temple enshrines the true deity. I noted that there was a well used road leading to the church while around the old shrine is a stone wall without gate or other means of entrance and that the grass and weeds were growing in undisturbed profusion all around."

Theological Seminary, Bareilly

The Principal, J. Devadason, writes: "A class of eighteen students was graduated this year, of whom five have been permitted to continue for post-graduate work in the Department of Oriental Studies, and the remaining thirteen were sent out to fill places, in twelve different districts which lie in five Conference areas."

The Seminary opened its new session in July with an enrollment of thirty-six students, of whom six are in the post-graduate department. One missionary of another Mission, an exceptionally keen scholar, took a brief course in Islamics. The Seminary has taken over a large part of the local circuit work and is actively co-operating with the preacher-in-charge, in caring for Christians and conveying the Gospel message to non-Christians living in the city and neighboring villages. Two mohalla schools are being conducted by the Seminary students as a part of their School Service program. A patrol of Seminary scouts is striving faithfully to keep up the high ideals of practical Christian helpfulness. Group games and team work are conducted as a part of the Seminary training. Indian music is emphasized as a useful method of Gospel presentation."

Abbie Rich High School

H. A. Hanson, principal, writes: "The former Headmaster, lately transferred to Moradabad, has done heroic work in raising our high school to an enviable place among the high schools of the United Provinces, and leaving it unsurpassed by any other in our area education system. Last spring our tenth class was 75 per cent successful in the government scholarship examination. The new school year began in July under very favorable circumstances. A second section of the tenth class has been opened and new furniture provided therefor. The Government has made an increase in grant, and the enrollment has increased to 553.

The Lodipur Community School has opened a Fifth Class and added two new members to its staff. In the hostels there has been an increase of about 20 to a total of 134 boys. They are doing their own cooking, helping with the care of the compound and fields, doing practically all the work connected with the hostel and cultivating garden plots. The health of the boys has, on the whole, been good. What we sadly need is more buildings to replace the falling mud houses and substantially supplement the little we have that is good. It is going to be impossible to introduce the various kinds of work desired unless we can get new buildings. Under Miss Ashbrook's

guidance, the school continues to do good work, particularly in reading. The village schools, though hampered by changes in staff in some instances, are doing very good primary work."

Religious Education in the Messmore High School

The principal, J. W. Nave, writes: "Perhaps the most far-reaching and telling piece of work done in connection with the schools during our short stay in Garhwal has been the establishing of a graded course of religious education which extends from the lower primary school through the high school. Mrs. Pelly's graded Bible lessons are taught daily in the lower primary school. The International Graded Sunday School Lessons have been adapted for the rest of the classes and these lessons are taught four mornings each week. The Clayton Graded Lessons are in use in the Sunday school and the classes are divided according to age, making promotions each year an easy thing. These graded lessons have proven a splendid success. By the time a student passes through the primary school, Sunday school and high school, he has had extensive training in the Bible. The influence of this religious training has had a marked influence on the lives of both the Christian and non-Christian students."

The Parker High School

The superintendent writes: "There is an enrollment of 337, consisting of 136 Christians, 156 Hindus, and 45 Mohammedans. In the hostel there are 115 boys as against 80 at the close of last year. Special gifts have enabled us to increase the number. Simple industrial work in connection with the hostel is carried on. Since January the boys have cleared off an old orchard, cut up the wood, and helped largely in growing and harvesting a 400 rupee crop of grain. They work regularly in the garden and draw all the water for its irrigation. They help in caring for the buffaloes, and turn their hands to every kind of work that turns up. A growing respect for manual labor is a very encouraging feature of the work. Daily religious services and Bible study are conducted in the hostel. The spiritual and moral tone indicate healthy growth. There

has been but little illness. Daily bathing is a rule of the hostel.

This school serves almost half of the Christian community of the Conference as found in the bounds of the Moradabad, Chandausi and Bijnor Districts. Many of the boys are from outside these districts and some are from outside the Conference itself. The work in both the schools and the villages is very inspiring and encouraging.

The Parker Primary School, Moradabad

The Parker Branch School has 92 boys in the hostel, and 142 enrolled in classes, of whom 121 are Christians, 5 Mohammedans and 15 Hindus. It would be difficult to convince Miss Calkins that there is a better group of boys to be found in India. With its new building the school is fairly well equipped. Each class has a project in raising live stock and also a plot for raising garden vegetables, thus learning to love labor. About three-fourths of the boys are from village homes and have to furnish their own clothes.

The Village School

Many years ago Dr. Goucher personally assumed for a period of years the financial responsibility for 100 village schools. The time agreed upon came to an end. Several times he yielded to the urgent requests of the missionaries and continued his support. In 1900 he felt that he could go on no longer. The bottom fell out of our village schools and for nearly 25 years little, if any, attempt was made to do anything for the village community more than to teach the boys and girls the fundamentals of their new faith.

About three years ago an attempt was made to restore the village school. Last year the growth of these little schools, under trees, in the village guest room or by the way side, was most encouraging. This year the number and attendance has greatly increased.

Mr. Rockey of Moradabad writes concerning the work done by Miss Hardie the district evangelist: "With her untiring zeal she attacked the problem of the village school recognizing in it one of our greatest needs. Mainly due to her effort we have schools in 30 different centers, with an enrollment of 475."

The same may be said in the Budaon District, about Miss Emery, the district evangelist. She too, has taken up the problem of the village school, which had about reached the vanishing point, and under her sympathetic direction, we now have 24 schools, with a total enrollment of 329 boys and girls. Miss Ashbrook of the Bareilly District is another enthusiast in this line, and the increased number of village boys and girls who have a chance to learn as far as the third reader, are some of the fruits of this richly directed enthusiasm.

The Baby Fold in Bareilly

This institution has been carrying on its Christ-like ministration, during the year with great success. Miss Edna Bacon, the principal, has an evident call and equipment for this work that inspires all her co-workers with the spirit of kindness and helpfulness. The work is very efficiently cared for. There have been 57 babies in the Fold during the year. The present enrollment is forty-one. The Baby Fold is easily the most popular institution among our Indian people and they give to it cheerfully. Its current expenses are paid mainly by them. The building is well suited to this work and it is hoped the debt on it will soon be paid.

Our Bishop and Educational Secretary

Bishop Robinson and Rev. T. C. Badley, the educational secretary, have made within a year two rounds of all our English-Vernacular schools and have looked not with critical spirit, neither blindly, into every detail of the school work, even to scrutinizing the work of the individual pupil. The problems have been studied with the principals and staffs. Nothing that concerns the good of the student, whether in the hostel, in his games, or in his studies, has escaped their attention. The stimulus of this good work has been felt by both teacher and pupil over the entire area.

The Mass Movement

The mass movement among the depressed classes began more than forty years ago. So great were its possibilities and so wide-spread the movement, that it practically from its beginning till now, absorbed most of our evangel-

istic activities. Preaching in the market places and religious festivals was kept up more or less regularly, and occasionally the preacher gave the message to village audiences, made up of higher castes, but the stress for years was on the work among the depressed. The higher castes soon began to infer from this unintentional exclusiveness that the Gospel message was for the depressed alone. For them to become Christian was the same as becoming a sweeper. Converts from the depressed classes, who, because of hard and fast caste rules were debarred from working among higher castes, were urged to go out and gather in their fellow castemen. Thus they too, by a different road, arrived at the logical but totally untrue conclusion that the Gospel was their exclusive possession.

Among All Castes

Our leaders both Indian and missionary saw the hurtful trend of thought and began to obey more literally the command to go to all peoples. The remarkable success of E. Stanley Jones

among the higher classes, has revealed an unsuspected hunger for the Gospel of Salvation. Never in the history of the Conference have there been converts from so many different castes. Of the work in one of the smallest and most promising districts, one writes: "Included among the converts are the following castes: Brahman, Thakur, Pasi, Murao, Dhobi, Ahir, Arakh, Chamar, Nut, Bannia, Dhanuk, Mohammedan, and sweeper." Another reports converts from 24 different castes, and another from five.

Nor has this in any way interfered with the work among the low castes. One superintendent states that within four years he has baptized nearly 4,000 Chamars. Another writes: "The 800 converts represent only a part of the harvest that might have been gathered. The most promising signs are among the Chamars of whom there are 100,000 in this district. They are coming in large numbers and asking to be baptized. We have baptized this year 200 Chamars. They are literally taking the Kingdom of Heaven by force."

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Compiled From Field Reports

Work in Aligarh

Opportunity—Rev. F. C. Aldrich writes that out of the total of 1,158 towns and villages in which our 21,618 Christians live, 375 places are practically pastorless, and this in face of the fact that 203 villages in which we have never had regular work, are now invitingly open. This presents a rather new and very difficult problem—whether to try to touch in even the slightest manner those unoccupied places whence the call comes so insistently, or whether all possible time should be given to those portions of the big flock rendered shepherdless by recent reductions? Should any part of the great task be forsaken? If not, how is it all to be cared for? At the present time some workers are caring for as many as 30 charges each!

The Year's Work—One thousand one hundred and eighty persons were baptized during the year, and 183 Christians have come from other places. This, with a balance of other reckon-

ings, increases the total Christian community to 21,618. One of said "reckonings" included the making over of several hundred Christians to another district in connection with a redivision of territory. There are 136 Sunday schools which enroll 3,365 scholars. With the village pastors already overburdened with actual pastoral duties, it is impossible to realize much in the matter of secular education, and there are, all told, only 1,053 Christian boys and girls being educated in schools of any sort, though effort in varying degrees is being made in 78 different places. Four Bibles, 11 New Testaments and 4,472 Gospel portions have been sold, and 116,764 tracts and handbills were distributed without price. The district leads the Conference in the amount raised for ministerial support. This is a good sign.

Schools—The Boys' Industrial School has enrolled twenty new boys this year and has sent fifteen out for service. Of the several branches of industry

taught, shoemaking seems to be the most popular. Produce from the shoe department goes to regular customers in England and America, as well as to all parts of India. From the carpentry department some large orders have been filled during the year, and Mr. Jones, the superintendent, also installed an electric lighting plant for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society's sanitarium at Tilaunia.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Jones are also in direct charge of the local Anglo-Vernacular boys' school. The lower primary classes of this school (57 youngsters in all) are finding shelter under the kindly wing of our sister organization, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The work done in these classes has been highly commended by competent persons, as has the care very kindly given the remaining 25 lads who attend the upper primary classes of the local government high school under the headmastership of Mr. N. K. Mukerjee who is himself a prominent member of our Church.

Anupshahr's Circuits

Summary—From the report of the Rev. Robert Gardner, district superintendent, we learn that there are seven circuits on this district and that the Gospel message was taken to almost every village of the circuits. Many people were baptized, many tufts of hair were cut, this being a mark of Hinduism, and many idol shrines were torn down.

There is work in 447 villages with a Christian community of 12,717. The baptisms number 1,392. With all of this work there are only 21 workers, while preachers have had to be discharged because of lack of funds. And this in face of great opportunities among the Chamar caste, the leather workers.

Bulandshahr District

These facts are taken from the report of Rev. Robert John, the Indian district superintendent.

The Staff and Community—This year there were eight circuits with twenty-six workers, including the preachers in charge, in this district. Of the latter only two are members of the Conference. The rest are all pastor teachers, exhorters or local preachers.

To minister to a Christian community of 16,873 Christians, living in 515 different villages scattered all over the district, with a band of only 26 workers is a difficult task. It was possible, however, to visit 369 of the villages. There are twenty-eight big circuit centers that are without a preacher. In these twenty-eight centers there is a Christian community of 3,580 who live in 280 villages. Of these 28 sub-circuits, there are 20, where in other years workers have been stationed. These places, because of paucity of funds, are still without preachers.

Using Village Leaders—In planning the work of the district the purpose has been to develop the Christians in order that they may be a band of volunteers working in their own communities. The "cuts" have reduced the number of workers, and we are trying to use the chaudhries (unpaid village leaders), to help in ministering to the people. These men are not well to do. They have to work hard to earn their living and, therefore, cannot give much of their time. But whenever it has been possible, they have helped in arranging for meetings in their own villages and others have taught the people in their mohallas as any preacher would have done. Not only the old people have helped in this work, but several young men are giving their help and we have great hopes for them. These young men give all the time that they can spare after they have finished their day's labor for their support.

The Work—Because of the reduction in the number of workers, emphasis was laid on intensive work, instructing the people we have, in the way of Christ, rather than upon increasing the number of baptisms. There was collected on the district for all purposes, a total of 3,691 rupees, which is a large sum, considering the poverty of the people. Of the 12 day schools on the district, 10 have been cared for by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There are 178 boys in these schools. The District Conference and worker's institute were occasions of great helpfulness. Ninety-seven special meetings (jalsas) were held during the year in which Christ was presented to thousands. There is no doubt but that a real work for Christ has gone forward in the lives of the Christians on the

district. They have been steadied and strengthened and helped to live like their Master.

Delhi and Sonepat

These paragraphs are from the report of Rev. S. W. Clemes.

Making Heroes—Hence the Bible story. Hence the stress on the teaching of those matchless Bible stories. In winter and in summer, in rain and under burning skies, we have gone from village to village examining boys, men, women and girls. It is a big step for these downtrodden people to stand before their employers under a pipal tree, or in the shade of a mud wall, or beside a well and tell about the birth of Jesus, the prodigal son, or the story of the farmer who sowed the seed. It is not so much that we had 2,779 persons who passed their examinations, nor the eagerness with which they received their picture cards as a reward for their efforts, as it was the feeling that these stories are giving our people a God-consciousness, a realization of the working of the Divine laws. Heroes they will become and are becoming, and story telling is a big factor in helping Indian Christians to be heroes.

The Schools—Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Henninger, since coming to Sonepat school in January, 1926, have tried to start the idea of gardening in the minds of the boys. Each boy of the primary school of 56 lads has been given a plot of ground with the privilege of growing whatever he wished, but with the condition that he render an account at the end of the season. From the very first the boys took a great interest in the work and it is being made a very helpful instrument in the development of the boy's character.

The dignity of hand labor is also taught to the sixty girls that make up the girls' school at Delhi. The girls do their own sweeping, cooking and sewing. It was expected that the 5th class would be added by the Christmas holidays.

The Delhi Church—What are some of the signs that the Delhi local church is progressing? The pastor, Rev. Amar Dass, writes: "We added thirty-three by the rite of baptism and nineteen were taken into the probationary class while eighteen were received into full membership. Of those baptized, one

came from the Brahman class and another from a high caste Mussulman sect. Both of them were inquirers after truth for a long time, and our Mohammedan convert, strange to say, received the message of the cross from a Chamar Christian." In speaking of the Epworth League and recreation club the pastor says: "We finished the Gospel of Matthew and are having lessons from the Gospel according to Mark. We had a tournament of tennis and badminton and the winners were given medals. Twice during the year the recreation club had its outing and pleasant evenings were spent in thankfulness to our Friend who is always with us. . . . Our collections for the support of the pastor and other church expenses have been sufficient to pay for the current expenses. . . . Whenever the pastor has been away, the laymen have supplied the pulpit, done the visiting and attended to other needs of the church, thus showing that the church is theirs."

Statistics—There have been this year 1,273 baptisms; there is a Christian community of over 37,000; 4,630 rupees were received for self-support, and more than 5,000 Scripture portions and tracts have been distributed and sold. But this does not record the number of times earnest seekers have knelt in prayer and found Christ. It does not tell of those who have met the preacher and the missionary by the dusty road, or near the crowded well, and talked Christ. It does not record the night meetings of intense interest as the pictures of the Christ were flashed on the screen. Who can record the quiet heart resolutions that have been made in countless homes? These facts are recorded with our Lord.

Meerut

Rev. Benson Baker reports this work as follows:

The Crowded Road—The Christ of the India Road walks among great crowds of His own here in the Meerut District. One sixth of all the Methodists in the world, outside of the United States, live within the bounds of the Northwest India Conference, and one-fourth of the Christians of this Conference are in the Meerut District. Multiplied thousands, not yet Christians, throng the road, eager to touch

His garments, hoping that His lovely eyes may fall on them.

Most of these Christians, and most of those hoping to be Christians, are from India's depressed classes—depressed through the ages and yet in spite of, or perhaps because of this oppression they are a people with many fine qualities; hardy, patient, winsome. What splendid Christians they make, if they have a chance. When Jesus enters a country, He always first seeks out the poor and needy. It is the very genesis of Christianity.

The Leaders—India's Own Boys—God has seen fit to use human instruments in bringing about these wonderful results. The 47,000 Christians here have been brought into the Kingdom largely by Indian ministers. The missionaries have helped, by giving advice, by training workers, by supervising, but the work in the villages has been done by Indian workers. These men have been supported very largely by money from America, but more and more are we putting emphasis on self-support, and every preacher in the entire district gets part of his support, and an ever increasing proportion, from the people whom he serves.

These Indian ministers living in the villages, and serving usually a group of from eight to twenty of them, go from village to village, preaching, teaching the folks to sing, to pray, to live. All they know of the Christ, they must get from the preacher, who hardly gets around to their villages once a week.

Making a Literate Church—This teaching is a slow progress because those being taught cannot read and not one in a hundred is literate. Our very first task is to change such statistics. The children must be taught. This is no slight task. Remember, there are 16,000 Methodist children in this district. They are scattered over a thousand villages. We must establish village schools. But where are we to get the teachers? How can we install a desire for education? Where can the school be held? How can children find time to come to school, when every one who eats must work in order to get food? We must, in fact, carry out the full program of the social Gospel. We are fairly and squarely trying to meet these problems. Men and women are

being set aside for the particular job. We are determined that the Church in India shall not remain an ignorant Church. If we can educate the boys and girls, the next generation in India will be ready to look out for itself.

Getting Leaders—We realize that our final success depends on trained leadership. Selected boys and girls from the villages are brought into central boarding schools. Here in definite Christian environment, they are given a thorough education. From these schools come our preachers and teachers and their wives. All of our boys and girls are supported on scholarships provided by friends at home. In the last two years we have been compelled to dismiss 40 boys because of lack of funds, and we are constantly refusing to take more boys because we have no money with which to support them.

Where the Road Begins—We have gone ahead and baptized this great host of people. They are a part of our Church, His Church. They are on the great Christian road. They have far to go. They begin at the bottom. They most desperately need help just now. They need instruction in what it means to be a Christian. It is all so new and strange and different to them. There is so much of the old that must be cast off. So much of the old that is good and must be built into the new. They need encouragement and inspiration. Everything in the village is against them. Sometimes persecution is almost more than they can bear. The landlord does not want his serfs to get out of his hands; and he is clever enough to know that Christianity means education, and growth and freedom. Hence he does his best to prevent its introduction into his village. The people need all that Jesus Christ can do for them. They are expecting great changes. We have promised them much, not material things, but the things of the Spirit. We have promised them salvation, here in this world and in the world to come. But just now they need help. We must stand by them. They must have preachers and teachers.

The Preachers—We want you to get a vision of the great Church in this district. Picture its tens of thousands of members, husbands and wives and children, trying to know Jesus Christ. See its great ministry right out from the

people, splendid, big, fine, spiritual leaders. Some of them pastors of great churches, others in charge of circuits, almost as large as a district. These leaders are members of the Annual Conference. In addition to these conference members there are sixty other preachers, who because they have had no chance for an education, cannot enter Conference. But in no place in the world will you find a finer group of men.

The Church in Action—There are 268 Sunday schools, 14 senior Epworth Leagues and 38 day schools. Thousands of folks can tell Bible stories, one after another; they can repeat the Ten Commandments and give definite reasons why they are Christians. There are laymen's organizations, hundreds of laymen giving of their time and influence in helping to bring in the Kingdom. Many of these laymen definitely give a certain part of their time as a contribution to the Church.

Ingraham Institute—Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Pace arrived from America in July, and at once began their work in the Ingraham Institute at Ghaziabad. The District Conference was held at Ghaziabad, as the guest of the Central Institute. Bishop Robinson formally dedicated the buildings on October 27th before a very large company of friends. This institution is sure to serve a very large place in the educational and evangelistic program of the Conference. At this institute selected boys from the villages will be trained in a "village atmosphere" to become future community leaders. The institute has a plot of forty acres, the beginnings of a farm, and each boy will be required to do a certain amount of manual labor each day. Character will be trained "through the education of heart and hand," after the methods of education for Negroes, which have been so successful at institutes like Hampton and Tuskegee.

The institute was made possible by the generous bequest of the late Rev. Robert S. Ingraham, D.D., one of the leading members of the Wisconsin Conference. The gift was made to the Board of Foreign Missions and designated for the training school in India by Mrs. Ingraham as a memorial to her husband.

The bricks for the building were

made on the grounds, and teachers' quarters, hostels for boys, homes for student preachers, and a residence for the missionary in charge have been erected.

The location of the institute, within the bounds of the Northwest India Conference, makes it possible to serve directly 173,000 Indian Christians—one-third of the entire Christian community of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India.

Other Schools—Progress has been made in the village school work and there are now 38 being conducted. The girls' middle high school, the high school and the normal training school are all in a flourishing condition.

Muttra

From the report of Rev. Rockwell Clancy, the following paragraphs are printed:

The Schools—Central Day School at Agra reports that 1,000 children have been enrolled during the past four years. The boys and girls are Christians from the depressed classes, who have to work so very young that they cannot be in school many hours a day. The enrollment this year has been 220, with an average attendance of 80 a day. There is a staff of nine teachers, eight women and one man.

The Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School at Muttra had an enrollment of 125. In the Blackstone Missionary Institute about 50 girls have been taking Bible courses in vernacular and English to prepare them for evangelistic work. Several missions of other denominations send girls to this school.

The Sarah Creighton Memorial Hospital and Dispensary at Brindaban has ministered to hundreds of women and children from the surrounding villages. There are 50 beds.

Caring for the Work—A marked growth in the spiritual life of the workers has been evident, and the 1,347 baptisms in ten and a half months, an increase of 122 over 1925, is a part of the fruit. There are now 13,894 Christians, an increase of 1,249 over 1925, living in 967 villages. The people, out of their deep poverty, have tried to make up to the Indian pastors what they lost by the "Cut" in 1925 and 1926. The failure in part, of the autumn har-

vest of 1925 and of the spring harvest of 1926 added to the poverty of the Christians, yet no complaints were heard from the Christians or from the Indian workers. One preacher is trying to care for the Christians in 34 villages; others are responsible for 20 to 25 villages, which means that hundreds are without teaching. Many of the Christian village headmen are volunteer workers, giving a part of their time in teaching their people. Yet hundreds of Christian children are receiving no education.

Muzaffarnagar

Rev. M. S. Budden has written a report of the work of this district from which the following items are taken:

The Work—There are eight circuits in this district comprising 315 villages where the 14,123 Christians live. They come from twelve different castes. Of these, 3,033 are full members, 648 probationers and 4,610 baptized children. During the year 457 were received into full membership. There were 1,431 baptisms, although because of the few workers, it is not the purpose to baptize people who cannot be shepherded.

Social Conditions—The people are mostly dependent on the headman of the village for their livelihood. When they become Christians they are severely persecuted. Sometimes they are deprived of all they had before being Christians. Yet they are loyal and refuse to recant, and their forbearance and patience is the fragrance of the Christian life they have received. In one of the villages some people from the higher castes were baptized and they too were bitterly treated and persecuted. False charges were brought against them, they were handed to the police and remained in custody. When they were acquitted of all the charges, they bore witness to their people that Christ is always present and answers prayer.

Self-Support—Because of the paucity of funds from America, it was necessary to dismiss some workers and the result has been that there is a fall in self-support because the workers who remained could not reach all of the villages. An amount of 1922 rupees was contributed for pastoral support, of which 650 rupees came from tithes.

Sunday Schools—The Sunday school work has been done more systematically this year than formerly. Registers were distributed to each school, and as the Sunday school secretary went around to each place taking examinations in the Bible stories taught by the preachers, he initialled each book. The little children who have learned Bible stories go to their parents and friends and in turn recite these stories to them. There are 111 Sunday schools in the district with 3,639 pupils. 999 children passed in the examination given them in Bible stories. The Sunday school children are of immense help when the big meetings are held in the villages.

Day Schools—There are 12 day schools in the district with 167 pupils. If funds were available, many new schools could be opened. It is pitiful that so many Christian children must go without an education.

Colportage—During the year 5 Bibles, 17 New Testaments, 5,773 portions of the Gospel were sold and in addition many thousand tracts and other religious literature were distributed. The total number of these is 23,587.

The Visit of the Commission—Last, but not least, was the big meeting (jalsa), when the Commission visited Muzaffarnagar on October 28th. The people came from every part of the district and gave the members of the commission a hearty reception by singing and playing on Indian musical instruments. The church was tastefully decorated with paper flags and green leaves when they arrived. The meeting was held at noon and the entire program was in the hands of the village Christians. They were so keen in the presentation of the Bible stories and other parts of the program that all hearts were overjoyed and full of gratitude to God who has brought these downtrodden people so far. In the midst of the program the distinguished Secretary of the Board, Dr. Diffendorfer, got very enthusiastic, joined heartily in the clapping and asked the people to sing the hymn over, much to the joy of all. Dr. Frank Neff spoke on behalf of the Commission, expressing appreciation of what was done. It was a time never to be forgotten by the village people.

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

The mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church in central and southern Africa are as follows: West Coast, Liberia and Angola; East Coast, Portuguese East Africa; Central Africa; Rhodesia and Belgian Congo. These fields are under four national flags, namely, Liberia, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium.

Our work in Africa was begun in Liberia in 1833 by Rev. Melville B. Cox.

Work in Portuguese East Africa was opened in Inhambane in 1884 by Rev. Erwin H. Richards. Bishop Hartzell enlarged this work in 1897. In 1916 it became Inhambane Mission Conference and in 1920 Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

Bishop Hartzell opened work in Rhodesia in 1897, and Rev. M. W. Ehnes and wife, the first missionaries, arrived in 1898. It became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

Bishop William Taylor began work in Angola in 1885, which was then known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. Bishop Hartzell organized the Congo Mission in 1897, which in 1900 was divided into the West Central Africa and East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former in Quiongua, Angola, May, 1902, and by action of the General Conference in 1920, it became the Angola Mission Conference.

The work in Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission in 1915. In the same year East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided, a part becoming the Rhodesia Mission Conference, and the remainder Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916. The latter name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

The following have been missionary Bishops for Africa: Rev. Francis Burns, elected 1858, died 1863; Rev. John W. Roberts, elected 1866, died 1875; Rev. William Taylor, elected 1884, retired 1896, died 1902; Rev. I. B. Scott, elected 1904, retired at his own request 1916; Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, elected 1896, retired under the age limit 1916; Rev. A. P. Camphor, elected 1916, died 1919; Rev. E. S. Johnson, elected 1916.

The General Conference of 1920 elected Bishop Johnson a General Superintendent, and assigned him to residence in Cape Town, with all of our work in Africa in his Area, except Liberia and North Africa. The same General Conference elected Rev. Matthew W. Clair a General Superintendent and assigned him to residence in Monrovia, with Liberia as his Episcopal Area. In 1924, Liberia was included in the Covington, Kentucky, Area, to which Bishop Clair was transferred.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Travel Difficult

The following paragraphs are taken from the report of Rev. Robert Shields:

This has been an unusual year of travel. In April, in the midst of the latter rains, we were called to Cacuso in Pungo Andongo, by the Administrator to certify to the nine native preachers and teachers living here. At this time Quiongua was visited and the outlying native stations of Nhangue-a-pepe, Kibenda and Kiasa. We forded rivers, tunneled through the long wet grass, slept in houses where there were hundreds of rats, and where we heard the howl of the hyena, and the bark of the jackal, in places where the leopard prowls at night and the wild boar devours the mandioca fields of the natives.

At Nhangue Station

We were especially gratified to find a good work going on at this station, where many of the Bishop Taylor missionaries labored, and where a number of them laid down their lives. Among them was the Rev. W. H. Mead who triumphed gloriously. Before his departure—for one could hardly call it death—he gave instructions to his twelve year old son about his coffin, and where to find the boards for the same. His testimony was, "This is not death, this is Eternal Life." He continued to preach Christ to the natives who were in the room even with his latest breath. There being no missionary nearer than 40 miles, the family were all alone in their sorrow. His wife read the burial service.

Rev. W. P. Dodson, on his last trip to this station, before retiring from Angola, called Venas, an old Mission boy, and some others and told them how sorry he was that after all the labors of the missionaries in that place there had been so little response. Giving him a blank book, he told Venas to call the people together and write the names of all who wanted to give up their sins and seek God. The people seemed to awake to the fact of how the missionaries had labored among them, and seemed to be ashamed of their little interest in God's message to them. A number of names went down in the

book, and there is a flourishing native station there today with more than a hundred members and probationers. Let me say that Nhangue station was closed for a number of years. It was there that, away back in the pioneer days, when Brother Dodson was teaching the hymn "Happy Day" to his school boys, Bishop Taylor, being present, bowed his head and wept, and cried, "I hear the tread of thousands coming into the Kingdom of God." Not only at Nhangue, but at Mdumbo-pepe and Ndanjo Menia, where seed was sown in years gone by, the people are awaking out of their slumbers, and those that sit in darkness and the shadow of death are seeing the Great Light.

Mussende

In June, we left for Mussende, Libolo, to see the administrator about a license to open up work at Banga Uanga. We had letters of recommendation from several prominent Portuguese gentlemen. Three administrators of these regions were willing that we open up work in their districts. One of them said, "We do the best we can, but it takes the missionary to put on the finishing touches of civilization." The administrator at Mussende was the one who turned down our former request, telling us to leave immediately, and neither to sing or preach to the natives in any village until we reached Pungo Andongo.

When we arrived we found the administrator away. His secretary and the professor of the Government School at Mussende treated us with the accustomed kind of Portuguese hospitality. After we had waited two days the administrator returned. He received me very kindly and gave me license to open the Mission at Banga Uanga.

Industrial Work

The Government is insisting more than ever not only that agriculture be taught our boys but trades also. We have been urging our native workers and members to build better houses for themselves and families. This means higher walls, larger windows and doors

and more of them. It also means attention to thatching, and the quality of grass used for this purpose, the right pitch to the roof, and the plastering of their houses both inside and outside. In an unplastered house the rats can run up and down the walls without difficulty. Plastered houses are, therefore, a safeguard against rats climbing into the roof. Another thing we have tried to emphasize is the planting of fruit trees. There is a belief among the people that the person who plants a fruit tree will not live to eat its fruit. But fruit trees are a step toward health and civilization as well as making a native station look interesting and attractive.

Ambaca

Good work is being done in both the church and school here. Shortly after the last Conference the little church at Luxilo was burned. A much better and larger one has been erected in its place, and also a good dwelling house for the pastor and his family. This was all done without expense to the Mission funds.

Hombo Anjinji

Here God is reviving His work. There have been a number received on probation during the year. School work has been faithfully carried on. The native school-teacher was civilly married by the administrator of Ndala Tandu and then in our Church.

At Catete, I met an educated native of a very old Loanda family. He spoke in very high terms of one of our twice-born men at Hombo-a-Njinji. He said, "I knew that man when he was a big drunkard and a very immoral man. Now he is completely changed, made over, regenerated, living a clean life, and is a wonder to many of us." "Yes," I said, "that is what the Gospel does for anyone who repents and accepts Jesus Christ as his Saviour." We have many who have been brought up from the very depths of sin and rottenness of character, and made new creatures in Christ Jesus."

Samba Lucala

The church and school work at this point goes forward. A three-room adobe house is nearing completion, and is being built with local funds. A new

road is being built by the Government, which passes near this station. In a short time we will be able to get to our Ambaca stations by truck or automobile. The Portuguese Government has done fine work in opening up these auto roads, which are spread like a net all over the Province of Angola. There are now more than twenty thousand kilometers of good roads in the province.

Cadia-ca-Ndondo

This place has picked up again. Church work has been revived during the year. Here there is a school of 50 pupils. A good house for the teacher has been built during the year, and ground has been cleared. We have the beginnings of a good orange grove and mangoes, limes, tangerines and guava trees.

Camuhoto

There have been many deaths among the people at this place caused by the tsetse fly. We are asking to move this out-station to a more healthy place. Chief Camuhoto has lost many of his family during the past year through sleeping sickness. He was much discouraged, but having heard a sermon one Sunday on Job and his sufferings he was greatly blessed and took fresh courage.

Caxicane

Here we have a beautiful location, made so by many palms and cocoanut trees. The Cuanza river again overflowed its banks this year, and in such a manner as few of the older people ever remember. Many houses were demolished and all the inhabitants of the village had to flee to higher ground. Even the white traders were flooded out of their houses. Our native workers held their ground with their house in four feet of water. They raised their beds up on benches, tied their little canoe outside the door, and lived with hippos, crocodiles and snakes as their only companions. It was thus they stuck it out. They went miles in their canoe holding services with their members who had fled to higher ground. The Mission dwelling had to be rebuilt. After the flood had abated, the native preacher in charge, with three workers from Calomboloca and Masoso, went

into the forest to cut lumber. This they rafted down-stream to the Mission. While in the forest buffaloes were seen and the boys were tempted to abandon the work and flee, but they were persuaded to remain and commit themselves to the keeping power of God. After the flood, the people returned to their villages and the work goes on. God's blessing has been on the work during the Conference year.

Calomboloca and Masoso

Church and school work have been faithfully carried on during the past year. Hundreds of boys have learned to read and write in the Calomboloca school. Several from our Cuanza schools will be sent up to the examination this year.

Loanda

A live church work is being carried on at Loanda. There are good congregations on Sunday and at mid-week prayer meeting. The Maclusu Hall, built from money received from the Africa Diamond Jubilee, is crowded every Monday night. The native evangelist, supported by the Loanda Church, has done good work in Loanda and vicinity. Many natives from Bié and Bailundu, Cabinda, Ambrizette and the Cuanza Districts, coming to the city of their own free will to work, find fellowship and help in associating themselves with our Church here.

There will be a number for the examinations this year. More than a hundred children have had to be turned out of school for lack of teachers. Good work has been done in the school. Many of our examination boys have positions of trust. Some of them are in the railway offices, some in the printing offices, others in the Post Office and some doing well at trades. They are all known as non-wine drinkers.

Openings

Soba Kapepe still pleads for a preacher and teacher. A letter from the big village of Calumbunzi signed by a few of their leading young men asks for a preacher and teacher. I told them that if they built a house for church and school and a home for the teacher we would send them one. I learn they are building the house. This village is

two miles long and has 600 houses. Calomboloca is the mother of all our work in this region.

We have many calls for teachers and preachers. The harvest is great. It is perishing for lack of laborers. The need was never so great as at the present moment. May the Church of God awake to her opportunities and gather in these other sheep in Africa for whom Christ gave His life.

A New Station—The Story

On August 16th we left Loanda for Libolo by way of Quiongua with native workers for the opening of our new station at Banga Uanga, a native village of 350 native huts, some of them with three small rooms. The meaning of Banga Uanga is "Magic village." It is one day's march from Quiongua. On our arrival we had a good reception from the people. The big chief, whose name is Soba Kituxe Kalunga, which means "Sin and Death," came up to us and said, "I am King Sin and Death. I am glad to see you. How do you do?" Old men and women, young men and boys and girls gathered around us, all seemingly very happy because we had arrived.

We surely felt ourselves surrounded by what Livingstone called the raw heathen, sitting in the darkness and shadow of death. The chief gave us one of his huts to sleep in. He also gave a present of a goat for us and our carriers. We gathered ourselves into his hut, which had neither table or chair, and soon put up our traveling cots. We were glad to be able to have a cup of tea and a little rest after our long morning's march in the hot sun.

The chief seems to be a strong character. He was much interested in the school which was begun at once on the rocks under a shady tree with 16 children. To our surprise 4 girls were among these first pupils.

The third day of our stay among these people, King Sin and Death came to our hut with three other chiefs from other parts of the Libolo. They begged that Mrs. Shields and myself should not leave them to return to Loanda, saying they would give the girls to Mrs. Shields and the boys to me to teach. We said that we would like to stay but that it was impossible at present because of the much work we had to do

in other parts where we had Missions and schools. We promised them that one day we would come back to see them again, but that for the present we had brought them two native missionaries to teach them and to tell them the story of the Love of God.

The chief's daughter-in-law with another woman went out one day to hunt jipoka (ground rats). They set fire to the grass. Out of the fire came a leopard with his tail well burned. He attacked these women in great anger. The first woman fell down and he bit her on the shoulder. The other ran and climbed up a tree. The leopard went after her, caught her by the leg and pulled her down, biting and clawing her body in twenty-six places. Some of the wounds were very deep. We immediately despatched José Carlos, one of the native workers who had had some experience in treating sores, with medicine and bandages. He disinfected the sores, put on some medicine and bound up the wounds. The next day he returned and did likewise. Mrs. Shields going with him. This made a big impression on the chief and his people. We were immediately branded as people of love. The chief's head wife became very friendly to us and made Mrs. Shields a present of a pig.

I have been on the go during the whole year. Most of my district is over native winding paths where no automobile can penetrate. The trail by automobile with good roads is altogether different from making your way over native paths in a one wheel push-cart.

MALANJE DISTRICT

Bishop E. S. Johnson has written as follows concerning their work:

This district forms the eastern part of our Angola work. The Rev. E. E. Edling is district superintendent. Malanje is the residence of the governor of the district. It is at the end of the railroad which runs inland from Loanda and which was, until recently, 315 miles long. It has been shortened by straightening out the line in several places. One rises considerably over 3,000 feet in the journey from Loanda to Malanje.

In Malanje is a good missionary residence. The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Wengatz are the missionaries here. They

are both strongly evangelistic and love to preach to the folks in the villages round about. Mrs. Wengatz has an excellent command of the Kimbundu tongue.

Quessua, six or seven miles from Malanje, with which it is connected by a good road, is a station of very great promise, and is the seat of our Central training school. All the present buildings, on a most eligible site, are the result of the Centenary. There are three residences, a school building, and a church which was not quite completed at last Conference, besides the really excellent buildings of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The church and school are making fine progress. The Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Kipp are in charge here. The Sunday school regularly overflows both the church and the missionary's home, with an attendance of about 800.

The day and boarding pupils of the Quessua school are developing well, and, as in Loanda, conforming to the requirements of the government. The whole curriculum is in the Portuguese language. At the recent examination the pupils achieved notable success. Several boys have given themselves for Christian service, and others have definitely sought to enter upon a Christian life.

The agricultural work at Quessua was initiated by the late Harral A. Longworth, whose untimely death a year ago, brought great grief to the Quessua community and, indeed, to all our missionaries in Angola. He had plans for the establishment of a model Christian village in the mission station for instruction in care of the fields and cattle, as well as the building up of Christian homes.

The industrial work of the Quessua school is carried on by the Rev. E. E. Edling, who is ably assisted by Mr. Eugen Toussaint, whose sister is proving to be a good teacher in the school.

At Quessua is the small beginning of a hospital under the direction of Dr. A. H. Kemp. Several small units have been erected and others are urgently demanded. Dr. Kemp has no vacant time and he is applying scientific methods to his work.

Translation Work

The Rev. H. C. Withey, who, with his

parents, came to Angola under Bishop Taylor at the age of twelve, learned the native language in his boyhood. He had always been studious and has, for many years, been recognized as the outstanding authority on the Kimbundu language. He has been set aside for the work of translation. Two years ago a consignment of two thousand copies of the first issue of the New Testament in the Kimbundu language arrived on the field, to the unspeakable delight of our many Christians who had been longing to have the Word in their own tongue. Since the completion of his translation of the New Testament Brother Withey has applied himself to the translation of Pilgrim's Progress, of which it is proposed to print an edi-

tion with pictures illustrating the progress of Pilgrim by pictures of the natives of Africa. This, together with the Portuguese translation, for, according to Portuguese law, we cannot now print anything in a native language without printing the Portuguese translation in parallel columns, is now ready for the press. Brother Withey has his translation of the Psalms well advanced. This will be followed by other parts of the Old Testament so that, in the course of a short time, it is hoped the whole of the Bible will be in the Kimbundu language.

Mr. and Mrs. Withey and their three children live in Cape Town, having had to leave Angola because of health conditions.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by R. S. Smyres

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Transportation

The year 1926 has seen an increase in the European population of the Katanga Province, where our Mission is located. The large mining company has increased the number of its white workers, despite the fact that the output of copper fell below that of 1925, due to shortage of native labor. New mines are in course of preparation for exploit. The railroad northwest from Bukama has been extended very rapidly (now, January, 1927, about 325 miles, total from Cape Town about 2,900 miles). Within another year it will be possible to make regular and rapid journeys from Elisabethville to Madrid, from which port Belgian steamers leave for Antwerp. Already a regular airplane service has been established from a place south of Bukama to Matad, and mail is carried by train, airplane and steamer from Elisabethville to Brussels in twenty days. And this is the land of Livingstone.

Several enormous cattle ranches have been established in the Katanga, one or two of them covering a quarter of a million acres. Automobile roads now connect the principal points of the Katanga, and it is possible to motor from any of the large South African coast cities up through the Katanga and west

through Angola to the coast, or, without touching the Katanga, through northern Rhodesia and on to Nairobi, or over to Dar-es-Salaam on the east coast. From the west coast the railroad steadily advances, and within a year or two, if plans carry, it will be possible to travel by rail from Elisabethville to that wonderful port, Lobito Bay, Angola.

Labor

Naturally, all of these enormous developments call for labor, labor, and more labor. A serious shortage has been the result, so that many industrial concerns, if left to themselves, would practically depopulate the villages, and the Government has made ordinances to prevent that calamity. Even so, the villages have suffered.

One of the outstanding facts of the year is that many natives have refused to sign contracts with recruiting agencies, preferring to come and make their own bargains directly with employers. Whereas, they used to agree (and many, of course, continue to do so) with recruiters, who then rented out their labor to different concerns, many now insist upon selecting their own masters and thus have more of a voice in the conditions under which they work. This is a distinct sign of awakening.

Effects of the "Cut"

In the face of these changing conditions, with their significance in larger opportunities for missionary work, the Methodist Church found it necessary, during the year, to retrench its activities because of a lower income and also because of there being fewer missionaries on the field. Teachers have had to be dropped, and the work curtailed in other directions. Fortunately, the appeals in the homeland made by Dr. and Mrs. Springer have resulted in a partial restoration.

The Missing Compounds

Furthermore, it has been necessary to curtail our activities in the compounds of the large mining company. Formerly, while we were not granted explicit permission to enter the compounds or to call the natives outside for meetings, we were nevertheless permitted a fair amount of freedom. But the year 1926 has witnessed active hostility to our work on the part of the local management. We took up the matter with the head office, however, and have obtained assurances that the company desires to maintain a strictly neutral attitude toward matters of religion. While we are not to be allowed access to the compounds, the people within are perfectly free to attend our churches or schools. The work of secular instruction within the compounds has been officially entrusted to the Catholic Society of Benedictines, who, however, are not to be permitted to carry on religious work within the compounds.

Our situation is thus ameliorated, though it still leaves much to be desired, since the Catholics have all the advantage of personal contact with the people—even granting that they actually separate religious from secular instruction. We can only pray that the doors may be opened, and do our best to lead the natives who come to us to be such true Christians that they will attract others to come to the Master, trusting that they will carry on the work which we cannot do.

Converts

But in spite of difficulties, the work has progressed throughout the year in many ways. At every station of the Mission, men and women and children

have come to the Master; and it is to lead them to Him that we are here.

ELISABETHVILLE

Growth

At this growing capital and industrial center the number of adherents increases constantly, not merely by transfer of believers from other Missions—people who come to work—but also by new recruits, who hear the word and believe. One of our aims is to increase the knowledge of those who have already begun, that the quality of our Christians, as well as the number, may be improved.

Personnel

The Reverend E. I. Everett has been the faithful pastor for the year. The Reverend R. S. Guptill was taken ill in September, 1925, and went South for a serious operation; he returned for Conference in February, and then proceeded with his family to America on furlough, the writer being transferred with his family from Kanene to Elisabethville to take his place.

School Work

With the coming of Miss Stouffer, now Mrs. Everett, school work was put on a new basis. Hundreds of little native children who now run about the streets and get into mischief, form a group from which the school can be, and is being built up.

Class Meetings

The adherents of the native church are organized into classes, and the original class plan of the Methodist Episcopal Church is followed. This is the case, by the way, at most of our stations. But no amount of organization can take the place of human workers, and many of our opportunities are being lost because there are not enough hands and minds to carry on.

A New Language

When our Mission first began work among the industrial centers, the native people of the Bemba tribe were the most numerous, and work was carried on in their language. But now the Bemba people are in the minority, compared to the other tribes represented,

and our missionaries at Elisabethville and Likasi must learn a new language.

New Church

During the year the Mission acquired title to a piece of land directly across from our present site, 120 meters square (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres) in area. The title is subject only to final approval of the Belgian Government, the Governor of the Congo and the Minister of Colonies having already approved it. This ground has come to us as a gift from the Government, for religious and educational purposes. Here we expect to build the Wallace Memorial Church of Elisabethville, plans for which are under way, and the money for which is in hand, due to a generous gift. The church will seat a thousand or eleven hundred persons. The present building, seating about three hundred and fifty, and nearly every Sunday overcrowded, will be used as a school, and eventually will be remodelled for that purpose.

The Whites

Work among the white population is not extremely encouraging, and with other more fruitful work at hand, not a great proportion of time is given to it. But we have the nucleus of a church, and fortunately have several Belgians who are very much interested. Preaching is carried on in English and French. Three Belgian Protestants, two men and one woman, have been very faithful in helping in the native work as well as the European, and their devotion has been encouraging not only to the missionaries but also to the natives, who see that not all Europeans are either Catholic or without faith.

The Katanga becomes increasingly Belgian in its European population, and the time will come when French speaking pastors should be employed at Elisabethville and Likasi.

LIKASI—PANDA

Advancing Work

At Likasi (town) and Panda (adjacent mining center) the inability to gain access to the natives in the compounds has been even a greater handicap than at Elisabethville, because the Mission site had to be changed in 1925.

and some difficulties were encountered in establishing upon the new location. Nevertheless, the missionaries have been hard at work and have accomplished much. A temporary construction partially meets the need for a church; prior to its completion in September, our workers, the Reverend and Mrs. Shields, had to hold services in the open air, under a blazing sun.

Plans

The ground for the Mission site is not yet our property, but the Government will doubtless make a grant of it. The present site is six and a half acres in area, but a total of ten acres has been requested, and we hope to obtain it. A church similar to the one projected at Elisabethville, and made possible through the gift of the same person, will be built here.

Volunteer Workers

A large number of villages and industrial compounds are reached from Likasi. A great many of the native leaders in out-of-the-way places give their time voluntarily to oversight of the group of Christians in their compounds.

The Europeans

The work of building the enormous new electrolytic plant for the mining company at Panda has gone forward slowly, partly because of the lack of native labor; but the European population has nevertheless increased, and our missionaries, with the able assistance of several Christian friends, make their influence felt among many.

Kambove

Our former station at Kambove, about fifteen miles from Likasi, was abandoned because the town has dwindled to a small settlement with the diminution of importance in mining operations. What work is carried on is directed from Likasi.

KABONGO

Carrying On

When Conference met in February, 1926, it was necessary to transfer the Rev. C. C. Hartzler and family from Kabongo, where they had done good work for some years, to Kanene. This

left Dr. and Mrs. Morton, with the twins, all alone upon this, now our farthest station in point of accessibility to a railroad. With a hospital, a girls' boarding school, a boys' boarding school, and all of the evangelistic and educational work for the station and circuit to look after, our missionaries have had a burden altogether too heavy. Nevertheless they have worked on uncomplainingly. In April they welcomed a baby daughter, Winifred, into their home.

Revival

A revival took place early in the year, with the result that many became members of the fold, or reconsecrated themselves. It also brought out confessions of sin on the part of some of the native workers, whom it was necessary to remove from their tasks of responsibility. This left the circuit woefully in need of teachers; but our emphasis being upon quality rather than quantity, we feel that in the long run the matter will work out for the best.

Changes

Many of the young men of this region have gone to work on the railroad or in the mines, and this station, like the other interior places, has new problems to meet due to the impact of industrialism.

KANENE

Congo Institute

Here lies one of our greatest hopes for the future of all of our work, in the Congo Institute, or central training school. Over twenty native young men from practically all the stations in the Mission have been receiving regular instruction in the three R's, Bible, French, hygiene, normal work, and agriculture. We expect this institution to grow steadily, as it has been doing, and that the majority of our teachers for the future will be trained here. In the minds of all of the missionaries, the training of native leadership is one of the most important of all our tasks; and with this thought, emphasis will continue to be laid on the development of the school, which is still in its early stages.

Reverend C. C. Hartzler has been principal of the school since March,

when the writer moved to Elisabethville. Mr. R. L. Smalley has charge of the agricultural work. Mrs. Hartzler and Mrs. Smalley assist in the work among the women and in the school. It is probable that Mrs. Berry, on furlough during 1926, and studying, the latter part of the year, in Belgium, will be appointed to Kanene, to work with the girls and carry on some medical work.

The school is being conducted on the theory that the native leaders—and others as well—ought to learn to be self-reliant and to develop the initiative necessary for carrying on well their own lives and for guiding others. They are being taught with the aid of such equipment as they themselves can hope to possess; in agricultural work, for example, plowing is carried on by means of oxen and hand plows, rather than by expensive machinery. Some start has been made in trades, such as carpentry and masonry, and this same principle is being carried out here, and will continue to be so as the work develops.

The pupils are constantly going to the surrounding villages to preach and teach, and many of the villages are thus reached with the Gospel.

SANDOA

Many Cares—One Man

The Reverend T. B. Brinton, with his family, has been located at Mwajing, near Sandoa, the chief town of the Lulua District of the Katanga, and located at about 275 miles from Bukama on a motor road. The Brintons were alone on this important station, the center of a populous village section, for most of the year. But when Miss Helen Everett returned to the field, she was appointed there, and reached Sandoa in October.

Besides the school work, which in itself is enough to keep more than one missionary busy, there has been the oversight of the circuit of many villages near to and far from the station, and Mr. Brinton, who is superintendent of the Lunda-Chiokwe District of our Mission, has not much traveling to do. His cares were increased many fold when it was necessary for him to take over the direct oversight of the teachers of Kapanga circuit early in June, the Rev.

J. E. Brastrup of that station proceeded home on a much needed furlough.

The Farm

Mwajing farm is counting for the material life of the natives, too. A fair-sized herd of cattle and a rice farm—eight tons of rice were raised in 1926—furnish both instruction and food for the people.

Changing Conditions

Conditions at this once far-off place are changing rapidly. With a motor road connecting with the railroad, and with the new railroad through Angola projected to pass within a few miles of Sandoa, the life of the people has already undergone adjustments, and will change even more in the days to come. New standards of living, new ideas, the old village life with its accustomed routine changed—all these make new conditions affecting our work.

KAPANGA

Not So Far

Kapanga, at one time the Methodist Mission station farthest from New York in time taken to reach it, is now about three days' travel by auto (providing, of course, one has the auto)

from Bukama. Once a month's strenuous journey; now four days from Elisabethville.

Shortage of workers made it necessary, in June, 1925, for Rev. J. E. Brastrup and Miss C. Marie Jensen to carry on this, our oldest station, alone. Then, when Mr. Brastrup went on furlough in late May, 1926, Miss Jensen stayed on by herself, bravely carrying on the work of her girls' school, the medical work, and the general work of the station. Mr. Brinton was able to visit the station once or twice—Kapanga is a hundred miles from Sandoa, but it takes but little imagination to picture Miss Jensen's pleasure at welcoming home Dr. and Mrs. Piper and family, who returned from furlough via Angola, crossing that sandy country in a Ford car.

The medical work continues to grow under Dr. Piper, and the girls' school has also been the salvation of many who have come under Miss Jensen's solicitous care.

The return of our missionaries now on furlough—Rev. and Mrs. Springer, Rev. and Mrs. Guptill, and Rev. J. E. Brastrup—with the exception of Mrs. Berry, now in Belgium, depends upon the raising of special funds. Must our work be further curtailed, in the face of tremendous opportunities?

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Old Umtali District

Hartzell Institute

The following paragraphs are from the report of Rev. R. C. Gates:

The present enrollment is: main school, 300, night school, 45, women, 32, total, 377. Of this number, 216 are Board pupils and 161 are Woman's Foreign Missionary Society pupils. This year there has been a standard 7 class, and next year there will probably be a standard 8 class. Although the highest classes are small, they are a beginning and are an indication of a race's reach from the depths of darkness to the higher realms of light. The higher standards are rapidly being filled by little children, the second generation of Christians. The time when the higher classes consisted of older and married men is rapidly passing.

The work of the school staff of native teachers and missionaries has been characterized by thoroughness and faithful devotion to the duties of teaching the pupils, teaching them not only the three R's, but also that great and wonderful truth that Jesus Christ came that they might have life and have it more abundantly. We are all keenly anticipating the new school building and hoping that it will be a reality a year hence.

More Pastor-Teachers

The Commission on Native Education reported that "the most urgent need for native education is competent native teachers, particularly at third class schools." The cry on every hand, from native kraals and from missionaries is, "Give us more teachers." Old Umtali is trying to meet this most

urgent demand. It must be appreciated that the training of a pastor-teacher is a matter of many years work and represents a tremendous amount of time, patience, and vital energy on the part of those who train them. Besides, you cannot take out of a mill more meal than you put into it. The male student body at Old Umtali, including children and tuition boys, is about 180 pupils. Of this number only 8 are regular pastor-teachers and only 8 more have been supply teachers. The output of trained pastor-teachers must come from these few who are in school for further training plus those who volunteer for the first time. Deducting those who leave school before reaching standard 2 and those who leave to take up secular work, and considering that the large majority of the pupils are children and boys, the available source of supply is very small.

Furthermore, at the present time, some who would be otherwise available for appointment are remaining in school to continue their studies in the higher standards. We should have more pupils. With slight addition to the staff Old Umtali could handle double the number of pupils now in school. Filling the demand for more teachers and preachers is no slight nor easily solved problem. Its solution, however, is the concern not for Hartzell Institute only, but for the whole Mission.

Pastoral Work—Old Umtali

Last April we had a helpful revival. The native local preachers have preached on regular schedule throughout the kraals and mines surrounding Old Umtali. The three Sunday schools have been under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Mauger and Mrs. Gates. The Class Meetings have been led by the stewards and missionaries. Recently, under the leadership of Miss Moor, a Young People's meeting has been organized and is meeting on Sunday evenings. It gives promise of becoming a strong spiritual force and a means of developing the boys and girls in self-expression on religious topics. The willing help and ready co-operation of the missionaries has been a profitable and encouraging feature of the year's pastoral work.

New Hall

It was with real pleasure that we entered the new Assembly Hall on September 10th. Due to the smallness of the church building there had previously been two simultaneous church services, one of them, under Miss Beven, being conducted for the children. Now for the first time in years the new Assembly Hall provides the mission with a building large enough to hold all the people for church and school purposes. It is deeply gratifying to have this imperative and outstanding need fulfilled. The building is being used for day school, literary society, recreational purposes, and for Sunday services. Its erection has been a labor of love on the part of the natives and missionaries. We at Old Umtali feel very grateful for the financial assistance given by missionaries from other stations.

Old Umtali Circuit

The pastor-teachers on the Old Umtali circuit have rendered faithful service during the Conference year. Manyarara and Marara have built new Kimberly brick churches. A pastor-teacher has been stationed at Mandiambira in place of the student supply from Old Umtali and the results have justified the change. Since the Chikang Church was compelled to move across the Odzi to Chiremba there is still a considerable body of Christian natives remaining at Chickanga without a pastor-teacher. This lack is being partly filled by a local preacher from Old Umtali and by a steward. The new school at Barry's Farm has been maintained throughout the year. Preaching and teaching at the Premier Estate native location has been steadily and faithfully carried out by a supply teacher from Old Umtali.

Self-Support

In looking into the future, I believe the native Church should make more rapid progress toward self-support. We are carrying the Church too far. It is not taking up self-support fast enough. The native Church cannot attain its full strength, express its own independent judgment, nor be entirely self-respecting so long as it continues to be dependent upon the Mission after the time for its own independence and self-

support has arrived, and I believe this time has come for many of the churches. The native Church needs the spiritual stimulus of a "foreign" missionary program. The kraals are too self-centered. They need the inspiration and impetus derived from doing and sacrificing for others. To the East and North there are vast unoccupied fields.

Fair Play

A writer in a recent number of *The Christian Advocate* says that there are two things we shall need to exalt in the next twenty-five years, high feeling and hard thinking. We need wholesome, virile, straightforward Christianity. We need to express our conviction on outstanding social legislation, particularly where justice and fair play to the native races are involved. So long as the public funds provide for 150 to 200 times as much for the education of one white person as for one black person, and so long as it is deemed a fair and equitable division of the public lands to give 65 per cent of the land—and that the best—to 50 per cent of the people, and 35 per cent of the land—and that the poorest—to 95 per cent of the people, so long as these plans are considered as right and just, will we need to exercise all the Christian manhood and womanhood that are in us to try to bring about the application of the principles of Jesus to our gigantic problems.

MREWA DISTRICT

In General

The following paragraphs are from the report of Rev. T. A. O'Farrell:

The cut in appropriations made it impossible to bring back to the field some of the missionaries on furlough. There were also reductions in support which have made the year a trying one. However, no work has actually been dropped. Self-support has increased, and some designated gifts outside the appropriation have assisted greatly in holding together work otherwise inadequately supported. On the whole we have had a prosperous year. We are now receiving at least 150 full members and preparatory members quarterly. The work at every station is improving in efficiency.

Headlands Circuit

Headlands circuit has now been in charge of a native minister long enough to prove the value of this kind of supervision. I still do the school visitation as required by the government, but all else falls on the native men. The spiritual life on the circuit shows improvement. The church collections compare favorably with those on any other circuit. Far up in the Chikore Reserve among the most backward people I have seen, a thriving work is developing.

Salisbury

Our Salisbury work under the leadership of Titus Maranke continues to do well. A stranger would never know that the two preachers belong to different churches. The great united congregation of fully one thousand, our people and the Wesleyan Methodists meeting in the Wesleyan Church every Sunday, is an inspiring sight. And this fine Christian body is exerting a great influence for righteousness in the native community of the Capital.

Mrewa Center

At Mrewa Center the Church is in the most prosperous condition in its history. The Christian community now embraces enough of the native men in government service to exert a profound influence throughout the district.

Miss Mullikin's work continues to fill a large place in the lives of the women and girls for miles about. The school called forth a splendid report from the government inspector. Among the forty boarding boys, I can see a good number of future teachers.

The dispensary work has grown to large proportions. We now have a good dispensary building with two separate rooms for patients. Mrs. O'Farrell looks after this work, but a nurse is greatly needed.

Nyadiri Mission

Nyadiri has made considerable development. Mr. Wagner took charge of this station immediately after last Conference. He found much to do and little to do with. He has worked quietly, efficiently and economically. The establishment of a boys' boarding school, a good sized location for married people, the erection of Kimberly brick

farm buildings and dormitories, burning bricks for a residence, harvesting a crop where land had not previously been plowed, all in addition to the routine teaching and out-station supervision constitute quite an achievement for one Conference year. Mr. Tull now takes this work over until his furlough comes due. In addition to his work as treasurer, Mr. Tull has spent a good deal of time building during the past year and has not worked all the time within the district.

The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has developed, with Misses Quinton, Ramsay, and Scovill in the school, Miss Clark in evangelistic work, and Miss Parmenter as nurse. A new set of dormitories have been erected and the school has thus become more efficient. The evangelistic work by Miss Clark is a new departure. But already we have seen enough to appreciate its value.

Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery arrived in August, 1925, and the doctor took up the work formerly carried on by Dr. Gurney. Dr. Montgomery has conserved with care all that was done before he came. We cannot hope to have the medical work at Nyadiri developed fully in one year or in five years. Here is a medical center in the midst of a typical native population extending 40 miles to the west, 70 miles north, 70 miles east, and 60 to 70 miles south. The mere task of bringing the patients and the doctor together constitutes a major problem. The volume of work has increased greatly, and satisfactory arrangements have been made with the

government whereby the doctor serves as district surgeon. A beginning has been made in the treatment of leprosy.

Mtoko Center and Circuit

At last Conference (1925) Mr. Bourgaize was freed from care of other work to give his undivided attention to Mtoko. Here is almost a clear field among about 37,000 people, and they are hungry for the Gospel. People are coming into the Kingdom not by tens or scores; but by hundreds. The work means difficult journeys and some hardships. But there is a glorious harvest. It is a chance of a life time. Not many missionaries will ever see what Brother Bourgaize is seeing now. And it seems providential that at a time like this, funds are coming from a source outside the Church to enable us to open many new stations, funds that would not be available for any thing else.

Conclusion

We need to strengthen the medical and the educational work at all points. Particularly is this true of the educational work at the centers. And we need also a larger supply of better trained native pastors and teachers. Poverty is the word that perhaps best describes the lives of most of the people. Poverty of material comforts, of social ideals, of religious conceptions. Richness must be poured into their lives. The best Christian men and women we can find must bury their lives in these backward communities there with the Grace of God to bring social, economic and spiritual regeneration to all.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA CONFERENCE

Compiled by J. A. Persson

Difficulties

The year opened with the rather disheartening experience of having practically all the out-station work in the Manjacaze area closed by order of the local government official. Our people, however, in that section remained true, and they continued to meet as usual in their chapels for worship, even though with great fear and misgiving of heart. There was trouble in the Zavalla work as well. The administrator began collecting taxes on chapels, schools and

parsonages, which formerly have been exempt. One evangelist who refused to submit to this kind of treatment was deported to the northern part of the province. After lengthy negotiations we have once more been allowed to carry on the work, with certain restrictions.

Encouraging Signs in Church Life

Reviewing the work on the circuits, there is very much to encourage us. With putting into effect a more complete program of Methodist polity, our

people are beginning to realize that they are part of a great Church. The work done by natives in charge of stations or circuits is proof that many of them are getting under the burden with the missionaries in making the Church a live agency in winning the non-Christians to Christ and in building up strong Christian character. Half of the circuits are in charge of native ministers, members of Conference, all of whom are very conscientious in their work. As the work is becoming better organized, more and more of the details are taken over by responsible committees working with the pastors. This results in a better understanding of the work of the Church both among the leaders and among the members.

Self-Support

Another encouraging feature is the growth of self-support. The past year shows \$6,598 gold, given by our people for the purpose, or double that of the preceding year. Each circuit has its finance committee, which makes out the regular budget for the year. They are given to understand that increased expenditure must be met by increased giving, and it is very encouraging to notice that this does not do away with the desire to expand and open work in new places. Our people are also learning to give for others and this past year the total benevolences amounted to almost \$500 gold, of which \$95 gold, was for benevolences ordered by the General Conference. In order to make it possible for members without an income in money to share in this work, several of the circuits have community gardens where young and old can put in a day's labor. The proceeds go to the support of the local church.

Native Ministry

There is a large staff of native workers in the Conference. We have eight native ministers, six of whom are ordained, and 272 native evangelists or pastor-teachers. Not half of these receive any remuneration whatsoever from Mission funds. Even those who have been dependent formerly on the Mission treasury for support are coming to depend on their own people in an ever growing measure. In other years we had to take on as a worker any one who had a clear religious experience,

but now we are in a position to demand that the leaders shall have, in addition, some educational qualifications and clear indications of leadership.

Calls to New Fields

At our first entry into this field, work was opened in the town of Inhambane, but later that was closed and the efforts were concentrated on the thousands of villages scattered over the country. With the breaking up of tribalism and the demands by the white man's industries on the natives many of our members have moved in to the towns on the coast. They are now demanding that we re-open work in Inhambane and make some provision for the many who are in Lourenco Marques, the capital of the province. Calls are also received from the north and some natives from the north of the Sabi river, at present working in Johannesburg, are ready to support one or more evangelists in the territory of the Mozambique Company. The same cry is heard from the west. Several chiefs have sent in delegations asking that teachers be placed in their villages, promising to do everything in their power to support them.

Central Training School

A new class, consisting of fourteen men with their families, picked from the several circuits have completed their first year in the pastor-training department. As they have had hardly any opportunities for education before coming to this school, there is indeed a large field open to them. As they are to devote their life to religious work, naturally the Bible, homiletics, and kindred subjects form an important part of their class work, and they must have a fair knowledge of the Portuguese language, as we are living under Portuguese rule. But great stress is laid on industrial work and agriculture. They are to be the leaders of their people at a very important period of development: when old methods, customs, habits of thought and ideas are being discarded. The gospel of work must accompany that of salvation and that is what our school is instilling into their minds. Thus, they are taught new methods of agriculture, where plowing deeply and frequent cultivation take the place of the witch-doctors' medicine. They learn to make brick,

to handle carpenters' tools and to do blacksmithing. Their wives are with them in school, learning sewing, soap-making and nursing. Thus they will be able to become, to a large extent, independent of imported articles and to teach their people how to make a living in their own country.

Bodine Boys' School

What has been said about the studies of the pupils in the pastor-training department is partly true in the boys' school. Besides all of the regular subjects of a school they are given a thorough course in agriculture under a fully qualified agricultural missionary. A new system has been introduced for housing and feeding the students. The school has been divided into separate households, with fifteen to twenty students in each. Each household has its separate dormitory, gardens and cooking arrangements. They have chosen two leaders from among their own number to direct their work and keep good discipline. Under this new arrangement the students will live at the school for their entire course, instead of returning to their homes in the digging and planting season. By raising their own food under the advice of an expert, it is hoped that the cost of running the school will be reduced, but that is not the main object.

Village Schools

Though handicapped by the lack of properly trained teachers, our village schools continue to grow in number and size. The demand for learning is growing and our means are inadequate to direct the multitude of ambitious youths who come to us for help. There is an urgent need for more and better qualified teachers for the out-stations. In spite of shortcomings the schools are gaining in usefulness and hundreds of new pupils are received each year. More than six thousand children and young people are now under instruction.

Medical Work

The hospital at Gikuki and a number of dispensaries in charge of native nurses are open day and night all the year round. No cry of pain is heard but that an attempt is made to relieve

it. Some 40,000 medical treatments were given during the year, but that does not tell the story of the tremendous influence wielded by our doctor and his assistants. The hundreds of in-patients at the hospital, and the equally large number of boys coming to the periodical circumcision camps are brought into very close contact with applied Christianity. There are numerous instances of the efficiency both of medicines for physical ailments and of the Word of Life which is so liberally dispensed to them. In addition there is some scientific work done at the hospital by investigating complaints peculiar to this part of the world, and by research work in the way of collecting and trying out medicinal plants used by the natives for medical purposes.

Lepers

The leper camp at Gikuki is soon to be moved to a larger and better place. A well located piece of land has been secured for a large leper camp and building operations will soon be commenced. The American Mission to Lepers is behind this work and has promised to support it by generous grants. There is indeed no greater need in this Conference than that of the thousands of lepers who are living everywhere. The government is doing something to relieve the situation but has acknowledged that it is unable to cope with the large demands made upon it.

Literature

The demand for literature is increasing, and a missionary should be set apart for the translation and preparation of an adequate literature in the native languages of our Conference. Not many of the 200 African languages in which there are books published have a larger list of books available than we have in Tswa, but even so our list is very far from being adequate. The revision of the New Testament is the main literary achievement of the last few years; now that it is ready for publication we trust to find time for other books. Two books have been prepared and published this last year, besides new editions of several older books. The press has had an output of considerably more than five million

pages, which has been accomplished without any aid from Mission funds.

Buildings

With the rapidly growing work, the Mission is greatly handicapped by the lack of buildings on practically every station. It is encouraging to report the completion of the building program at Tavane, the new station in the southern end of the work in Portuguese East Africa. Besides the residence for the missionary in charge, there has been built a church, storehouses, dormitory, dispensary and various other houses.

The greatest need at the present time, seems to be for churches to accommodate the ever growing congregations at Kambini and Gikuki. At the former place a beginning has been made to build a church large enough to hold 600 to 700 people. At present, the congregation is meeting under a large tamarind tree, which is very comfortable when the weather is good, but a service in rainy weather is impossible. During late years the congregation at Gikuki has likewise grown to such an extent that the church which was built twenty

years ago cannot accommodate it, not even by two sessions.

In Johannesburg there must be some structure erected to meet the need of our congregation in the Central circuit. As these three projects are to be built on Mission property a large share of the cost must be met by Mission funds. There are several building projects under way for out-stations, but these are being erected entirely by funds raised locally.

Girls' School

The Hartzell Girls' School, supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has recently moved into its new and splendidly equipped buildings. This new plant and the reinforcements received during the year have made possible a much larger enrollment. The applications for entrance to the school are more numerous than ever. Formerly the desire for an education was much stronger in the boys, but it is encouraging to see that the young women and girls are beginning to demand something more than the village school can supply.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

Reported by Bishop M. W. Clair

Our Oldest Mission

Liberia Conference is our oldest missionary field. The way was paved and foundation laid by Melville B. Cox, a man with a consuming passion for Christ, who reached Monrovia March 7, 1832, and died the 21st of the following July, saying, "Though a thousand fall let not Africa be given up."

The last General Conference shifted the episcopal residence from Monrovia, Liberia, to Covington, Kentucky, linking the Liberia Conference with four Conferences in the home field. This change will tend to intensify the interest of Africa-in-America in Africa-beyond-the-sea.

Methodism is confronted with wonderful possibilities in this neglected far away field. The most promising sections of the country have not been invaded by Christianity. At present our work is along the coast and for the

most part among the Americo-Liberians.

Wissica, Garraway, Sasstown, Nana Kru, Sinoe River, and White Plains are strong stations doing an intensive work among the nationals, and are feeders to the College of West Africa, Stokes Bible School, Hartzell Academy, and Cape Palmas Seminary. Considering the meager support and equipment, our workers in these stations are doing considerable work. The thing that encourages us is that they appreciate what we do.

Ganta Mission

Last year we opened a new mission work at Ganta, a ten days' journey from Monrovia. Three years ago it was my privilege to go to this section. At the end of the ten days' journey by hammock and on foot, I found myself surrounded by thousands of as fine folk

as found anywhere on earth. The manner in which they expressed their desire to find and know Christ was amazing.

In Ganta is to be developed a mission work that will meet the needs of the people to be served, and be to them a mighty uplifting power for good. All we ask is a little time and adequate support, and through this mission we shall make a contribution to the Republic of Liberia worth while.

With the permission and sanction of the government we are the sole occupants for Christian and educational work in this and adjoining districts. The estimated population is 600,000. In the name of the Lord of Hosts we are setting up our banner.

Our plan is to make this one, big, interior station doing educational and Christian work on a large scale. It is manned by Dr. and Mrs. George Harley and the Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Miller. These consecrated, self-sacrificing men and women are at their difficult task truly in the spirit of the Master.

Towards Self-Support

Liberia Conference is headed towards self-support as never before. The amount of support for work among the Americo-Liberian element is being reduced and transferred to work among the nationals. They are being urged to do something towards maintaining the work for their own uplift and enlighten-

ment. By so doing, value is added to their development and awakening manhood.

Liberia's New Day

The Board of Education recently appointed by the President of Liberia is working out an educational program for the Republic. Being supported and backed by the foreign missionary Boards of the Episcopal, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal Churches; the Boston, New York and Washington Colonization Societies; the General Board of Education and the Phelps-Stokes Foundation; the future is promising.

These organizations are represented on the field by Mr. J. L. Sibley, an educational expert with experience. Mr. Sibley has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the work. He is developing a program that will mean the dawn of a new day for the Republic.

We must prepare to meet the educational needs and aspirations of the young, ambitious Liberian on the field, instead of shipping him off to Europe or America. The line up under Mr. Sibley will make this possible.

A Great Opportunity

Methodism in Liberia is ministering to 7,000 members, and a constituency running into hundreds of thousands, with a working force and a response from the home field woefully inadequate.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Mexico in 1873, by Rev. William Butler, the founder of our work in India; his son, Rev. John W. Butler, was, until his death in March, 1918, the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

PANAMA.—Our work in Panama was opened by Rev. J. C. Elkins in 1905. This work was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart by the General Conference as a separate mission. In 1921, by the authority of the General Conference of 1920, the work in Costa Rica and Panama was united in the Central America Mission Conference.

COSTA RICA.—In 1918, Rev. George A. Miller, superintendent of Panama Mission, visited San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, and placed Rev. Eduardo Zapata as pastor in charge.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in the republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

ARGENTINA.—Rev. John Dempster arrived in Argentina in December, 1836, and opened work in Buenos Aires. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

BOLIVIA.—In 1901 Bishop McCabe sent Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Bolivia Mission Conference.

CHILE.—William Taylor began work in Chile in 1877. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

PERU.—The work in Peru was opened in 1877 when Rev. William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

URUGUAY.—Work in Montevideo was opened in October, 1839, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

EPISCOPAL AREAS.—Mexico City, Bishop G. A. Miller; Mexico Conference and Central America, Bolivia and North Andes Mission Conferences; Buenos Aires, Bishop W. F. Oldham; Chile and Eastern South America Conferences.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Compiled by R. A. Carhart

Nationalism

The nationalistic spirit so much felt in certain fields exists in Mexico also, especially in certain circles. In our Mission, however, it has been very little manifest and not at all in an unpleasant way. This is perhaps due to the consideration and tact of those in highest authority in the work. An example would be the fact that at the Annual Conference of 1926, when the whole question happened to be much in the air because of differences which had arisen between the Government and the Catholic Church, Bishop Miller asked the Conference to elect a President from its membership and did not once take the chair. But it is also due to the broad understanding of the whole problem by the leaders among our Mexican workers. For many years they have had a prominent share in the work of the Cabinet and of the Finance Committee. The ministerial delegates to the General Conference the past two quadrenniums have been nationals, and the lay delegate, also, in 1924. Others have lived in the United States or have visited there. Among the younger men a fine group is developing who have had their training in the Union Theological Seminary. These things all fit them, perhaps, unusually well for the leadership which should be theirs, and the capacity for which is clearly manifest.

Due to several circumstances, the staff of Board missionaries has been gradually growing smaller, until at this writing there are only two ordained men on the field, two medical men and one unmarried woman. Two others, one ordained and one an educator, are on furlough. The woman missionary, Miss Edith Salmans, will leave the work in March, at the same time that her father, Dr. L. B. Salmans, retires after a long life of service. For the past two years, two of the three district superintendents have been Mexicans, and in Doctor Hauser's absence, a third is now supplying his district. Probably at the next Conference session only nationals

will be appointed. For years the educational work has been largely in Mexican hands, and at present, with Professor M. D. Smith on furlough, there is no American occupying a regular place in any of our three boarding schools. The cuts in appropriation have been partly responsible for this withdrawal of missionaries. Another element has been the legal restrictions on foreign-born ministers, though these are somewhat more liberally interpreted than seemed likely for a time.

The fine fact is, however, that the spirit existing is so good, and that there are nationals ready and able to assume the leadership which should be theirs. But this does not mean that the Mexican Church is yet able to carry all of its own burdens, and, as it becomes able to do this, missionary money will still be needed for the parts of our territory not yet developed. The Church at home must not think for years yet of withdrawing its help.

Ministerial Institute

During recent years several ministerial institutes have been held, always with great benefit to the workers attending. The best of all was held in Queretaro in July, 1926, with an attendance of over fifty from outside the city. It was financed, in part, by special funds from the Board sent because of the interest of Secretary Diefendorfer, who was present at the Annual Conference in February, when he saw the great value such a gathering would have for our men, most of whom could not meet all their own travel and other necessary expenses. Professor Rollin H. Walker, of Ohio Wesleyan University, came at his own expense, and with his Biblical lectures and expositions gave invaluable help. Rev. Hugh C. Stuntz, of South America, at that time in the United States on furlough, was also present throughout and contributed largely to the program.

Self-Support

Figures in the 1927 Methodist Year

Book indicate a decrease in self-support in Mexico in 1925 as compared with 1915, while every other field reported shows a substantial increase. This is probably a mistake due to the method of calculation used for 1915, when Mexico was using only depreciated paper money, in which the actual figures were much higher. It is true, however, that especially during a part of 1926 the economic situation has been a difficult one and the results are not all that could have been wished. A number of churches, however, are now completely self-supporting so far as local current expenses are concerned. The Pachuca church, for example, though not the largest, raised 4,500 pesos for this purpose and 620 for the Mexico Missionary Society.

There is a constant effort to bring self-support up all over the field. In places, there is something of the old idea, which seems to be a concomitant of the early stages of missionary work in a new field, that the Mission exists to furnish preachers to the churches. But this has given way generally to the other idea, that the Mission, to the extent necessary and wherever possible is simply helping the churches to support their pastors, and that the churches should strive to become independent of this help as soon as possible, so that the funds released may be used for work in new places, of which there are still many in the area belonging to us. One of the special watchwords of the Central District during the year has been that of self-support, with the idea of gradually bringing each church to the point of complete economic independence.

The Districts

The division of the field into three districts has continued as last year. The Northern District includes the work in three states. It has had thirty-five preaching places, but with three new ones added to the Celaya circuits, will have 38 in 1927.

The Central District, with Mexico City as a center, includes the work in the Federal District and our part of two states. In Mexico City, itself, there are eight charges, three of which have been supplied by seminary students, and six of which are in our own prop-

erties. During the year several thousand pesos have been spent in repairs on the Gante Street property, our original "Mother Church." Part of this was raised and sent by Miss Clementina Butler, of Boston, as a memorial to her father, Dr. William Butler, the founder of Methodist Episcopal work in India and Mexico. But a larger sum was raised by the congregation itself.

In Tacubaya a part of a property bought for taxes late in 1925, has been fitted up by the congregation, which now has a good place. Part of this property, including this chapel, has been placed in the hands of the government, in accordance with the present law. The Aztecas Church, in Mexico City, after various discouragements, is at present coming to the front in splendid shape, under the leadership of Rev. E. Zapata, who returned early in the year from Costa Rica, where he had given several years of very efficient missionary service.

The Puebla District occupies the other two states that comprise our territory, both populous, and has over one hundred preaching places.

Evangelism—Direct and Indirect

Another of the watchwords of the Central District was evangelism, and this has been stressed constantly and in special meetings in many places, with good direct results, as well as with general benefit to the work and the extension of the evangelical influence in the communities concerned. Many interesting individual cases could be cited. One case, already reported in the Church press, was that of a local officer who thought it his duty, as he interpreted the law, to close a certain place being used for services. The pastor insisted that the place was not in use illegally and also suggested that it was the officer's duty to know for himself what was going on in such places and whether they were within the law or not, and invited him in. The result was his conversion, after which he became an enthusiastic worker.

A young man was drawn into the prayer meeting in our Balderas Street Church, in Mexico City, and was converted, and is now a teacher and active worker in the Sunday school,

In a small town in the Puebla District the secretary of the Town Council, known as one of the strongest Catholics in the place, was invited to the Watch Night service, where he knelt and was heard to pray for the Evangelicals everywhere as well as for the Catholics. It often, if not nearly always, happens, as in such cases, that those who come into actual contact with sincere evangelical Christians and with their gatherings are greatly impressed.

At the dedication of a new church in Jojutla, among some twenty baptized, were three from a neighboring town who had been persecutors of the Church. An exhorter had been invited to a dance in their home, with the idea of making him dance and drink, and without knowing anything of their purposes, he accepted. He answered every question and met every attack so graciously that he not only was not further molested, but was invited to return later to explain something of his religion and read from his books. His visits continued, resulting in the conversion of the whole family and in the opening of regular meetings in their town.

In another town there was a large attendance at a quarterly conference, in connection with which a wedding was solemnized. Afterward, such comments were heard as, "Now we know that the evangelicals love God truly," and "If the priests do not return we will go to the evangelical meetings." Chance occasions, such as a funeral, have led to the conversion of whole families.

On the occasion of the widely observed anniversary of St. Francis of Assisi, the pastor of the Gante Street Church in Mexico City sent printed invitations to a large number of strangers to our work and preached on the life and work of this Catholic saint, and had a large and sympathetic hearing. Under the recently existing special conditions, when Catholic services have been so much interrupted, many have come to ours to know why we have not been molested, and with the inevitable result that they have been favorably impressed. This, of course, has helped the work.

The Legal Situation

Early in the year circumstances occurred which impelled the government to insist on a stricter compliance, than before, with the provisions of the Federal Constitution affecting religious bodies and their activities, provisions which had not yet been embodied in specific legislation and of which all parties had been waiting to know the final interpretation and application.

The attitude of resistance on the part of the Catholic hierarchy expressed itself for one thing, in the publication in the public press of pastoral letters, which made clear its sense of allegiance to Rome rather than to the Mexican Government. The inevitable result was the closing of schools being run contrary to the constitution and the expulsion of many foreign-born priests, especially those unfriendly in attitude, who were functioning contrary to its provisions, though both things had been permitted before.

Since then, legislation has cleared up many points before uncertain. The states are authorized by the constitution to fix the number of ministers of each religion within their bounds, which was soon done in most of them, and with quite varied results.

Another law, which went into effect August 1, provided for one thing, that ministers or priests in charge of churches should register with the municipal authorities. This, the Catholic clergy refused to do and abandoned their churches, most of which have since been open for those who cared to go to them, but without ministerial service. The claim has been made that the priests were expelled from their churches, and this and things like those mentioned above have been the basis for charges against the government of persecution, which have been widely believed.

The evangelicals, on the other hand, have universally sought to conform to the laws, and in cases where it has not yet been clear just what should be done, or where it has not yet been possible to work out the necessary steps, they are only waiting to know, or are definitely working on the problems existing. Their compliance in spirit, and so far as possible up to date in fact, is known to the authorities, and this

and the further known fact that they have no political ends in view, have resulted in a generally tolerant and favorable attitude and in their not being disturbed.

Many have not understood this apparent difference, with the result that they have thought that the government has been partial. This has led to threats from fanatical elements in some places, and to actual persecution in others. Sometimes it has been necessary to suspend services. In one town the local authorities closed the church, alleging that the president had ordered Catholic churches closed and that the Protestants ought not to be allowed to have theirs open. In Alceseca, the congregation was dispersed by an armed band under color of a land dispute, one being killed and others wounded. In another place a recently converted young man was attacked on the road and so wounded that he later died. In Hercules, near Queretaro, a fanatical crowd attacked our chapel, broke doors and windows and burned books or threw them into the river, and was at the point of lynching the woman in charge, when she was rescued by friends. In Santa Julia, a member was shot in cold blood in his little store because of his Christian fidelity and earnestness.

But troubles in some places have been easily adjusted by appeal to the authorities, and in general the situation has given our people an opportunity to demonstrate their peaceful tendencies, and their spirit of respect and obedience to the laws. In many places, both authorities and people are friendly and the work progresses. In some places, the public officials preside at times over our festivals, give rewards, furnish supplies, and even send orchestras for our programs.

In one state, at least, the limitation of the number of ministers who may officiate has resulted in some embarrassment. Only one for each religion is allowed in each municipality, with two in each of the two largest cities in the state, and each is restricted in his activities to the municipality for which he is registered; and if his field is wider, his work must be confined to visitation and the like.

This, and various other things may be hard to understand from a purely

American point of view. But they must be interpreted in the light of Mexico's history and experience, coupled with a failure, at times, to comprehend the different character of the evangelical movement, and with the practical difficulty of legislating so as to favor one group rather than another. Time will undoubtedly work out all such problems and difficulties.

With reference to educational work, the provision still stands that no religion may be taught in "primary" schools, embracing the first six years of the course, and that no minister may be in charge of such a school. But a minister may be a teacher in such a school, and no such restrictions apply to "secondary" and more advanced schools.

New Churches

According to the constitution and laws, church buildings belong to the nation. The problem raised by this, so far as previously owned properties are concerned, is not yet fully worked out. Much study has been given to it and to related questions, and full correspondence has been carried on with the Board. The law would probably make it impossible for the Board to acquire new properties. But the situation has stimulated the local churches in plans to have their own buildings, titles to which will be vested in the government.

Reference has already been made to the case of Tacubaya, in the Federal District. In Peralvillo the property formerly used was closed by the police because privately owned, and for two years the congregation met in a floorless room in the adobe hut of one of the members. But during the year, part of this property was segregated and fitted up for a chapel and is again in use. The transfer to the government has not been formally made, but it is recognized as government property and the documents are ready to be turned over at any time. In Queretaro, the former chapel was part of the property of the Velasco Institute for boys, and, in order not to endanger this, it has been closed. The congregation is thus without a place to meet at present, and is working on an effort to raise 16,000 pesos with which to build. The people in Jojutla have a new church, still

privately held, but ready also to be transferred. Other congregations are planning to provide churches and some are doing it.

Our Schools

We have three boarding schools for boys besides day schools in many places. The largest and best known of the former is the Puebla Institute. The year there has been notably successful. Applications were so numerous that it was hardly safe to advertise more. It became necessary to rent a house in the city for those for whom there was not room in the building, and probably a larger one will have to be rented another year. The construction of a proposed separate primary school building, which would relieve space and make possible the accommodation of 250 boys, is urgent. The outstanding event of the year was the construction of a gymnasium. A campaign for funds started at the time of the Annual Conference in February, revealed more interest and sympathy than was anticipated. A fine swimming tank has been completed and the building largely so, though the costs went beyond the estimates, and the last of the funds needed are not in sight yet. The gymnasium will be a great asset and drawing card. Puebla is a strategic center, educationally considered. The Institute is very popular in the Tehuantepec Isthmus region, whence come an increasing number of boys each year. The plant needs to be largely increased in order to meet the opportunities that are clearly ahead.

The "B. M. Velasco" Institute in Queretaro, also, had a good year. The enrollment was the largest the school has had, and the self-support increased notably over the previous year. Improvements were made in the property. A kindergarten was opened and a secondary department, which had been closed because of the reduced appropriation, was re-opened. The basket ball championship of the state was won. The public programs were largely attended and brought some striking expressions of appreciation of the type of work done and influence exerted, one local legislator declaring it the best school in the state, and in some respects, the best in the Republic. Much the same report would apply to the "J.

Villagran" school in Pachuca, the newest of the three as a boarding school.

A new enterprise of interest and promise is an agricultural school at Atoyatenco, in the state of Puebla, to be opened early in 1927. It has been planned and organized largely by Cumaro Garcia, who is from that region, and who has just graduated from the Theological Seminary. The necessary land has been given locally, and also the work and much of the material for the construction of the first buildings. No missionary money has been given or promised toward it or its support.

Union Evangelical Seminary

The enrollment during the year was thirty-one, including five lay workers, two who took special classes, and four young ladies from the Bible training school. Seven regular students, including three Methodists, graduated, of whom three received diplomas and four certificates. Two others who should have graduated went at the end of their fourth year to the United States, where one attended Moody Bible Institute and McCormick Seminary in Chicago, from which he graduated last June. The other went to Atlanta Seminary and also graduated in June. In both cases credits were accepted for work done here. In June, also, the president, Dr. John Howland, received the degree of L.H.D. from Amherst College, his Alma Mater. Full or part teaching time was given by four missionaries and by seven others, representing four denominations. Because of our very reduced missionary force our own help has been rather less than it should have been, though not entirely lacking. During the year, several fine young men came from the northeastern part of the Republic, without help from their denomination which does not have work in or near Mexico City. Some of these have been given supply work in our field.

"When the seminary was opened, the matter of doctrinal bases was left somewhat indefinite, with the understanding that the loyal acceptance of the standards of the Church to which the professor or teacher belongs is accepted as sufficient. This year memorials have come from two of the supporting Missions, urging the formulation of definite doctrinal bases. In response to these

requests, a statement has been made out by a committee which is essentially the same as adopted by the co-operative institutions in other Mission lands."

Plans are now being made whereby the Seminary will undertake extension work, suggesting and supervising programs and faculties for local groups and giving credit for work accomplished. It is hoped that it can also co-operate in the programs and teaching force of institutes. These methods will bring it into closer touch with pastors and churches and should help in the finding and training of leaders, some of whom may later become regular students.

The last payment on the new site, consisting of about ten acres and a quarter, has been made, with the exception of a few pesos, which have been left pending so that the deeds can not be made out until the best way of holding the property can be determined. The total price was 42,560 pesos. The need now is for the money with which to enclose it and put up the first buildings. Plans, in Spanish Mission style, that seem to combine convenience, attractiveness and economy have been made.

All events contribute to emphasize the importance of the Seminary. As the Missions retire more and more from the active direction of the work, it would be a lamentable failure if they did not prepare a suitable plant, with sufficient endowment, if possible, to turn over to the National Churches for the preparation of their future leaders. The element of co-operation as effected in the Seminary, is one of the most necessary elements. As the direction of the work comes more and more completely into the hands of the nationals, the greatest danger will be that of misunderstanding and discord, and it is of the utmost importance that the leaders acquire mutual respect and confidence. In no other way can this be assured so well as by the intimate association of these leaders during their years of preparation.

Guanajuato Medical Work

Dr. L. B. Salmans writes: "After thirty-five years of steadily pushing this branch of the work, we must now make a complete change in its personnel. The financial hard times,

the cut in appropriations of two years ago, and the vacation granted the writer for the last year of his relations with the Board and its work, have scattered all our trained workers, and they can never be reassembled. My separation from the work under the age limit at this time, also calls for a new doctor to be brought to the work."

Hospital Latino Americano, Puebla

Dr. Illick writes: The past year has witnessed another change in our midst. Dr. W. J. Bingham, who was with us just one year as superintendent of the hospital, was compelled to return to the States with his family. He and his wife and four children had grown very dear to many people here and their going left very noticeable vacancies in different circles in Puebla.

The Baptists procured Dr. F. L. Meadows of Douglas, Ariz., to take up the duties of superintendent. Dr. Meadows and his charming wife have quickly won their way into the hearts of the people.

The results of this year's work show an increase over the amount of work done the previous year, although we were in the midst of "wars and rumors of wars."

Dr. Meadows has taken hold of the work with great earnestness and with a real missionary spirit, which in time will show greater results.

The Mexican Missionary Society

This Society, organized in 1923, and the report of whose first year of real activity was made a year ago, has had another active year. Subscriptions made and paid in amounted to \$3,432 Mex., and returned loans and other income amounted to \$2,434 more, or a total of \$5,876 Mex. \$300 was given for the support of a school in Rincon Victoria, and \$2,800 was put into the current work of the districts to augment the reduced missionary appropriations. A small monthly periodical was issued and some tracts were published. \$1,260 was loaned to two individuals and to five churches with building or repair programs on hand, and \$1,865 was given outright as help in nine similar enterprises. The Society is still new and can do things only on a modest scale; but it has a field and has won its place in the thoughts and affections

of our workers and people, and will increasingly be a factor in the work.

Union Publishing House

The lack of a full time manager and the difficult economic conditions which have prevailed have made the year somewhat hard for the Publishing House. It has nevertheless continued the regular publication of *El Mundo Cristiano* (The Christian World) and of its monthly and quarterly Sunday school publications, with a total of 5,165,000 counted pages, or the equivalent of 10,000,000 or more book pages. Books, periodicals, and tracts printed for others totalled more than another equal amount. The book store sales

have suffered as compared with the preceding year, but in view of all the circumstances, have been good. Such a store has undoubted value in the program of evangelical propaganda. The Missions and Boards which have been helping gave less than was expected by over \$3,000 Mex. Altogether, the year has closed with a deficit, but plans have been made which it is hoped will cover a good part of it during the coming year. The effort is being made through the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America to find and secure the right man, who shall give all his time to this work, and whose presence will in itself solve some of the problems which exist. He should be at work soon.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by R. E. Marshall, Superintendent

The "Crossroads"

Down here at "The Crossroads of the World" we live in the midst of moving experiences. The Panama Canal, in dividing the lands and uniting the oceans, has brought the whole world closer together. During the course of the year we have witnessed the assembling of the Atlantic and Pacific Divisions of the United States Navy for united maneuvers and our streets were thronged with American sailor boys in their white uniforms. The Royal Yacht of England, bearing the Duke and Duchess of York on their way to Australia, stopped for a day and the streets were filled with admiring crowds of West Indians expressing their loyalty to the King and Great Britain.

"Round the World" tourists and travelers and emigrants to New Zealand and Australia look us over for a day or two. In the course of a year we have more than ten thousand of these transients. Ships flying the flags of all nations constantly come and go, and their passengers and crews are to be seen in the streets and stores. Nicaragua, our neighboring Republic, becomes prominent in the newspapers and the nations wonderingly look on as the United States despatches gunboats and marines. Mexico is just north of us and the political leaders of these Central American Republics are watchfully

waiting to see what is going to come out of the struggle between Church and State, and whether or not the United States will intervene.

The one hundredth anniversary of Simon Bolivar, the great leader and liberator of Latin-America, brought together in Panama prominent leaders from every Latin-American Republic and did much to cement the friendship of these Spanish-speaking American nations.

Truly we may compare ourselves with the lamenting prophet of old who lifted up his voice crying aloud and saying, "Is it nothing to you all ye that pass by?" As missionaries of the Christ and the Cross, we are living and laboring beside the road where the races of men go by. Multitudes of people still sit in darkness and need to know Him, who is the Light of the World and the Life of men; but what are we among so many? Nevertheless we are trying to "carry on," believing that our labor is not in vain in the Lord.

The Workers

Although the area of the two republics, Panama and Costa Rica, assigned to the Methodists as our particular responsibility for evangelization is not large and the entire population is only a million, we believe we have a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate the

purpose and program of real missionary work. Other countries are isolated and often unknown, but whatever is accomplished here will serve as an inspiration to the multitudes coming and going. In view of this, consider our limited resources in the matter of workers.

During the past year we have had five missionary families; five single missionaries; four pastors, a Mexican, a Columbian, a Spaniard and a Panamanian; three Bible Women and several volunteer workers, such as Sunday-school teachers. And this group has borne the burden of the entire religious work of our missionary endeavors here. Rev. and Mrs. J. N. Smith, who were on furlough, have gone to Bolivia. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Fiske, Misses Elsie Keyser and Clara List have also been on furlough; while Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Rounds have departed for a well-earned furlough after five years and a half of faithful and fruitful service on the field. Rev. and Mrs. A. O. Bustamante will soon leave on furlough, having finished six years of service in Panama, most of which has been in connection with our Seawall Church and school. Miss Marguerita Spear and Miss Bereniece Miller have returned to the United States after having taught in our schools in Panama and Costa Rica for some time, and Miss Miriam Rosecrans, recently arrived, has found plenty of opportunities for service already.

Last August, the entire Mission group, as well as many others, were deeply affected by the sad news of the death of Rev. William F. Jordan, who was received as a member of our Conference at its last session. He passed away on the eleventh and the next day, Mrs. Alma Lee Scott, formerly connected with our school in Costa Rica, gave up her life in giving new life to the world. Both of these splendid Christian people were called so suddenly that for a time it was impossible to realize the truth of the tragedy. Brother Jordan served the American Bible Society faithfully for almost twenty years and had just reached the United States for a year's furlough. Space does not permit a longer account of this devoted servant of God, who traveled far and wrote much as he directed the distribution of the Holy Scriptures. Mrs. Scott was a most con-

scientious Christian. Her students both in America and Costa Rica will longer remember her fine spirit than the lessons which she taught so well in school.

Educational Activities

The schools have continued to function in the training of youth and much of the time of the missionaries has been given to this character-building and mental-training task. It was necessary to close the Guachapali School when Miss Keyser left on furlough. This accounts for the fact that the report shows a smaller number of students than last year. Nearly four hundred students have been in the four schools and one of the most encouraging features of the educational work is the fact that nearly \$10,000 came in through tuitions.

At Alajuela the most gratifying factor in the school work is that practically all of the scholars are members of the Sunday-school. This means much when something of the opposition to our Protestant religion in these countries is known.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, the Methodist school graduated eight more young people and the large audience of more than five hundred people bore evident testimony of the wide circle of influence this school exerts in the capital city. The lease of the rented building expired at the close of school and it has been necessary to find other quarters. The Mission has an option to buy, within a year, a very suitable building at a reasonable price, and if we continue to carry on school work we should own the property.

The missionaries at David, the provincial capital of a prosperous section of Panama, have had a good year. The Pan-American Institute has continued to lead in matters of education and public welfare. One outstanding result of the school work was the promotion of a provincial exhibit of the arts and products of the Province. Many of the officials of the city and the schools were present and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the efforts of the missionaries and the school in the presentation of interesting information through the exhibit.

The missionaries, being musically trained, were invited to teach music in

the government school and were also invited to assist in a public program to raise funds for the crumbling Catholic cathedral of the town. Each year the attitude of the people becomes more and more sympathetic toward our missionary work in David and we rejoice in the victories which love and sympathy bring for the Master's Kingdom.

Our oldest and largest school is located in Panama City. This is also known as the Pan-American Institute and during the last year attained its record in the number of students. Over one hundred and fifty students were in the classes of the school, ranging from the primary grades through the commercial high school. That which rejoices our hearts most as far as this year's work of the school is concerned is that four of the five who completed their commercial course will continue to be connected with our Mission as teachers in the school. A large number of the students also attend the religious services, and the daily chapel services and Bible classes are steadily bearing fruit.

For the second year, a Daily Vacation Bible School was conducted under the leadership of Miss List. This school proved to be very successful and valuable in giving the boys and girls something worthwhile to do during vacation. We hope it will continue.

For three years, from twenty-five to forty San Blas Indian boys have had the advantage of night classes and the use of the gymnasium at the Mission. These boys are servants in the homes of the city and have had little opportunity to study. Various members of the Mission force have freely given of their time to help these boys.

The Evangelistic Outreach

The educational activities are but means to an end and all efforts have but one motive behind them and that the evangelization of the people. Chapel services, Bible Classes, social gatherings and class room work offer unlimited opportunities to preach the Gospel and to present the claims of Christ. The larger outreach, however, is to be found through the Church and Sunday school services which are carried on by the members of the Mission. The regular services of the Church and Sunday school have been unremittingly carried

on during the entire year. There is no vacation period on the Mission field as far as religious activity is concerned.

Alajuela still continues to be the center of a circuit of Sunday schools, and the services in the town have resulted in a doubled attendance. Mr. Arturo Andrade, our Mexican pastor, who is a representative of the Epworth Leagues of Mexico, has had unusual success in his ministry both in Alajuela and San Jose.

The most outstanding and satisfying result of the evangelistic work in Costa Rica during the year is the decision of one of our most capable school teachers to become a preacher of the Gospel. This young man had been active in politics and was offered the post of governor of the province in which he lives, but did not feel that he could accept the office. He is to be received as a member of our Mission Conference on trial at its next session, and a useful ministry for him in our work is anticipated.

The church in San Jose has had a good year. All the services have been well attended, but the most noticeable increase is to be found in the Sunday school department. A friendly rivalry between the San Jose and Seawall Sunday schools of Costa Rica and Panama respectively did much to stir up interest and increase attendance in both schools. The largest gain, however, was experienced in the San Jose branch which has been doubled in attendance and reached the high record of 172 present.

During the early part of the year the purchase of the building and lot where we had been conducting services in San Jose was negotiated. This new work is still progressing in spite of opposition; and being located in a developing section of the city, ought to prove very valuable. There is an indebtedness of a thousand dollars on the property, which it is hoped will be cared for during the year.

In Panama, the report from David indicates that they are about holding their own and that it requires constant effort to keep up the number in view of the fact that people from that section are constantly moving into Panama city. The Spanish pastor lives in David.

The Guachapali Church still con-

tinues to hold the interest and attendance of the people in one of the most difficult sections of the city. The pastor of the church, a Colombian, has been serving as a teacher of the grades in the school in addition to his work as pastor. He is kept very busy and with it all has secured some very definite spiritual results. It is planned to set him free from school work, next year, and give him time to develop the evangelistic work in and near the city.

Our Panaman pastor, who has been looking after the newly organized work of the last year, in Pueblo Nuevo, and aiding in the work of the city, made a trip to the interior and brought back a report of the people in various communities asking that our work be established in their towns. The country is open for evangelism "but who will go and whom shall we send?" are questions we find ourselves unable to answer with the present limited resources of men and money. Seawall Church continues to serve in this cosmopolitan city. Self-support is the goal toward which the members are striving. Twelve hundred dollars have been raised for all purposes during the year. The pastor leaves on furlough after six years on the field and leaves many friends behind him. He has taught Bible classes in the school and also assisted in the work of the other preach-

ing places. One of the most striking services of the Seawall Church occurred when a Roman Catholic priest from Venezuela stripped off his priestly garb in the presence of the large congregation and was received into the Church as a member on probation. This man is well educated and very intelligent and promises to become a useful member of the Mission force. He is teaching Spanish in the school and preaching in our chapels and churches.

One more place of preaching has been opened up during the year, in the city, and since there is no Roman Catholic Church in the section, many of the people have welcomed this opportunity of religious services. Thus, with churches and Sunday-schools in this field constantly sowing the good seed of the Gospel we believe "that in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

The two Mission publications, "The Reflector" in Costa Rica, and "The Defense of the Truth," in Panama, are freely distributed among our people and others and carry messages of light, life and love to all who read them.

The superintendent of the Mission continues to serve as pastor of the Balboa Union Church and feels that this double relationship with the American community on the Canal Zone and the citizens of the adjoining Republics makes him a citizen of two countries.

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by J. E. Washburn

Like many nations whose fiscal resources depend upon mining, export tax and imports of manufactured goods, Bolivia has her days of good pasture and times of great depression. She has just been in the latter condition. Mines have slackened or shut down, causing a lack of employment among the laboring class, and cutting off a source of revenue for the government. This lack of employment and inactivity slows down business; merchants are not able to sell what they have, and cease importing; government income drops off still more; business becomes paralyzed and general depression obtains. Then, world markets for metals become active again and like the warmth of spring, causes rejoicing everywhere.

Evangelistic Work

Two years ago, our pastor in La Paz had to leave the altitudes on account of the health of his family. A sister denomination had just finished a new church and Sunday school plant. Our congregation asked to become a part of the other group whose pastor and wife were very much loved. This was done and our rented hall given up. It has proved so happy an arrangement no one has wanted to change the arrangement. They are as much at home as they ever were in their own services, are in a splendid church building and feel they are now a more vital and united part of an evangelical movement than when the two congregations were separated.

At this time of falling income for the Methodist foreign work, this co-operation was most timely, for it made a place of worship for this congregation and allowed us to keep up the work in other sections where closing down would have left the people without any places to go.

In Cochabamba our pastor is a very vital part of the life of the city. A native of Cochabamba and educated in Northwestern University, he is splendidly equipped for work among his own people. Besides his church work, he has become a leader in many civic movements. The laboring class chose him as their leader, and elected him as alderman where he has served two years, being responsible for many reforms for the betterment of the city.

Education Work

Our two schools, at La Paz and Cochabamba, had very successful years in spite of the lull in commercial life. La Paz had just passed its twentieth year and has had the largest registration in the history of the school, 530 being its total. Both schools teach twelve grades—primary and high school, with commercial courses for those who wish to prepare for a business career.

There are two outstanding features of our school work in Bolivia that deserve mention. One is the place our graduates are taking in the teaching staff and in the activities of the schools. In La Paz, one-half of the faculty are our own graduates and in Cochabamba the proportion of graduates is even more. They take the lead in all the activities of the school and are coming more and more to have a guiding hand in its management and in directing its policies. They are teaching in our schools in other places, as Buenos Aires in the Argentine and Iquique, Chile, where they are making

large and influential places for themselves. Bishop Oldham says our Bolivian schools have developed the national leadership from among their graduates as few other South American schools have ever done.

Co-education is now an established fact in our Bolivian Mission Schools. Formerly distinct sections were maintained for boys and girls. In the last two years they have been made co-educational, the first high schools in Bolivia to adopt this policy. No objections from the parents have been made, and local school authorities have been intensely interested in this innovation.

Indian Work

No part of evangelical work in Bolivia finds a greater need or is more encouraging than that among the Indians. According to best authorities, Bolivia has a million Indians, nearly one-half of her total population. Not only are these Indians unable to read or write, but they do not speak nor understand Spanish, the language of the country. They speak the language of the land at the time of the Spanish Conquest. The territory which Methodism has for her activities includes many tens of thousands of Indians. Their need is great and work among them very encouraging. People who travel through South America say one of the most inspiring experiences they have is to visit our Indian service in the suburbs of La Paz, and feel the earnestness and sincerity of these people in their place of worship. We have schools in various places, some of them night schools, and they are crowded to the utmost capacity. We hope, if the Church at home will make it financially possible, to start a medical work among them. That is the outstanding need of the Indians just now that is not being met in our work.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE PERU

Reported by M. A. Rader, Superintendent

Geography

Peru is one of the largest undeveloped sections of the world. Like Gaul it is divided into three parts: The coast section, the high mountain sec-

tion, and the eastern or tropical section. The high mountain or central division is inhabited by Indians who are agriculturists, cattle and sheep raisers. These people live in altitudes

ranging from sea level to 16,000 feet elevation. They cultivate the soil up to 14,500 feet. The soil is poor and not capable of sustaining a much larger population. There are peaks through this section that reach skyward 22,703 feet, the highest in the Western Hemisphere.

Productivity

The east and west of Peru give promise of immense productivity. What is known as the Montana is tropical, wonderfully rich in possibilities, inhabited by many wild tribes of Indians. Much of that vast area, 380,000 square miles, is heavily timbered. There are also wide stretches of prairie. There are multitudes of rivers, many of them navigable for great distances. Here are found the Ucayali, the Huallabamba, the Menon, tributaries of the Amazon. One can come on a comfortable steamer up the river from Iquitos more than 1,000 miles, and go down from Iquitos 2,500 miles before reaching the Atlantic.

The Church Needed

Colonies from Germany, Austria, and Italy are coming into these regions and are tapping some of the riches in rubber, lumber, fruit, coffee, cotton, corn, and live stock. The descendants of these pioneers will dominate the future of that vast region. What will be their social, economic, educational, and religious ideals? Much will depend on missionary influences or lack of them. There are several strategic positions where missionaries should be placed to help lay the foundations of a great future, but under present financial conditions we cannot do it.

Government Development

The Peruvian Government is making considerable headway in the development of the country along the west coast. Bordering on the Pacific Ocean is a coast line of more than 1,500 miles, consisting of valleys and plateaus with a width of from five to thirty miles. All of this area, including the lofty mountains back from the coast, is entirely barren of all vegetation except where the water goes. It scarcely ever rains in this section. But every stream coming out of the mountain is being

flattened out over wide acres that are producing under irrigation all kinds of fruit, grain, cotton, corn, sugar, and vegetables. The government is building great reservoirs and ditches and is redeeming many thousands of acres of desolate land into rich farms. There are millions of acres that are wonderfully fertile if water were only available.

Just now the government is tapping the Haullabamba river that is east of the high Andes and is turning its waters through 18 miles of tunnels under the mountains of the western slope. The longest tunnel will be 10 miles. This enterprise will irrigate more than one million acres of land near Lambayeque, north of Lima. The government is not only constructing irrigation plants on a large scale, but it is building railroads and auto roads into remote parts of the country, along the coast and over the mountains. It is encouraging new industries and advancing the cultural and economic life of the people.

Strategic Places

Naturally all of these things have a bearing upon our Mission program. It is not intended that we shall evangelize all of the territory in which we are working. Rather our purpose is to occupy strategic places that may serve as bases for evangelization under native leadership. Hence, as soon as possible, we aim to develop leaders who may not only occupy appropriate centers but swing out from them to every part of the republics of Peru and Ecuador.

Schools

Our schools in Callao, Lima, Huan-cayo, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Goyllaquisco have been full to overflowing the past year. This fact is proof that the schools are effective and are meeting the demands of the patrons or they would not pay the fees to send their children to them. The primary school at Callao is more than self-supporting, and the Victoria school in Lima, the schools in Oroya, Cerro and Goyall are run without expense to the Mission. Most of our graduates from the higher branches readily find positions. Their efficiency and honesty help advertise the schools.

It is always a problem on the Mission field to know just how far we can go in teaching religion in our schools. Naturally we want to help the children not only intellectually but morally and religiously. Is a Mission justified that is satisfied with imparting only secular knowledge? We say not. Spiritual and religious values depend almost entirely upon the qualities of the teachers. The churches and various other religious organizations make their contribution, but they cannot be so great an influence on the child mind as can the teacher who meets each student several hours a day in the serious work of finding and absorbing truth. If teachers are wise and capable, interested in the lives of the pupils, having a faith in God, in prayer and humanity, they will fortify the student's faith and enrich his spiritual ideals. Hence our problem is a problem of getting the right kind of teachers. That is not always easy, but we are urging the greatest care along this line.

Wolfe Memorial Seminary

The Wolfe Memorial will be formally opened in March. It was thought best to lay the foundation for such a school by holding a large number of institutes in which were taught subjects leading up to a course in the seminary proper. From the student body of these institutes are being picked out some who may be brought into the real training school. This work has been under the direction of Rev. C. W. Brewster and other leaders in and around Lima, and Mr. C. E. Miller at Huancaayo.

The Churches

There has been sufficient discouragement during the year. After all, the success or failure of the religious work depends upon the leaders. If they have sufficient preparation and their hearts are in the work there is little to worry about. During the year one pastor decided that he could not work for the salary allowed, and that seemed to be what he was working for; another found the work too hard; another became engrossed in things material. The results have been practically nil as far as they were concerned, but it is a tragedy to lose them from the work when we need workers so badly. The

other pastors have done splendidly. All have won souls to Christ. The Sunday schools have either kept up or grown larger. Their young people's societies are enthusiastic. The outlook is encouraging. Brother Pierola at Ica rejoices in large congregations, a crowded Sunday school, and a class of consecrated young people preparing for Christian service. Brother Barreto with his nine preaching places has been abundant in labor and his work thrives. Brother Zavala at La Merced is happy over 100 per cent increase in membership. The pastor at Callao dreams of a new church building. Brother Algorta has had a good year at Victoria and Chosica, and now opens a new work at Miraflores that is promising. Central Church has never done better than now. Pastor Ribiero has also found time to give helpful evangelistic services in many places.

Self-Support

It became necessary a year ago to call attention to our lack of Mission funds. The local churches were urged to assume a larger share of pastoral support. Our four leading churches increased local support 15 and 20 per cent. It is our policy to advance steadily toward complete self-support in the older charges, and the schools.

Buildings

There is a great shortage of buildings of all kinds. To date there is just one church building among the evangelical churches of Peru—our church at Victoria. During the year we have started movements toward acquiring the following buildings:

The Wolfe Memorial Seminary—This will be a building that will provide class rooms, a chapel, living quarters for students, and a home for the principal of the seminary. Now that World Service credit is being given to donors we expect that most of the funds will be available by the end of the year.

The Victoria School—Work was begun on this enterprise some years ago, but owing to reduced appropriations it had to stop. Arrangements have now been made for completing this building so greatly needed to accommodate our thriving school at that place.

The Thomas B. Wood Memorial

Church at Callao—For more than 36 years we have worshiped in a dingy place in that great port. The local church has slowly been accumulating a fund for the new church. Opportunity came a few months ago to buy a fine lot about where we wanted the church, and with this \$4,500 the lot was

purchased and paid for. Plans have been drawn and we are now ready to go forward. All that delays us is lack of money. It will take us ten years to raise locally \$5,000. But we shall need \$15,000 more. This will have to come from the States. Who will help build our second church in all Peru?

CHILE CONFERENCE

Workers

The Methodist Episcopal Church has 47 pastors and missionaries in evangelical work; 93 missionaries and teachers in educational work; 4 engaged in medical work; 9 secretaries and assistants. These may be classified as 101 national workers; 56 missionaries, of whom 44 are in educational work; 5 are in evangelical work, 1 in medical work and 6 in secretarial work.

The Annual Conference budget is about 584,391 pesos or figured at seven pesos to the dollar, \$84,484. The amount appropriated by the Board at home was \$44,827 for 1926.

Institutions

The Conference has thirty-eight charges, with fifty-six named preaching places and about forty other places of worship; one farm; four colleges; one agricultural institute; five dispensaries; three parochial schools; two homes for women university students; one social center with its training school for National Christian women, Miss Dorothy Morse, R. N., in charge; one book depository (in union with Presbyterians); one theological seminary (union with Presbyterians).

The property of the Conference is held in the name of the Andean Corporation, a local body made up of missionaries of the Board together with native pastors. There are 51 pieces of property, with an aggregate value of 4,800,000 pesos, or \$686,000.

One of the most encouraging features of the work in Chile is that of the National Missionary Society, an excellent institution of five years standing. This is made up of nationals, who are justly proud of their excellent showing. They set their financial goal at 14,000 pesos and nearly 18,000 were pledged. New work is being opened by this live institution.

Secretaries

The Junior Leagues have made notable progress under the direction of Mrs. S. P. Hauser. The Rev. Hugh C. Stuntz, the Sunday school secretary, has greatly stimulated the growth of the Sunday schools; work among the Epworth Leagues under the direction of the Rev. S. P. Hauser has been most encouraging; and C. A. Irlie's activity as architect has left a lasting monument throughout the land.

Cooperative Work

Our church is cooperating with the Presbyterian Church in division of territory as well as in union work. The three union enterprises are the Evangelical Book Depository (El Sembrador); the church paper (El Heraldito Cristiano); and the Bible Seminary. Our representatives in the seminary are the Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and Rev. A. F. Wesley.

The Anglo-Chilean Homes

Under the direction of Miss Olive Hull and Miss Blanche Miller is a home for university young women in Santiago. All of the rooms of the institution are occupied, there being 80 boarders. Mrs. Nina Ireland has charge of a similar institution in Concepcion with 40 boarders.

The Bunster Agricultural School

Under the direction of Mr. E. E. Reed, Mr. D. S. Bullock, Mr. Philip Griffin, and their wives, this enterprise aims to cultivate the disfavored class of Chileans and to teach practical work and production at the same time. The school made the best showing at the produce exhibition at Concepcion during 1924. The number of boys is limited to 25. Many applicants cannot be accommodated because of lack of room. The farm does a prosperous busi-

ness, there is a flourishing church, and a day school for the workmen's children.

Dispensaries

"El Buen Samaritano" is the dispensary which has been running successfully in Santiago for about five years. It affords an opportunity for poor people to have medical consultation and prescriptions at a very low price. The Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell is president. Dr. Morales is in charge, and undergraduate doctors from the university give their services free. The largest part of the cost of maintaining the institution is provided by subscriptions raised locally.

Four years ago a dispensary was opened in Concepcion to care for babies and to instruct mothers in sanitation and child care. An adequate building was constructed by funds raised by the local missionary club. Another dispensary has been opened in Los Angeles. Our church in Iquique maintains a hall in which a most successful dispensary work is done. The student girls assist in the work and supplies are provided by personal contributions.

Epworth League Institute

Five annual sessions of the Epworth League have been held in the grove of the Bunster Farm, where for five days each year the Chile young people and the missionaries enjoyed God's out-of-doors and came to know profoundly God's spirit. The Rev. S. P. Hauser, the efficient secretary of this work, is devoting full time to the League work in Argentine and Chile.

Teachers' Association

This association of all English-speaking evangelical teachers in Chile was organized in 1918. During the past three years a bi-monthly News Letter has been sent out which gives exchange of ideas and inspiration. There are about seventy-five members. Annual meetings are held during the summer at the grove. Mr. D. S. Bullock is president.

Bible Seminary

At Santiago, under the direction of

the Rev. G. F. Arms, excellent work is being done in the splendid new building of this institution.

The Four Schools

The most flourishing part of Methodism's work in Chile is to be found in the following four schools which now have a history of about 48 years. They were started by Bishop William Taylor and have been a most potent liberalizing power in the country.

Santiago College—This school is under the direction of the Rev. John S. Herrick, director, and Mrs. Mary Swaney, director, assisted by Mrs. J. S. Herrick, the Misses Lelia Sellars, Ruth Keys, Blanche Miller, Elva Becker, and 19 other teachers and instructors. The enrollment is over 300. Special emphasis has been placed upon religious teaching and the finest spirit prevails. The school is well received in all parts of the country.

Iquique English College—This institution is under the direction of the Rev. W. O. Pflaum, assisted by Mr. Edward J. Lampertz, Miss Faye E. Bruneau, Mr. W. A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Helen F. Cutting and 11 other teachers. The enrollment in the boys' and girls' departments is about 400. The work of the Northern District centers about this institution.

Concepcion College—This school is under the direction of Mr. N. D. Ireland, director, and Miss Ruth D. Beyer, directora, assisted by Mrs. Ireland, head of the music conservatory and Anglo-Chilean Home, the Misses Eleanor Dukehart, Emma Bass, and Evelyn Gardner as missionaries, and 15 other teachers and instructors. The school enrollment is 351. The religious element is prominent and the art and music departments are strong.

Colegio Americano—Mr. Neal Ireland, director and Mrs. W. D. Carhart, directora, are in charge, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Carhart, Mr. Paul E. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, and Miss Elizabeth Francis, as missionaries, and 8 other instructors, 6 of whom are products of the institution. Special attention is given to the training of religious leaders.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY

Compiled by G. P. Howard

Second Church

The Eastern South American Annual Conference convened on January 5, 1927, and was in session until the 11th, under the presidency of Bishop William F. Oldham. The Conference met in the city of Buenos Aires and held its session in our important Second Methodist Episcopal Church. This is our largest national congregation, and together with the First Church (the American Church) can almost be called the mother of Methodism in these countries. The property which this church at present occupies was built in 1898 at a cost of \$80,000 gold. It comprises a large Sunday school hall and parsonage. The services have been held in the hall as the church proper has not yet been built on the lot reserved for that purpose, and now the Government has expropriated this property for the purpose of extending the buildings of a large hospital in the neighborhood. The price that the Government has consented to pay for this expropriation is \$240,000. When this is carried into effect, it will enable us to locate in a more suitable section of the city and erect a more modern plant.

Evangelism

The reports presented at the Conference sessions were reassuring and in spite of the heavy burden which has been added to our workers on this field, due to the 40 per cent cut in the appropriations, the work in general has been prosperous and at no point had any of our work been suspended at that time. The outstanding note of the year has been the evangelistic emphasis which has been the order of the day in nearly all our churches. Under the deeply spiritual leadership of Bishop Oldham, our pastors and missionaries felt that the serious economic crisis which we are facing could be met in no more triumphant way than by intensifying the soul saving activities in all our congregations. This emphasis was made all the more prominent by the arrival soon after Conference of a very efficient woman evangelist, Miss D. Willia Caf-

fray, whom Bishop Oldham had invited to visit our churches. She was the first woman evangelist that had ever tried to conduct a campaign in these Latin countries and it was with much trepidation that some of the workers entered into the campaign. It was an open question as to how much success women evangelists would have in these Latin countries. The result of Miss Caffrey's meetings far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and there is no doubt that she was greatly used by God for the blessing and awakening of His Church on this field.

Nationals

It is most gratifying to note to how great extent the work in both these countries is in the hands of nationals. The Bishop's Cabinet is made up of four district superintendents who are nationals and one superintendent who is a missionary, though he was born in the Argentine and is of missionary parents. All our largest congregations are being served by national pastors, and in this Conference we have only one missionary in what we call evangelistic work, that is to say, who is the pastor of a church. On the Finance Committee the nationals outnumber the Missionaries and in all the activities and responsible places in the Church they are taking their place and serving the good cause in a most efficient and promising way.

Holding the Work

In spite of the 40 per cent cut in the appropriations for this field, when the appointments were read and the assignments for work made by the Bishop last year, it was seen that the Methodism of this field was showing her characteristic aversion to reducing her forces or withdrawing her lines from the positions held. We started out on the year's work with about \$5,000 unprovided for, but it was felt that in one way or another the churches and workers would respond so that the lines could be held intact. Such faith was well grounded and by means of econ-

omies and the generous response of a number of churches, the year closed without a deficit. Gratitude is due the English speaking congregation for the monthly contribution which they have made toward this deficit in current expenses. These churches together with three Spanish self-supporting churches took it upon themselves to share with the Finance Committee, the burden of this deficit. These congregations besides the heavy strain under which their own local needs place them, found it possible to help in the common problems. This monthly contribution amounted in the course of the year to nearly \$2,000.

Foreign Missions

Not only have all congregations greatly increased their contributions to their own self-support, but they have not been averse to cultivating a foreign missionary interest. Therefore, two years ago the Conference decided to take as its special field for foreign missionary activity the educational work in Alicante, Spain, which is aided by the Board of Foreign Missions. In spite of many other claims and increased financial burdens, the Conference has raised this year \$1,200 for this work in Spain.

Building Projects

Further revelations of the ever increasing strength of the national and local elements of this field is the fact that three or four important building projects have been carried out during the year. One such project was the new chapel and parsonage built in Martinez, a suburb of Buenos Aires. The total cost, not including the land, was \$14,000 of which only \$3,200 came as help from our Mission Treasury. The balance will be raised locally as was also the money necessary for buying the lot. In another suburb of Buenos Aires, a small chapel is being built and will soon be dedicated.

In Montevideo, the English congregation under the unflagging efforts and leadership of their pastor, Rev. T. A. Truscott, is watching the erection of a beautiful new church in one of the finest locations of the city, within a stone's throw of the National University buildings and campus. The land upon which it is built cost about \$30,000

and about \$40,000 has been expended thus far on the building. On a neighboring half block the Uruguay Government is planning to erect a new public library building and they propose to carry out in this new building the general style of architecture which is being followed in the construction of the new church.

When this English congregation has its new church home, Methodism in the city of Montevideo will be splendidly equipped, having for the Spanish work also, the beautiful McCabe Memorial Church, valued to-day at \$180,000. This church, occupied by one of the largest national congregations in Montevideo, has this year built and dedicated in the rear of the church a modern Sunday school building, with class rooms that facilitate the proper grading and dividing of the school into departments and classes. On the upper story of this new building a modern pastor's residence has been built. The whole constitutes a most useful and modern plant. Thirty thousand dollars, all of which was raised locally, have been invested in this new addition.

The only building project that has been carried out this year is in the Northern District at Arroyito, a suburb of Rosario, where a school building has been erected. One of the large halls is used for the celebration of religious services. The total cost is \$12,000.

Readjustments

The reduction in the appropriations for this field will compel us to make some important readjustments in our work. Within the last few months the work in Tucuman, in the northern extremity of Argentina, has been closed. Word has been sent out that possibly other radical adjustments of this nature will have to be made. The result is that the churches upon whom the sword of Damocles is hanging have already begun to fight for their lives. The following letter reveals the spirit of our people and how any order to retreat goes terribly against the grain of Methodism. We reproduce the letter with all its quaint forms of expression and spelling. There is pathos as well as humor in it. It sounds like a cry wrung from a heart filled with despair at the thought of any retreat. Its author is one of our national supplies;

a man who gave up a good business position to enter our work as a lay preacher.

"How are you? We are thank God well, if it were not the notice which br. Sosa brought that the financial committee through shortness of money wants to close up this work.

"Would it not be possible for You to come here and see what is going on here? We have rented a hall in Viedma and furnished it this year beside the new hall which we have rented here and arranged in Stroeder, the brethren there in combination with the Germans contemplate to build after the harvest also one. Our meetings are well attended and we did raise for rent and other expenses \$1,222 pesos and now we are in for campaign to raise \$48 pesos more per month to relieve a little the Mission and yet shall we have to close up? What could you suggest?

Please let me kindly know.

Yours truly in the Master's Service."

The writer of the above is in charge of one of our outposts known as Carmen de Patagones. It is in the southern extremity of the Province of Buenos Aires, on the boundary line that separates it from the great undeveloped region of Patagonia. From this point one begins to touch the scattered colonies of Welsh sheep farmers and the great schemes for colonization which are being carried out and the railway extensions which are tapping the wonderful resources of that vast region. It will be as painful as draining one's own life blood if we are compelled, as it now appears, to withdraw this advance post.

The heart breaking thing about this whole business is that these painful adjustments are being made necessary for the lack of insignificant sums of money, such as are often spent in America on pleasure trips, luxuries or amusements. We do not cry for hundreds of thousands of dollars, although we could well use them in our work; all we ask for are a few thousands.

Young People's Work

Two outstanding features of our work have been specially emphasized this year. The first is the work among young people and in Sunday school. In a most remarkable way our national pastors who have been expecting their

largest returns in the conversions of outsiders, are at last awakening to the realization that the finest material to work on is within easy reach in the ranks of the young people and children, of whom fortunately we have many in our churches. If this work of conservation of our own children and people is intensified the outlook for the future will be most promising. We have had this year what could almost be called a "Youth Movement" in Argentina. The Federation of Young People's Society, which is interdenominational, planned and carried out a most successful convention, during which they discussed many of the vital problems connected with our work. The initiative was entirely theirs and only occasionally on the program did some of the missionaries or pastors appear. We are hoping and praying that this stirring of the forces of our young people may mean great things for the future.

The Bible Coach

The other special effort which has been made both in Uruguay and Argentina has been that of reaching the scattered forces of Protestantism by means of a Bible coach, as it is called. This consists usually of a Ford truck so arranged as to furnish sleeping quarters for two or three passengers, as well as ample carrying capacity for books and literature. We have one of these cars in Uruguay and the other works in the Argentine with Rosario as its base, covering, as far as possible, the colonies and settlements in the immense Chaco region of Northern Argentina. Many of these colonists are of German, Bulgarian and Czecho-Slovak Protestant origin. The superintendent of the Northern District, Brother Barroetavena and one of our missionaries, Rev. E. N. Bauman, spent nearly three months visiting these scattered Protestant families in the Chaco, holding Gospel services in the homes, distributing Bibles, Christian literature, baptizing, marrying and rendering every sort of Christian service to those solitary pioneers in a great new region that is being opened up. It would be difficult to exaggerate the cheer and the blessing that these two Bible coaches have carried with them to the byways and plains of these new countries.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Ward School

American College and Ward Commercial Institute, in the city of Buenos Aires, continues to be one of the outstanding educational institutions in Argentina. It has really outgrown its present quarters and it is, therefore, with great rejoicing that we are able to purchase on the outskirts of this city a large tract of land beautifully laid out with trees of all sorts. These eighteen acres, splendidly situated just four blocks from the suburban railway and thirty minutes from the centre of Buenos Aires, will furnish ample room for the future development of this great school. One hundred and ten thousand dollars cash was paid for this property. We must now carry on the campaign by means of which we are hoping to secure the funds for the erection of the different buildings which will be needed. On this property there will be a splendid opportunity for developing a school with the American campus idea of college life, a feature unknown in South America.

The Union Seminary

The Disciples of Christ co-operate with us in this training school, and the ideal to make it a high grade school of theology is being steadily and faithfully worked out. The entrance conditions are of a high grade and we are hoping, in this way, to attract a better class of young nationals to the pastorate.

Training School for Women

This school, which is also in Buenos Aires, and which we are sometimes led to call our Deaconess Training School, is having a most satisfactory development. A fine group of girls have been following the course offered and the Summer School promises to be as well attended as last Summer.

North American Academy, Montevideo

For several years now it has looked as if this school had come to the end of its service in Uruguay. The city of Montevideo is to-day well furnished with fine elementary government schools. It has been increasingly apparent, therefore, that this school no longer filled the same place which it

had occupied formerly. Several efforts had been made on former occasions to suspend the activities of this institution, but with characteristic tenacity, friends, directors and teaching staff would not yield an inch and every effort has been made to save the day, but the unfavorable circumstances under which the school has been working have finally made it the better part of wisdom to suspend its work and dispose of the property. The returns on the sale of this property will be invested in strengthening the American College and Ward Commercial Institute of Buenos Aires.

Crandon Institute, Montevideo (W. F. M. S.)

This school continues to be the pride of Methodism. Its service to the community and efficiency are ever on the increase. Its staff of teachers would be hard to surpass anywhere.

Colegio Norte Americano, Rosario (W. F. M. S.)

All the fine traditions for educational efficiency and deep evangelistic zeal continue to permeate the atmosphere in this school. As an outgrowth of the missionary spirit which has always characterized this school, the Gleason Institute, which has somewhat the character of a settlement work in a needy section of Rosario, is doing splendid work.

Girls' School, Buenos Aires (W. F. M. S.)

The Girls' School which for a number of years was established here in Buenos Aires, was closed at the end of 1925. For several years it has been increasingly apparent that only with the investment of large sums of money for the improvement of the equipment and buildings could this school hold its own with the fine government educational institutions which are rapidly springing up in this country. The Woman's Society, therefore, wisely resolved to close the school until such time as they are able to carry on their work in a more satisfactory and efficient form. In the meantime, the building and the grounds are being used for the English and High school departments of the American College and Ward Commercial Institute.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

"La Aurora" Book Store

Our Methodist Book Store has been separated from our printing establishment and has become part of the interdenominational Union Book Store project which is being carried out in this city. This Union Book Store is called "La Aurora" and it has been duly incorporated with \$14,000 capital, about five or six different bodies and organizations co-operating in the venture.

The Methodist Press

In one way or another within the last two years we have secured the publication in our Methodist Press, Buenos Aires, of a most useful collection of books for our Methodist constituency and for the Conference Course of Studies. These books are, naturally, in Spanish and most of them are translations or adaptations from outstanding books in the United States. As an indication of the importance of this work of publication here are the names of some of these books: *The Minister as Pastor*, Jefferson; *Biblical Hermeneutics*, Terry; *Men of Valor* (The Minor Prophets), Walker; *The Faiths of Mankind*, Soper; *The Methodists*, Faulkner; *The Theology of a Preacher*, Hough; *The Girl in Her Teens*, Slattery; *Our Protestant Heritage*, Duncan; *The Charm of the Book*, Edgar W. Work. In addition the following have been published in Chile: *The Use of Dramatics in Religious Education*, H. C. Stuntz; *The Worker and His Bible*, Eiselen-Barclay; *The Preacher*, Braden; *New Horizons for the Soul*, Bishop G. A. Miller.

Publications

The following Methodist publications are circulated among our people: "El Estandarte," official Conference paper for Argentina and Uruguay; "La Aurora," a weekly leaflet for our Sunday School. In Chile, Mr. Wesley publishes a bi-monthly for ministers and Christian workers called "La Revista Evangélica." These papers and magazines are of high grade and are contributing much toward the making of our constituency more intelligent and broader minded.

OBITUARY

The records of the year would be incomplete without mention of the fact that since the session of our Annual Conference there have disappeared from our staff two outstanding personalities, widely known and deeply loved, whose influence in the development of Methodism and in the spread of the Gospel in these countries has been widely felt.

Dr. Charles William Drees

Our veteran missionary, actively engaged in missionary work, first in Mexico from 1874 to 1877 and in Argentina and Uruguay from 1877 to 1926, passed away on August 30, 1926. For nearly a year Dr. Drees had been ailing and his many friends feared that the end was near. His death brought to an end a life of singular usefulness and faithful service. He was our scholar and leader in every sense of the word. The funeral service was largely attended and was addressed by Bishop Oldham, who took as his text "Know ye not that there is a prince and great man fallen this day in Israel?" He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ada Combs Drees.

The Rev. Daniel Hall

A native of Argentina, of English father and Argentine mother, Brother Hall was born in the year 1865 and converted in 1890. After considerable bodily weakness and a gradual decline during the last two years, he passed away in the British Hospital in Buenos Aires on November 24, 1926. Many years ago, our veteran missionary, Dr. J. F. Thomson, was called upon to hold a funeral service for a little child. The day was cold and the drizzle made the cold all the more penetrating. Besides the officiating minister and the father of the little child, there were only three other men present, but Dr. Thomson availed himself of that opportunity for making an earnest appeal for consecration to God. A young man, who was not then converted and who was one of that small group, was deeply stirred and the words of the minister led later to his conversion. That man was Mr. Hall. In 1896, he was ordained minister of our Church and during all these years he has lived a life of unusual faithfulness and notable useful-

ness. For many years he was manager of our Mission press in Buenos Aires and editor of our official church organ, "El Estandarte." His greatest service to the Church was as a writer. He translated hundreds of articles, pamphlets and books and is the author of a large number of helpful and inspiring

books and pamphlets. He was one of our most hard working men and his deep consecration and fine judgment will be greatly missed in the many committees on which he served in our Conference. He is survived by his aged mother, his second wife and three children.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe is grouped into three Episcopal Areas as follows:

COPENHAGEN AREA—BISHOP BAST

Denmark Conference, in which work was begun in 1857 by Rev. C. Willerup; Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference, established as the Baltic Mission by the General Conference of 1920 and organized in its present form in 1924, includes our work in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Finland Conference, where work was opened in 1883 by local preachers from Sweden; Finland Swedish Mission Conference, organized in 1924 for the work among Swedes in Finland; Norway Conference, in which O. D. Peterson began work in 1853; Sweden Conference, where Rev. J. P. Larsson opened work in 1853.

PARIS AREA—BISHOP BLAKE

France Mission Conference, where work was begun in 1907 by preachers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, Rev. E. W. Bysshe, Superintendent, assuming charge in 1908; Italy Conference, in which Rev. L. M. Vernon began work in 1872; Spain Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920 and in which we opened work in 1919, taking over two schools, one in Alicante, the other in Seville; North Africa Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908 in Algeria and Tunisia.

ZURICH AREA—BISHOP NUELSEN

Austria Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Bulgaria Mission Conference, in which we began work in 1857; North Germany and South Germany Conferences, the outgrowth of work begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849, as a result of a visit by Rev. William Nast in 1844, who under authorization of the Missionary Society inspected conditions in Germany, in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in the United States; Hungary Mission Conference, established as a Mission by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920; Russia Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Rev. G. A. Simons in 1907, under appointment by Bishop Burt; Switzerland Conference, where work was opened in 1856 by two preachers from the Germany Conference.

COPENHAGEN AREA

Bishop Anton Bast

The Work Goes On

The last year was in various ways a sad one for our work in the Copenhagen Area. Here is not the place to enter into details regarding what some have had to suffer, but only to give thanks to God that the work was upheld, and that His guiding hand was felt in every section of the Area.

The Episcopal supervision was done by Bishops Nuelsen and Blake. Bishop Nuelsen took care of the work in Finland and Balticum, and was the president of the two Finnish Conferences, where he is much beloved and is in strong sympathy with the preachers. Bishop Blake presided at the Denmark and Sweden Conferences, and Bishop Waldorf at the Norway Conference.

To say that nothing has suffered by what has happened in the last years would not be true. But in every place where there has been a God-dedicated servant, victories have been won. The increase in membership, however, has been all too small, and in some of the Conferences there has been a decrease. There has been a lack of Power in too many places. Revivals like those of former times have been few in recent years and Methodism must have revivals if it shall flourish.

There are various causes for a declining of the revival. The trouble may lie both with the people and with the preachers. Gradually the common people of these countries, in the people's schools, both lower grades and high, have become educated. This seems to have killed much of the real hatred of sin, and when their hearts are moved by the Spirit of God they hide their feelings and withhold themselves from outward expression.

State Recognition

Another reason is the changed attitude of the established churches. Formerly, Methodists were openly opposed in every way permitted by law, by ministers of the State Church. Now there is a change. Only in Finland

have cases been brought against Methodist ministers for baptizing children of Lutheran parents; for which two of our preachers were sentenced by the Supreme Court to suffer a reprimand. When we were condemned as erroneous sects of foreign origin, we had to meet with what followed therefrom, but at the same time attention was called to us and our work, and many people came to see what we were up to, and became our friends and faithful members of the Methodist Church.

Now that the designation of "sect" is taken away, we are acknowledged as a co-ordinated Church and openly, nearly every minister of the State Church will declare himself as our friend. There is no combating us. Methodist forms of work have been taken up in the State Churches, for which we are glad. But at the same time the State Church authorities indirectly let us feel, that we could be spared in these countries. And, of course, for people who are not strongly in earnest to have their souls saved, a church, resting on an historical basis has its advantages.

Methodism to Stay

But in spite of everything, Methodism is here to stay. We will perform the work assigned us by God. And though we have not made the progress wished for, God has used the Methodist Church in 1926 as His instrument to bring hundreds of people from darkness to light, from the power of sin and Satan to the glorious liberty of the children of God. And the relatively small number of people who have united with us is in no wise a standard of the work done or of the souls saved. Surely had all preachers as well as laymen been even more dedicated to God, and more in humiliation and prayer, a greater work would have been the result. We need money and many other goods, but, more than everything else, we need an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon preachers and people.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

General Conditions

In spite of serious disturbances during the last few years and especially in 1926, the work has gone forward. In some places there have been great revivals, with a good increase in membership, and a large majority of the membership has proved faithful to the Church. According to their means they have made up for the serious reduction in appropriations from the Board, but they have not been able to cover the entire "cut." The pastors have had a very serious time, but in this they feel that they are united with their brethren in the whole missionary world.

Young People's Work

There has been a decrease in Sunday school work in all of the churches in Denmark. One of the reasons for this is, that as the laboring classes prosper they take their children with them on Sunday to the gardens and the country places. Nevertheless, the number of Sunday school children is still larger than that of the church membership, and the Epworth League and the churches still draw most of their members from the Sunday school. During the years when a Sunday school missionary was appointed and his salary paid by the Board of Sunday Schools, the work grew rapidly, but it has been difficult to maintain it since the missionary left.

The Epworth League has 32 chapters. The membership has decreased somewhat from the previous year. Nevertheless, the members are active in supporting all of the work of the Church. In spite of the decreases in membership, the Leagues have taken on the

support of a missionary in Africa. A young preacher has been appointed as missionary, especially to the youth, and his salary is partly paid by collections and subscriptions from the Epworth League.

Social Work

The deaconess work is prospering in Denmark as it is in other parts of Scandinavia. The workers are all trained and are in great demand. There are four homes where the aged and infirm people who can pay board and nursing, are given excellent care for the remainder of their lives. These homes have an excellent reputation and every room is filled. There are six children's homes in Denmark in addition to a day nursery that receive aid from the State and communities, but most of the expenses come from the Spring Flower-Day collections. One of these splendid homes is for young mothers.

The home for the old people at Rिंगsgade 21, Copenhagen, is supported by the Central Mission of the city. Every bed is occupied and there is a waiting list.

While the Central Mission at Copenhagen has suffered severely during these last years, many friends have been faithful to its work and have made great sacrifices to keep it going.

The Annual Conference was in charge of Bishop Blake, who has a firm hold on the work and has repeatedly visited the field. Among the visitors to the Annual Conference were Dr. Edwards and Mr. E. M. McBrier of the Board of Foreign Missions and Dr. Hingeley of the Board of Pensions and Relief.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Revivals.

There have been revivals, this year, in spite of the hard times. The preachers are sometimes inclined to lose their courage on account of scanty support, but then they lift up their eyes to the mountains, whence help comes, even from the Lord, and go on in their fight for souls. The outward result has been an increase of 57 members on probation, and 80 in full connection.

There are now 18 organized churches: 736 probationers and 1,665 full members; 14 local preachers; 24 Sunday schools with 2,578 children; 9 Junior Leagues, with 636 members; 15 Epworth Leagues, with 856 members; 2 Brotherhood Chapters, with about 100 members.

Money has been collected for pastoral support, for the Theological Seminary, and for other purposes amounting to

625,460 Finnish marks. Four Churches have been self-supporting this year.

Helsingfors enlarged its house of worship by taking two rooms more from the school. The cost of repairs was 44,000 Finnish marks, which was collected in addition to the pastor's salary and current expenses. The meeting hall is still too small and not suitable for the school; the rooms are not adapted for class room work for students, as all sorts of meetings are held at the same time in the small hall of the church. The central building is very much needed. It will be impossible to continue the work with success without it. The school, church, Sunday school, Epworth League, Brotherhood, book business and deaconess work all need it. The drawings and plans are ready and have been approved by the representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions, but the money—how to get that?

Evangelists

There have been two young women evangelists at work in the country villages and factory places. They have visited more than 100 villages and other places, have held 446 meetings, with an attendance of 21,325 people and many conversions. They collected enough money for their own support and also some funds for foreign and home missions.

Other Meetings

A district meeting at Tammerfors and a preachers' meeting for consecration at Vuoksenlaakso were held during the year. A union meeting of all free church preachers was held during the winter, and a great summer conference

with thousands of people present, was held at Tammerfors by the free churches, Methodists included. The general Epworth League meeting for the whole country was held in June, at Lahti. All of these meetings created an increasing interest in Methodism among the people, and have strengthened the work both spiritually and materially.

Christian Literature

Several books, among which is a biography of John Wesley, some tracts, two regular papers—the "Rauhan Sanomia" once a week, and the children's paper "Lasten Ystava," also once a week—have been printed and distributed among the people, to prepare them to receive the Gospel of Christ and to encourage the children to come to Sunday school. The department of Sunday schools has graciously aided us with literature, pictures and cards.

Social Work

We have two orphanages with 36 children, and one deaconess. In addition, over 50 needy children, and the poor and needy in all of the cities where we are at work, have been provided with clothing and food.

The Sailors' Mission, at Kotka, continued under the Rev. V. K. Aulanko's leadership until Conference, when the Rev. K. J. Ornberg, as the sailors' missionary, was put in charge. During the year, 2,576 ships have been in Kotka harbor, most of which have been visited. He has collected 34,453 Finnish marks for the work. The reading hall for seamen has been enjoyed and thousands of sailors have visited the beautiful Salem Church for seamen.

FINLAND-SWEDISH CONFERENCE

General Conditions

The Finland-Swedish work of our Church has been incorporated in accordance with the Finland law, and it is now recognized by the State as a body, independent of the State and Church.

The work has gone forward very well during the year; 80 persons have united with the Church and the membership has been increased about 5 per cent. As the number of Swedish-speaking Finns is limited, and as the

State Church has, in many places, zealous and evangelical preachers, the Annual Conference appointed a committee to meet with a similar committee from the Free Mission Connection and the Baptists, to prevent overlapping of Church work in the general field.

The country still suffers from the revolution and yet the people have responded well in self-support. They have done their best toward pastoral

support, increasing their giving in this particular by 18 per cent. In addition, they have supported well their home missionary work and general collections.

New Churches

Two new churches were organized during the year, one in Skaftung and the other in Karis. The work in both places gives good promise of success.

Young People's Work

Two new chapters of the Epworth League were organized during the year. The annual meeting in Vasa was a time of great spiritual uplift. The young people have generously supported all of the work of the Church. Many of them are preparing themselves for definite evangelistic work. The Sunday school work continues to grow, four new schools being organized during the year.

Social Work

In the six children's homes there are 128 orphan children. The old people's home in Abo is a very fine refuge for these people.

The Deaconess Home at Helsingfors is serving the Church through the excellent work of four deaconesses and the people are generous in their support of all of this social work.

Rev. Karl J. Lindberg

During the year this apostle of our work in Finland passed on. A native of Sweden, converted among the Methodists of Stockholm, he early became acquainted with some Finns and went over to Vasa in Finland, where he began to preach. He met with great opposition and faced persecution, but he persisted and great revivals took place in the towns and villages where he ministered. Six of the churches now belonging to the Finland-Swedish Conference are the result of his early work. After 1911 he became the manager of the Sailors' Home at Wiborg, Finland, and this work, which was so dear to him, is continued by his widow.

Religious Freedom Limited

In the summer of 1921, the Rev. Karl Hurtig of Helsingfors was asked to baptize a child of Swedish parents, who belonged to the Lutheran Church. He baptized the child without the consent of the Lutheran minister, who immediately initiated a suit against Mr. Hurtig. In the lower court, he was acquitted, but the case was carried to the Superior Court where Mr. Hurtig was sentenced to pay a fine and receive an admonition. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court which decided that Mr. Hurtig should receive an admonition but pay no fine.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

The Jubilee Conference

In August 1876, Bishop Andrews organized the Methodist Episcopal work in Norway into an Annual Conference. The 50th Anniversary was celebrated at the session in Porsgrund in July, 1926, Bishop Waldorf presiding. It was an occasion of great inspiration. During these years the membership has increased to nearly 8,000, with 54 centers of preaching. Much of the work inside of the cities is done on foot by the preachers, as there are no railroads in most of the sparsely settled regions where our work is carried on. One pastor looks after 13 preaching places and walks to all of them, covering in some weeks over 60 miles. The preachers are, as a rule, welcomed in friendly fashion and their work has been greatly

blessed. Many of the services are held in private homes. One of these preachers reports his experiences as follows: "We passed the mountain during a furious snow storm and reached Saugsta and Marvold, where we had two meetings in private homes. Next morning we passed the mountains for Unstad, where twenty-eight families live. It was a strong walk and very rough. Wet all through and tired as we were, we had to try seven homes before we found shelter. They thought we were Russelites. In this settlement we had seven religious meetings in two and a half days and many souls gave themselves to God. The schoolhouse, which only consisted of one large room, was filled. The Lord be praised for such experiences."

Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues

The young people's work is prospering. There are more than 14,000 children in the Sunday schools receiving religious education. One of the strongest men of the Conference, Rev. N. Bolt, gives his whole time to the Sunday school work. The Epworth League has 4,738 members in 54 chapters and the Junior League has 3,680 in 45 chapters. At Oslo, the capital, the League has its own home which is used as a boarding house for the young Methodists who live in the capital. The young people are active in all of the work of the Church. The members of the League led more than 1,000 meetings last year for religious and educational work. They have contributed generously to all of the work of the Church.

Deaconess Work

This work is developing very rapidly, while the work in Bergen has been especially prosperous. Besides the hospital in that city, the deaconesses manage a clinic hospital for women, only. In the Bergen division there are 40 deaconesses and 6 probationers. At Oslo, the Bethany Society Local Board has bought property for the improvement

of its work. When the repairs have been made there will be a hospital of 35 beds, with opportunity for further extension. There are 85 deaconesses and 15 probationers connected with the Oslo division.

Children's Homes

The Norway Methodists were the first in Scandinavia to plan for a home for orphans. Thirty-six years ago the Rev. Martin Hansen, American missionary to Norway, pastor of the First Church in Oslo, began to collect money for such a home. The work in Oslo was the first result of this new interest. There is another children's home just outside the city. The work is carried forward successfully in both places. A third children's home is in north Norway and is especially for the children of tubercular parents. This home receives aid from the State and from some northern towns, but the greater part of the expenses come from collections. These homes, of course, are conducted in a purely Christian spirit and atmosphere. For the aged people there is a home at Vadsø. A deaconess has the management of this home and the work is conducted with great efficiency.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Jubilee Session

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Conference was celebrated at its session in 1926. The Conference was organized in August, 1876, with 49 preachers. Among those present at the anniversary exercises, was the Rev. F. A. Ahgren, who is one of the original members of the Conference, and has served the Church in Sweden as pastor, presiding elder and director of the Theological School, and has also represented the Conference at General Conference. At the Jubilee services, the Archbishop, Rev. Nathan Soderblom, in greeting the Conference, stated that when he was a theological student at the University of Upsala, he frequently listened to the sermons of Pastor Ahgren in the Methodist Church. He pointed out the place in the church where he used to sit, and said that he still remembered many of the texts that Pastor Ahgren used. There are six of

the original members of the Conference now living, all of them on the retired list.

Bishop Blake presided at the Conference and among the visitors were Dr. J. R. Edwards, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, E. M. McBrier, a member of the Board, Dr. J. B. Hingeley of the Board of Pensions and Relief, Dr. C. G. Wallenius representing the Swedish Conferences in America, and others from America and various church organizations in Sweden and other countries on the Continent.

Industrial Depression

The industrial situation in the northern part of Sweden has been a great disadvantage to our Methodist work in places where it was formerly successful. In Porjus, for example, where formerly the Church has made good progress, 400 families, in the last year, left

this settlement for lack of employment and no others arrived to take their places. In several other places this same condition has prevailed. This has resulted in the northern part of our Conference becoming a mission field to be supported by other parts of Sweden. The Church, as a whole, has about held its own, for the reason that revivals in many places have offset the losses. The number of self-supporting churches has increased each year, and the Home Missionary Society is doing good work in looking after neglected parts of the country. A church building fund helped in the erection of 10 churches last year. In addition, the pastors of the larger churches are contributing of their salary to the underpaid ministers. This adjustment has proved a great blessing to the entire work.

New Church Organization

In several places where preaching has been carried on for many years without any definite result, there has been a revival and churches have been organized. Among the places where this is true are, Klagshamn, Emmaboda, Hultfred, Svarta and Molndal. The new church organizations in these places start off with a fine spirit and much encouragement. Some of them are even planning to build chapels during the year.

New Church Buildings

In the following places new church buildings have been erected during the year: Iggesund, Hudiksvall, Lindome, Sala, Gefle, Ludvika, Svalliden and Lurbro. Many churches have been repaired.

Young People's Work

The Epworth League has been active during the year, and has assisted in the erection of some of the church buildings. There are 148 senior chapters and 139 junior chapters, with 5,545 seniors and 5,050 juniors. The Conference and District organizations are active and two institutes were held during the year. The Epworth League aids definitely in all of the church work and its organizations.

Deaconess Work

The Royal Medical Board of Sweden gave official approval last year to the Bethany Society's nursing-training work. This means that the deaconesses, trained in Methodist institutions, are authorized to nurse in any Swedish hospital. The work is organized on a self-supporting basis. There are 35 ordained deaconesses and 18 probationers. Deaconesses have charge of the different children's homes and other work for children as well as the homes in Gothenburg and Stocksund. A new fund was created last year under the name of the Crown Princess Margaretha's Memorial Fund, the interest of which is to be used for free beds in the Methodist Home at Stocksund.

Other Social Work

There are six homes for orphan children within the bounds of the Conference; three of them are managed by "The Society For Taking Care of Destitute Children"; two others are Conference institutions. The work for these children includes the serving of meals, the provision of day-nurseries where parents who work may leave their children for the day, and summer colonies for the poor children during the holidays.

Work For Sailors

A generous donation was received during the year for the Sailors' Home, by which it has been possible to acquire a well adapted property in Visby, which is a resort for sailors. The Home is well managed and has met with the approval of leaders of the shipping interests.

Central Missions

The work in the Stockholm and Orgrya Central Missions has been carried forward during the year with much success, food and shelter being provided for many poor people. At Harnosand, a night-shelter was opened for homeless men, about 2,000 lodgings being provided during the winter, while about 40 sick men were taken care of for a longer time.

BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

George A. Simons, Superintendent

Riga

The third session of the Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference was held July 14-18, 1926, in the Central Methodist Building in Riga, the beautiful capital of Latvia, popularly called "the pearl of the Baltics." Bishop John L. Nuelsen, LL.D., presided. A most cordial welcome was tendered the Bishop by forty preachers and other workers on this field. Six preachers and one deaconess were absent. The evening meetings and Sunday services were held in the commodious First Lettish Methodist Episcopal Church in Riga. This building has the distinction of being the first temperance edifice erected in Russia. It was built about nineteen years ago by a consecrated Baroness who was deeply interested in Christian temperance work. In it, the first society of this character in the so-called "Baltic Provinces" was organized. After the death of the Baroness the property was advantageously bought by our Church in 1921. It was here that the writer soon after his arrival in Russia, nineteen years ago, took part in Bible Conferences and established points of contact with Christian workers, one of whom has since become a valuable preacher, editor and temperance evangelist for the Baltic States. His name is Rev. Hans Soete. He is the founder and first president of this pioneer temperance organization.

Visitors from America

Several members of the Commission of Ten appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions to study the Methodist work in Europe, favored the Conference with their presence on the last two days of the session. The group consisted of Dr. John R. Edwards, Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh, Associate Secretary, and Mr. E. M. McBrier, member of the Board of Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions. They were accompanied by Mrs. Edwards, Miss Ruth Edwards and Mrs. McBrier.

In addition to these dear friends from the homeland, we were all de-

lighted to greet Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, President of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Frankfort, an outstanding leader in the temperance and local option movement in Germany. The visitors most generously participated in the meetings, their inspiring messages making a deep and lasting impression on all. We shall never forget the soul gripping talks which these fervent Methodist brethren made in our other two Lettish Churches on Saturday night at the evangelistic services held in distant parts of the city. The Spirit of God was manifest.

Representative of the Latvian Government

Shortly before the close of the business session, the Conference was honored with a visit from the Hon. F. Muhlenbach, Director of the Department of Religions of the Latvian Government, who spoke a few words of gracious appreciation concerning the work our Church is doing, and bidding us Godspeed for the future. Director Muhlenbach was trained as a Lutheran pastor and has shown our Church many favors during the past few years. At the dedication of the Lettish Methodist Church Hall in the Moscow section of Riga four years ago, Director Muhlenbach warmly welcomed Bishop Nuelsen and expressed his great delight in the educational and social work we were then inaugurating in that neighborhood. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that this Latvian Government official feels himself so much at home among us that he most gladly consented to sit with us in a photographic group.

The Missionary Anniversary

"World Missions and World Movements" was the subject of Bishop Nuelsen's splendid missionary lecture. It made a very profound impression on all who were privileged to hear him. It was generally felt that this memorable address has stimulated even greater interest among our people in the World Service program. The Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference for some

years has been supporting four Mission day schools in China, Korea and India.

The Temperance Meeting in the "Kleine Gilde"

Bishop Nuelsen delivered a masterly and convincing address on Prohibition in America. Professor Villem Ernits, leader of the Estonian Temperance Society, and Mr. Gustav Kempel, leader of the Latvian Anti-Alcohol Society, as well as Dr. Melle, brought heartening news about the steady advance of the dry forces in their respective countries. The Rev. Hans Soete, representative in the Baltic States of our Board of Temperance, presided.

The Work

This summer, it is just nineteen years since the writer left the United States to take up work as the superintendent in Finland and Russia. In many respects the past Conference year has been the hardest of his entire life, ministry and work in Europe. In certain respects, however, it has been the most blessed year of his twenty-seven years' ministry and nineteen years of pioneer activity in Russia and the Baltic countries. He has had very many remarkable answers to prayer and his faith has been greatly strengthened. In spite of the 50 per cent cut in the appropriation for 1925 and 1926 the work has not only been kept intact but in certain ways has shown inherent qualities of gratifying growth. Faith and holiness conferences have been held in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The pastors report 784 conversions. This is not a large number but it must be remembered that we have some very good evangelistic preachers among us who still invariably refrain from giving the number of conversions, conscientiously declaring: "Only God knows how many souls have been really saved!"

Two chapels have been built during the past year in Lithuania, one at Taurogen and the other at Pilvishky. While these two projects were emphatically discouraged by the action of the Finance Committee, the respective congregations with their pastors have clearly demonstrated that they are in possession of the faith that removes

mountains. Unfortunately they are still struggling with heavy debts.

The number of local preachers has increased to one hundred and fifteen, among whom there are seven women. There are more than ten young men clamoring to be educated for the Methodist ministry.

During the past six months our Discipline and Hymnal have appeared in the Estonian language. This has been a colossal undertaking for one man, Rev. Hans Soete, who has translated over two hundred of the best hymns from English and German hymnology. Some progress has been made in the difficult and delicate matter of legalizing the Methodist Episcopal Church in Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. The writer has been shown many courtesies by the governments of these Baltic republics and assured that full religious liberty as observed in America is also their ideal. Just recently Director Muhlenbach of Riga remarked to the writer: "The Latvia government grants all churches and religious organizations the same privileges. We put no obstacles in your way to carry on your work and want you to feel just as free here as in America or elsewhere."

The preachers' circulating library, consisting largely of books needed in the Conference Course of Study, now numbers over two hundred volumes and the library of the Methodist Training Institute has nine hundred choice books in various languages.

Conference Sunday

On Conference Sunday morning Bishop Nuelsen preached a heart-searching sermon on "The Task of a Real Christian," taking as his text Colossians 3: 1-4, after which he ordained as deacons, Krishis Mamis and William Wol-sky, both of whom have been received into Conference membership. Then Dr. Edwards delivered a beautiful and practical ordination address in the evening at the closing service of the Conference Course of Study to Fricis Eidins, Eduardt Raud and Ferdinand Tombo, all of whom had completed their studies with commendable grades.

Visiting the Latvian Foreign Ministry

On Monday Bishop Nuelsen, Dr. Edwards, Mr. Donohugh, Mr. McBrier and

the writer paid their respects to the American Legation and the Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon K. Ulmanis. The latter is called the American among the Latvian Cabinet members because he spent some years as a teacher in Nebraska State University. Minister Ulmanis has been a staunch friend of our work from the start and has a fine appreciation of the idealism that has made America a great Christian democracy. He is doing much to strengthen the ties of friendship between Latvia and the United States. Bishop Nuelsen told Minister Ulmanis how four years ago while presiding at a Methodist Conference in Riga, he had

the honor of participating in the enthusiastic celebration of America's recognition of the Baltic republics—Latvia, Lithuania and Estónia.

Temperance Congress

On Monday evening, Bishop Nuelsen and the writer, with a group of fifteen Methodist delegates, left Riga for a night's trip to the charming old university town of Dorpat (Tartu, Estonia), to attend the eighteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism, July 21-29, where the Methodist Church had the distinction of having the largest number of guests.

THE PARIS AREA

Bishop Edgar Blake

The Paris area embraces the countries around the Mediterranean basin: France, Italy, Spain, North Africa and Madeira Islands.

Religious Problems

The European countries are Latin in origin and Roman Catholic in religion. North Africa, with the exception of a small French population, is of Berber and Arabic origin, and is dominantly Mohammedan in its religion. The Area, therefore, presents two separate and distinct problems. The first is a challenge to evangelical Protestantism and the second is a challenge to Christianity itself. Neither problem can be successfully met by the ordinary evangelistic methods. Evangelism must be supplemented by education and social service, otherwise progress will be limited and slow. In the one case, the dominant religion is autocratic, ecclesiastical and political, and multitudes of its followers have lost their confidence in it and have broken their faith. Not knowing any other Church than the Roman Catholic, they judge all Churches by it. Until Methodism demonstrates that it is different, that it is neither political, ecclesiastical nor autocratic, but rather that it is democratic; that it is here to give, not to get, to serve and not to dominate; that it is a Christian brotherhood seeking to spread the spirit of Christ among men,

will it make any large impression upon the Latin people.

Islam

The Mohammedan world is the most difficult and discouraging field that Christianity has entered. It is narrow, bigoted and intolerant. It is a social system as well as a religion. Its social customs and laws are a part of its religion. If a Mohammedan forsakes his religion for Christianity, he cuts himself off from his family, his community and society. As a result, Christianity's progress in Mohammedan fields has always been slow and discouraging. Mohammedans cannot be turned to Christ by polemical methods. Preaching must be accompanied by teaching and by social ministry. Genuine love and service are the only things that will break through the barriers of Mohammedan exclusiveness.

Institutional Service

As a result of the conditions described, large emphasis is necessarily placed upon institutional activities. We are maintaining eighteen homes and schools in the Area, with approximately 2,200 children enrolled. Aside from rendering a genuine Christian service to the children placed under our care, our institutions are producing our future leadership. In addition to our institutions, churches and preaching sta-

tions, we have community centers in Paris, Chateau Thierry, Toulon, Lyons, Algiers, Fort National, El Maten, Constantine, Tunis, Naples, Fiume, Trent, and Funchal. Our educational and social work makes an exceedingly heavy inroad upon our financial budget, but there is no escape if we are really to carry on an effective Christian ministry, and make a permanent Christian contribution to those whom we seek to

serve. The people are eager for this ministry.

The outlook for the Area, as a whole, is promising if we will take the long view. An experience of six years has deepened my conviction of the needs of the field, has intensified my consciousness of its difficulties, and increased my hope for the outcome, if we will patiently and persistently pursue the work we have begun.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Bishop Edgar Blake

Religious Conditions

France has a population of 40,000,000 people. In intelligence, culture and thrift they are not surpassed by any other nation in Europe. For generations, France was the dutiful "daughter of the Church" and the French were the faithful subjects of Rome. But that period is past. They have lost their confidence in the Church of their fathers and have surrendered their ancient faith and loyalty. Ten million practicing Catholics in France is the maximum claim made by the Church authorities, and this estimate is reduced to five million by many.

The highest claim made for the Protestants is 800,000, and this is scaled down to 500,000 by some. On the basis of the maximum claims of Catholics and Protestants, 29,000,000 of the French people, 70 per cent of the total, have broken with their former faiths and are not now identified with any form of organized religion. It is doubtful if any other great nation offers so large or so fertile a field for a vital religious effort as France.

The French are not an irreligious people, void of spiritual aspiration and insight. It is doubtful if there is a nation anywhere, more appreciative of the deeper spiritual realities of life than the French. They have lost their interest in the Church, not in religion. The former has lost its sacred character as the servant of Christ, and the French have broken with it. This attitude is well expressed in the words of a French workingman, "We are done with an imposed religion. But if one will preach unto us a gospel of reality, we will listen to him, and gladly."

The French are suspicious of religious institutions, but they are ready to welcome any movement that has in it the generous spirit of Christ. A French savant said, "You could have ten million Methodist followers in France in ten years, if you would make Methodism known to the French people." "Methodism is the religion of the future," said a noted French Abbe.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is comparatively new in France. It did not begin its work there until 1907. After only seven years of effort the World War came, and the work was disorganized, as was everything in France during the period of strife. For five years, advance was impossible. What had been gained was largely shattered. Since the war, new and large foundations have been laid. Under the impulse of the Centenary, a program commensurate with our opportunity was undertaken. Then came the continued decline and with it the drastic curtailment of our work. And once more, we are starting to build again on a new foundation.

Institutions

Charvieu—At this place is a home and school for dependent boys. It was started originally as an institution for war orphans, but it is now open to any dependent boy of good character and capacity. At present there are 72 boys at Charvieu for whom we are providing a home, a school and trade training. They are all high-grade boys.

The school courses cover what in America would be the equivalent of the elementary and grammar grades, and the first and second years of high

school.. The trades include gardening, carpentry, and automobile mechanics. As soon as our resources will permit, chicken farming will also be added to the course. Each boy is required to take chemistry, gardening and carpentry. When he is mature enough, he chooses one of the trades and devotes his entire time to it, except two hours a day, which he gives to classroom work. The aim is to teach each boy a useful and gainful occupation so that when he leaves Charvieu, he may be fitted to make his way in life as a useful citizen.

As in American schools, Charvieu emphasizes recreation and sports as a means of promoting the physical and moral development of the boys. Although the school is comparatively new, as yet, it is fast making a name for itself as an institution where boys are taught to work, to play, and to live as Christian men should.

Champfleury—This is an institution for girls, similar to that for boys at Charvieu. Originally started as a home for war orphans, it is now open to any worthy dependent girl. In addition to the regular school course which carries to the second year of high school, the girls are taught homemaking in all its aspects, including cooking, sewing, dressmaking and millinery. In addition, they are taught embroidery, lace making, and the useful crafts. All the work of the home, except laundering, in which the girls assist, is done by the girls, themselves, under the direction of competent instructors. Champfleury provides a helpful and wholesome Christian atmosphere for the girls, and trains them in the useful crafts for helpful and gainful living. Champfleury is a fine old French chateau of the 17th century. It was begun in 1620, the year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It is still in a state of fine preservation. It is surrounded by sixty-four acres of park and farm land of the Seine, near Poissy. It is only sixteen miles from the gates of Paris, and can be reached by train or automobile in forty-five minutes. We urge our American friends to visit Champfleury not only to see the work that is being done, but to see the beauty of an old French estate that still maintains its ancient simplicity and charm. It is exceedingly attractive,

Grenoble—This is a home and school for girls, similar to Champfleury, but under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is enough to say that Grenoble measures up in every way to the high standard of excellency universally maintained by the women of the church.

It can be truthfully asserted that our Methodist institutions, Charvieu, Champfleury and Grenoble, are among the best of their kind in France. They command the respect and confidence of the French people. They preach a Gospel of reality, and perform a ministry of work that all can understand and admire. They are a credit not only to our denomination but to the Christian Church.

Social Centers

Denfert Rochereau—The Methodist Memorial in Paris is without doubt the best known community center in France. The Parisian press devoted more than twenty-four columns of their space to its actions in a period of six months. Its plant and equipment consists of a Gothic chapel, a social building, a gymnasium, and an apartment house for its workers. Almost every form of religious, social and recreational ministry is carried on at the memorial. Its doors are open from morning until night, seven days a week. Its activities and ministries are constant and continuous. Fully a thousand people pass under its portals every week during the fall, winter and spring seasons. Its social activities include classes in languages, music, vocal and instrumental, literature, art and dramatics. It has Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations, and young people's societies. A reading room and library are maintained. As the center of the intellectual and social life of a large constituency, it ministers both to mind and spirit. Its work is directive and constructive. Its gymnasium has become a Mecca of indoor recreation and sports. It is already the leading basketball center of Paris. Its director is also the director of the base ball league of the city. The memorial has made a large and distinct place for itself in the recreational life of the French capital. Standing in the midst of a great city, it is interpreting the mission and min-

istry of the Church of Christ unto the people.

Chateau-Thierry—When the war ended, the Methodists bought the old Elephant Hotel in Chateau-Thierry, and converted it into a center of social ministry as a memorial to our American boys who fell in the memorable fight that turned the tide of battle and gave victory to the Allied cause. For six years, the Methodist Memorial has carried on its work of unselfish service in a community that was devastated by the war. It has been a center of light, leading and healing, without any distinction of creed, race or sect. Babies are cared for in the crèche, while the working mothers go out to earn their daily bread. Reading rooms and social rooms are open from morning until night. Books, magazines and periodicals are available for all who care to use them. Lectures, musicales, dramatics, assemblies, in fact everything that makes life richer and better, is a part of the program. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts make their home at the Memorial. Little children and older ones, young people and adults make it their home. It is the outstanding institution of Chateau-Thierry. More than five thousand visitors, mostly Americans, visit the Memorial each year and inspect its work. It is probably the most widely known activity of Methodism outside of the United States. When our friends are in Chateau-Thierry they should visit the Memorial and see for themselves the work that is being done. It is known and loved by all.

Toulon—This French naval base in the Mediterranean is the center of a notable work for girls, young women and working mothers. It maintains a hostel with dormitory privileges for working girls. Reading room and social rooms are open to all. Classes and clubs of every kind minister to the needs of young women, and provide them with wholesome social surroundings where they may escape the temptations of the street. An American cafeteria is also a part of the plant. Here girls may come and find wholesome food at cost, and with it recreation rooms, where they are urged to rest, study or play as they choose. It is a house of freedom and of mercy. It is a genuine home of refuge for young

women of modest means who wish to surround themselves with influences that make for clean and wholesome living.

In addition to the work for young women, Toulon has a crèche for working mothers, where they may bring their babies and have them cared for, while the mothers go out to earn their daily bread. A trained nurse and assistant are in constant attendance in the crèche, not only to care for the babies but to protect their health. A mothers' class is conducted, and mothers are taught how to care for the little ones. The crèche is one of those gentler ministries of which Jesus said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

Le Croix Rousse, Lyons—What was a large cinema has been transformed into a chapel, a gymnasium, and a social center. It is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of Lyons. A varied program, adapted to the needs of the community, social, recreational and religious, is carried on by the pastors and volunteer workers; in addition, Le Croix Rousse has become the center of Christian activities for the large immigrant population of Lyons. These activities so commended themselves to the Mayor of Lyons, a former Premier of France, that he endorsed the work with his presence and support.

Churches

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is not limited to institutions and social centers, though these bulk large in its program. And it may be said of them that nothing is doing more to commend the Methodist Church to the favorable attitude of the French than the social ministries. If we are wise and patient we shall reap the evangelistic harvest of our social sowing. It will be a plentiful reaping.

We already have seventeen regular stations with organized churches, and settled pastors as follows: Paris, Strasbourg, Colmar, Haguenau, Grenoble, Grezy, Albertville, Bourgneuf, Saint Alban, Lyons, Place Vendome, Le Croix Rousse, Charvieu, Toulon, La Sayne, Grasse, Ollioules and Cannes. In addition to these we have nine other out-

appointments that are cared for from Haguenau, Albertville, Saint Alban, Lyons and Toulon.

The number of our churches is not large and the membership is small as yet. But the opportunity for Methodism is great, just as soon as we have

the leadership and the resources for expansion. In many respects France is one of the most hopeful fields in Europe for Methodism. It will take time and money, and strength and faith. "But in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

ITALY CONFERENCE

Effects of the "Cut"

The following paragraphs are from the report of Rev. C. M. Ferreri, superintendent of the Italy District:

There is no doubt that the reduction which has been forced upon us, bringing with it the withdrawal from not a few positions occupied during the Centenary period, even the closing of activities existing before the Centenary, has had a serious effect upon the spirit of the churches and of the ministers; has swelled the presumption and fostered the hopes of our adversaries, and has weakened in many ways the efforts which the Church has been putting forth.

We have had to deprive ourselves of the co-operation of 8 local preachers who were in charge; several day schools have been closed, and only one in Scicli (Sicily) still remains because the daughters of the pastor teach gratuitously; two institutes have been given up, one for boys in Trent, the other for girls, which was always admired by the many visitors to Florence; we have had to stop all social work, with the exception of the medical dispensary in Naples and a day nursery in Milan. All of these social activities were well developed and promising from the evangelization point of view. Furthermore, nearly all the posts occupied by the dismissed local preachers could not be re-occupied by pastors, and are now only visited occasionally.

Present Conditions

Church Work—We have at present 42 ministers in full membership, one on probation, three who have completed their studies at the theological school, working as local preachers with the ministers; 6 local preachers in charge. We have 37 churches with a residing pastor, and 10 other churches with premises, being regularly visited for the Sunday and weekday services.

There are 90 other places visited for services.

Notwithstanding the serious difficulties, the situation is nevertheless hopeful. The number of Sunday school pupils has increased, although the day schools have had to be closed. The collections and contributions have all increased, notwithstanding the economic crisis during and after the war. For example, ten years ago, Italy contributed only 400 lira to the Pension Fund, and she gives now about 20,000 lira every year. Ten years ago, she gave a little above 10,000 lira for ministerial support, and to-day she gives over 100,000 lira. We are, of course, still very far from the ideal mark, but these figures show that something is being done and that we are overlooking no efforts to make further progress.

When in a town like Scicli, we see touching examples of sacrifice, we can only thank God. On a poor peasant, dispossessed, with a bed-ridden wife and seven children, the collector for the missionary collection did not call, because he knew there was starvation in that home. But one day the poor peasant went himself to the collector and brought 5 lira, saying "It is my duty, also, to give to the Lord." In this region a peasant with a large family receives as pay for his labor, 41 lira worth of wheat and 10 lira in cash, but these peasants give each towards the annual collection from 50 to 60 lira.

Institutions

Our Monte Mario school is flourishing, and if it had more room there would be more pupils. The Industrial School in Venice suffers because of financial conditions, but they are improving. The next General Conference will see the usual table and chair for the Chairman. They are being prepared and will again show the artistic workmanship of the boys in the wood-carving department of

our Venice school. The Casa Materna of Portici, which is a children's home, is doing a splendid work.

Facing the Facts

I believe that I can assert that this trying time is drawing our Methodist work in Italy together. Under the pressure of new events, we are trying to analyze the errors committed in the past, and the present weaknesses; we are looking reality in the face, better to understand it; we are sharpening our common sense to substitute new ways and means for those which have become useless; we are anxious to do more in strengthening the present work than in extending it; we feel more pervaded with a sense of responsibility; all of which increases the spirit of consecration and makes us more fit to fight for the triumph of our Christ.

But if faith makes us sure of the morrow, because God will not forsake us if we are faithful, there is also another element which assures a better day. Many, many more than we ever suppose in Italy are with us in their hearts and with the same faith!

EDUCATIONAL WORK

S. W. Irwin—Monte Mario

Collegio Monte Mario

Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario is known around the world. It is on the route of the missionary returning from the East, and on the travel tours of numerous parties journeying from the West. Visitors from America greatly predominate, but a glance at the Collegio Guest Book demonstrates that visitors are international and often from lands known as the world's extremities.

Numbers and Needs—The school year closing in June 1926 was a crowded year numerically, every class room made to do quite double its intended service, and all dormitory space at full capacity. To make any advance steps toward a growing school new buildings are essential.

An assembly hall and a gymnasium should begin the advance for new equipment. Friends have practically assured at least one of these buildings and we are greatly encouraged to look for large gifts for the others.

With the large and increasing number of applications from those who must have some financial assistance in their battle for an education—it is clearly evident that to do the best service for the field an endowment of considerable proportions is required. With this, a Loan Fund might be put in use for the young men in their higher classical and university courses. This department for the senior students would grow rapidly and do fine service under some such most desirable adjustment. Men in places of prominence in Italian affairs have indicated that this work undertaken for needy boys has a cordial endorsement from all well informed quarters.

The School—The scholastic aims of the school are steadily set at the top. In the state examinations, which students in all schools, public or private, are required to take, Monte Mario's record for the summer of 1926 was among the highest in the city. Such word does not take long to spread, and weeks before the new term opened in October it was evident there would be no room for all applicants. The mayor of a town on the southern shore near the old seaport of Ostia wrote: "Your Collegio has been selected by our school committee as the one in Rome to which we wish to send our scholarship boy who has been chosen here by competitive examination in our schools."

The Collegio teachers in the upper classes are all university men with the doctor's degree in the subjects pursued during their courses. Among the old graduates of Monte Mario there are many teachers, and more than a score of men now preaching the Gospel in Italy and in other lands. A senior department of special Christian Work prepares young men for definite religious activity as laymen in the church.

In site, Monte Mario is "incantevole" as the Italians say: in English, incomparable. The health of the students at the Collegio is quite generally excellent. The school doctor even complains that we call him so little. The boy from Africa seems as adapted to the climate on the beautiful hill top as the native Roman, the student from Serbia or Denmark.

The religious instruction is direct and sincere, in all the best interests of the groups. There are boys from ten

different religious affiliations. Chapel services and evening prayers are held and week night addresses are given by a visiting pastor. Many of the students attend the Methodist Church in the city and a congregation in the American Church during the fall of 1926 would suggest it might be the Collegio or Institute Church, so many are the students from Monte Mario or Crandon Hall.

The athletic exhibition, one of the closing exercises of the year, was noted in the Rome papers with enthusiasm. The hoped-for gymnasium would make the athletic life at Monte Mario quite ideal.

Collegio Aims—Contacts with good men whether of our Church or creed, whose earnest aim is the building of a better and stronger people, is a necessity to good fruitage from a work like ours. Those touches we are endeavoring to link up.

In all the work of the school, Monte Mario is maintained to serve not only the body, mind and spirit of the students themselves, but through them the countries from which the students come and to which they will return.

No service purely sectarian or maintained with any sort of antagonism can fill the needs of this field. No work but that which is broad and co-operative in spirit will scatter the right seed and win the ear and heart of the people among whom we serve.

Casa Materna—Portici, Naples

The following letter from Brother Riccardo Santi tells the splendid story of Casa Materna. Here Methodism's fruitage is abundant. Help for a work such as this would return spiritual dividends to the giver:

"Casa Materna, about to begin her twenty-third year, continues being blessed and a blessing. Pastor Di Micelli, Elizabeth, N. J., wrote about a sister in his church, whose two daughters were in wretched condition in S. Severo di Puglia. We went there, took them with us, nursed them and sent them to America.

Brother Di Sabato came from South America with his three motherless children and found help and comfort here.

A poor man having lost both legs in the war, left on a small boat for the

United States, but perished not far from Gibraltar. His three children have found a home in the Casa Materna.

The Methodist churches of Pozzallo, Albalania and Monfalcone, asked us to receive some little orphan girls, which we did.

A girl who was with us years ago came to the director and founder of the Casa Materna, asking him to perform her wedding ceremony.

Sixteen war orphans are kept by the Government in the Casa Materna. One of them, Luigia Peviani, has been awarded by the prefect one hundred lira as a first prize for proficiency in her studies.

Orphan inmates in the Casa Materna number 100. Children who come from outside for day lessons number 80."

Industrial Institute—Venice

This school has excelled in athletic proficiency, winning in an annual national tournament in Sardinia in some points of contest over all other squads in Italy. Many on the occasion remarked on that well trained Methodist squad, the only Protestant group represented.

The school is full to its capacity and the name of Venice Industrial Institute has a drawing power. The work Methodism is doing for needy and orphaned boys is such as to appeal to all who are familiar with it. The department of music, particularly the splendid band, is worthy of note.

The director of the Institute, Dr. Amedeo Autelli, has done an excellent work in organizing the departments of the school.

Crandon Hall (W. F. M. S.)

This school for girls has continued a work that has steadily been making itself a distinct place in educational circles in Rome. The school is recognized as one of the best in the city, and in its two departments of boarding and day pupils, the enrollment reaches nearly 400.

The home training for those living in the school and the religious life for all are given special attention. Kind words of appreciation are constantly heard from friends who have come in contact with this excellent work.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ON VIA FIRENZE

Its Wide Service

Dr. John W. Maynard, the pastor, has made the American church a center for English-speaking sojourners in Rome. In its services on Sunday mornings it serves a twofold purpose. For such as are looking for a service in English, it furnishes a much appreciated opportunity for worship. The congregation, whether larger or smaller, brings together people from all over the world. Recently at a service, there were represented nine nationalities, fourteen States of the Union, and twelve denominations. The other purpose is that of a medium of communication between our work and the traveling public. The multitudes who inquire about some fea-

ture of our work evince a widespread interest in what the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing in Italy. Dr. Maynard is constantly accompanying or directing people to Crandon Hall, our school for girls, or to the Collegio of Monte Mario.

On Sunday afternoons, and at other times during the week, Dr. and Mrs. Maynard entertain many visitors in their apartment in the Methodist headquarters, and not infrequently at such receptions, lectures and talks are given concerning conditions in Italy and the work of the Church in Rome and the nation. Dr. Maynard has made a study of the topography and antiquities of Rome, and as time and opportunity permit, he is glad to share this knowledge with those who come with their inquiries.

SPAIN MISSION

Reported by Bishop Edgar Blake

Our Methodist Episcopal Church has two centers of work in Spain, Alicante and Seville.

Alicante

This is a city of 60,000 population, located on the southeastern shore of Spain. It has excellent public buildings, but there is not a public school house in the city. Nearly thirty years ago, Francisco Albricias opened a school for children in a tent on a vacant lot. He had no money, and no resources but his indomitable will and his faith in God. To-day he has two school buildings as fine, complete and adequate as any school buildings in Spain. He has a day school, of nearly 600 pupils, of elementary and grammar grades, and a secondary school, which is unusual in Spain, of forty students. Senor Albricias' "Model School" is probably one of the most successful and outstanding pieces of educational work of Methodism in Europe. It is a pity that our Methodist friends cannot visit Alicante, and see for themselves what can be accomplished under the most

difficult conditions by a man of intelligence and zeal, when supported by a great Church.

In addition to the day school, we have an active church in Alicante and a Sunday school with an attendance of more than 700.

Seville

Here we have an active church, Sunday school of 140 members, and a day school of more than 250 pupils. The day school could be much larger, in fact, it was much larger. Three years ago, it was nearly twice its present size numerically. But our quarters were too small to accommodate so many children, and we had to dismiss nearly 200 pupils because we could not properly provide for them. Seville's need is an adequate school building. With such a building the only limit to the work would be the capacity of the plant.

So great is the interest of the Spanish masses in education, and so meager are the provisions of the state, that any Church that will, can have the children of Spain for the taking.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by E. F. Frease, Superintendent

Visit of Commission

In May, Corresponding Secretary, Dr. John R. Edwards, and Mr. William Boyd, members of the Commission studying our world wide Missions, visited all our stations and work, accompanied by Mrs. Edwards and Miss Ruth Edwards and Mrs. Boyd. Their keen study and interest in the work, and their intelligent sympathy and counsel were an inspiration and encouragement to everyone on the field, and a spiritual uplift.

Staff Reduction

Last year, the very serious and disquieting reduction in the staff, and the impossibility of efficiently carrying on the work already in hand with the force on the field, were emphasized and the hope voiced that reinforcements would soon arrive. This hope not only was not realized, but Rev. and Mrs. Percy Smith and family were obliged to leave in May on health furlough; Miss Welch and Miss Smith were called to America in May for six months; Miss Webb left the same month for furlough, and in October, Mrs. Robb was ordered to England by the doctors. Mlle. Rambaud completed her term in June, and Mlle. Parker left on furlough and for family reasons has not returned. In July, Mlle. Graizier left for health furlough and is not to return. Moreover, Rev. and Mrs. N. W. Lindsay were unable for health reasons to return to the field in October as planned, not arriving until January 14, 1927, while the continued ill-health of Madam Girardin prevented her anticipated return to the field.

The extra effort required of those on the field to keep our enterprise going took its inevitable toll of strength and health, and during the heated term sixteen other workers were obliged to absent themselves from North Africa in Europe for from two to four months, and five more from one to two months, while others who did not leave the field were incapacitated at times, for work, by illness or over-fatigue.

Just before Christmas, Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore with his little son Frankie,

was on the way to Agouni Bourar when the retaining wall of the steep road gave way and the car rolled over and down some twenty feet to the lower road. Frankie was thrown clear and was only slightly injured, but Brother Blackmore received many painful and serious injuries which at first made his recovery seem doubtful. His escape and recovery have been marvellous, but it will be many months before he will have recovered his normal strength and be able to do full work. Much is due to the devotion and skill of Mrs. Blackmore in her isolated and most difficult position. We are profoundly thankful to God that Brother Blackmore has been spared to his family and to the work.

Late in the year Dr. C. Guyer Kelly announced that owing to the health of his mother he desired to leave the field as soon as could be arranged, thus reducing our staff still further by an experienced missionary couple. Never before has our force been so depleted in this field, nor in nearly forty years of missionary experience do I recall any other situation as serious, save in one famine year.

Reinforcements

Some relief is now in sight. Miss Weisner, a new missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, reached Algiers the end of January. Mr. Laurence MacGuffin sailed from New York for North Africa the 17th of February, and Mr. Douglas, now at the Hartford School of Missions, has been accepted for North Africa and should sail before long. We are earnestly pleading that another married missionary may be found and sent out this year.

On the field, Charles Alonso completed his Bible Institute course in June last and has since been at Oran, but unfortunately, will have to leave for military service in May. Miss Nash commenced her work as missionary secretary in the central office in May. Mr. Pierre Rebours, who has had wide missionary experience in another Mission, has just been accepted for work with

us, and Miss Guidici has also recently been appointed as pastor's assistant at the Tunis European Church.

The Missionary Commission

There is a view which considers the missionary commission as exhausted when the message of Jesus as Saviour shall have been proclaimed to all the world; the missionary being viewed rather as a passing messenger than as a more permanent constructive influence.

We, however, recognize that we are commissioned by Jesus not only to "go and make disciples of all the nations" but also to the even greater, longer and more difficult task of "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever" which Jesus commanded. It is for this that Jesus established His church. The aim is not only to make disciples of individuals here and there, but also to group believers together, train them in all the truths of Christ and to obedience thereto; and through this growing "body of Christ" to permeate all society, all humanity, until the knowledge of God in Christ shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, and the masses of men everywhere shall obey and serve Him in loving loyalty and obedience. It was with this conception in mind that this Conference adopted at its session of 1921 a program which indeed was really a summary of the principles underlying our previous Centenary survey.

Resulting Responsibilities Inadequately Met

We are committed to definite undertakings in our pioneer work, and in our churches and institutions. The interrelation and interdependence of the parts of our program are such that we cannot easily discontinue, or too greatly reduce the functioning of any of them without seriously affecting the whole. It has, therefore, been necessary to distribute as wisely as possible the decrease in staff, and in the other means of action due to the continued reduction in our income.

The number of boys in our Boys' Homes has had to be decreased, while applications are insistent; and greatly needed equipment and facilities have had to be postponed. At the Algiers Boys' Home, for instance, buildings

urgently needed and planned for, five years ago, for dormitories, study, assembly and recreation rooms, it has not been possible to build. The Bible Institute and the Industrial and Agricultural School, the development of both of which is of such vital importance at this juncture, have been denied the scholarships, accommodation and equipment required. With one exception our churches, both European and Native, are without suitable church buildings and equipment, and the means needed for efficient work unprovided. What we term social work, which is so necessary in our day, as well as the medical work, have had almost entirely to be discontinued. In a work so diversified as ours and so near its beginnings, all this has been a very severe test and must be borne in mind in reviewing the work of the year.

EUROPEAN WORK

Algiers Central Church

Here the classification as European is not exact, as the children of our Homes for Kabyle boys and girls, and some of the students of the Bible Institute attend this church. Pastor Danic reports that the failure to secure possession of the fine basement of the rented Scotch church building, which has been counted on for recreational and social work, is a great handicap. Prejudice could be overcome could we care for children, for example, after school hours. The ideal would be a free school directed by a member of our church. In any event, an indirect work of penetration should be established, and at least a hostel-school-crèche should be promptly started, if we desire to have a solid and durable work.

The Sunday morning service is well attended, and attracts those who appreciate the simplicity of our religion. The evangelistic meetings on Sunday and Thursday evenings have from 20 to 50 present, who listen sympathetically. One woman who occupied an important place in university teaching said, "Oh, Sir, how you have made me love the Bible, which up to now I have not well understood." A medical student, rather socialistic said: "If you continue to explain so clearly the teachings and the person of Jesus you will make me a Christian." Those who

come are cultured; teachers, professors, military officers, drawn largely by the distribution of our paper "Evangel and Progress" and the church prospectus at the door, by the pastor, who has been unavoidably largely unaided this year.

A Vacation Colony was undertaken by Messrs. Danic and Delpy at Fort National, consisting of some 25 boys and girls from our Algiers and Oran churches and the Algiers Boys' Home. The military authorities gave unused barracks and equipment at a very reasonable rent. The effort was very successful for a first attempt, and parents report that the children returned home more docile and obedient. The funds were raised locally, in part by a charge for each child.

There have been a considerable number of accessions and baptisms, among them thirteen of the older children from the Homes.

There has been raised locally for the work of this church, approximately fifteen thousand francs.

Bab-el-Oued

Pastor Delpy reports: "The meetings have been better attended and the regularity and interest have been greater than the previous year. The members appear to have a clearer idea of their material responsibilities. Over 1,400 francs have been raised by our little church. A small amount in comparison to what the Mission is providing, but a marked indication of a determination to go forward according to our ability in Christian liberality. The members of the Sunday and Thursday schools, over fifteen years, are admitted to an intimate meeting at the pastor's home. Thursday evenings the young people meet in the spirit of the celebrated Oxford meetings of the Wesleys. Mrs. Delpy continues the sewing class. In spite of difficulties the Scout section is strong and solid. The departure of Mlle. Glazier has prevented the growth of the Girl Scouts. We have every confidence in the future of the work at Bab-el-Oued, if we look always to our Chief and Master Jesus Christ."

Constantine

Pastor Bardet writes: "The church and evangelistic services have been largely attended, the numbers not falling off even in the summer. The prayer

meetings have been specially helpful. From forty to fifty take communion the first Sunday each month. The Sunday and Thursday schools are prosperous, the children are serious and attentive, and this work gives us great hope for the future.

The Young Woman's Christian Union is making a serious effort to reach other young women, under the gifted leadership of Miss Laurie. The young men are making the same effort, ably led by Adrian Porco, and after their Sunday evening meeting go out to distribute tracts and invite passers-by to the evening service. The Epworth League meets regularly.

Our annual sale for the social work yielded 3,017 Frs. which is being used to establish a day nursery (crèche) much needed, and greatly appreciated by the mothers who go to work, and know their children to be in safe hands."

The sudden death of Major Crussard, retired military surgeon, was a great loss. Mr. Lochhead writes: "Four hundred men formed the escort. The General of Division, the Colonel of Zouaves, and a number of superior officers and well known civilians came to the church, which was too small to contain the crowd. Mr. Bardet after speaking of the deceased, closed with a faithful declaration of God's way of salvation. It was interesting to note how attentively all those men listened to a message, to them so unaccustomed. The General warmly thanked Pastor Bardet."

Oran

The brother of Mrs. Bloch and his child died early in the year of typhoid fever and their own child was for a long time dangerously ill. Mr. Bloch also was ill. Miss Place was devoted in her help, and herself fell ill at Conference, only returning to Oran just as the Bloch family were leaving for ordered rest in France. Charles Alonso, from the Bible Institute, carried on the general work during the summer. On the return of Mr. Bloch, special meetings were held, and a number were converted and joined the church. There have been the usual losses from people moving away. At St. Eugène, the small hall is always full in good weather, and the members

faithful. Mr. Bloch has visited a number of towns without pastors, to hold services, which have been greatly appreciated. It is a needy field. The Conference Committee on self-support fixed the goal for this little church at 6,000 Frs. which has been exceeded by 500 Frs.

For the women's and children's work, Miss Place says: "In poor health, I feared the summer school, but the children came in numbers. In the Sunday and Thursday schools, in spite of hostile efforts, there has not only been an increase in numbers but in the interest taken in Bible lessons. The after school classes, designed to help the children with the assigned work have been continued. Progress has been made in the Scout work for the girls and the little ones, boys and girls. In the Bible class for young women, the girls are greatly interested. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Sainton, a leading pharmacist, we have been able to distribute medicine to needy families. For this work, however, a dispensary is needed. The families of the children are visited, a difficult work amid almost invincible prejudice and ignorance of spiritual things. We need better accommodation. At St. Eugène for instance, Mr. Bloch has a class in the kitchen of a member, while Mr. Alonso has a group of boys in the open air, and I, the older girls in the little hall."

Sousse

Brother Chappuis, the pastor, writes: "As before, we are obliged to record the loss of a considerable number of members by removal. With new accessions we can, therefore, not increase much in numbers. The meetings are well attended and God's Spirit does His work in the hearts of the people. Another converted legionnaire stands fast against all efforts of the priest and his family to get him away, saying he had found the Truth in the Gospel and did not wish to turn back. Good reports come from our other converted legionnaires who have gone elsewhere.

The Young People's League is very encouraging. In addition to the meetings the young men come to my home for instruction and prayer. In spite of the constant departures, the work at Sousse continues to move forward."

Tunis

Pastor Bénézet reports briefly: "Evangelism and development of the life of the church is making normal progress, with ups and downs as always, in a land where it is difficult to gain souls and still more difficult to keep them. The need of a revival is keenly felt. Still, people are coming to us: a numerous family, for example, who are regular at our services and take part in church work. On the whole there is progress and our work is gaining large sympathies. Our hall is a center of radiation. Talks, addresses, abundant distribution of tracts, papers, and pamphlets, are rays of light dissipating the darkness. Good is being done. On a recent Sunday, a woman came to me after the service and said with tears in her eyes: I am greatly moved by what I have just heard. I had been told that this was a center of anti-French propaganda. I see I was deceived, I will return. The appointment of Miss Guidici as a woman helper meets a great need."

Summary

These reports show, in spite of constant losses from removals to France and elsewhere, a gratifying growth in membership, and efficiency in all branches of church activity; a striking effort for and increase in Christian giving, the undertaking of new forms of social work, for which funds are greatly needed, and a general spirit of hopefulness. An outstanding need is for church buildings and equipment

ARAB AND KABYLE WORK

Algiers

Native Town Church and Work—Mr. Villon states that a slight reduction in the numbers attending the classes and meetings is a gain rather than a loss, as the spirit and the discipline have been much better. The Sunday school has developed greatly both in numbers, regularity and assiduity. The church service has been well attended. Two Bible Institute students, Messrs. Ferhat Abouadaou and Abdelli Mohammed, have preached. Brother Ferhat Abauadaou preached on a communion Sunday. A Captain of the Tirailleurs entered and was edified by the sermon of "his little tirailleur," as he

called him. He took part in the communion and said he would return, when free on Sunday.

At first sight it might appear that we have made no advance, but this would be a mistake, for our work gives much more hope than in the past. An example: One young man who has been coming since the work started and who works in a bank, has openly taken a stand on our side, and helps greatly in the work, though not yet baptized.

The financial effort has been the best since the work commenced. From collections alone we have received 815 Frs. Not much, but we are the church of the poor of the Native Town, and from that standpoint it is much.

Constantine

Arab Church Work—Mr. Lochhead reports briefly: "Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the Arab church work has been the baptism of five of the older Arab girls who have been in the Girls' Home, and the baptism of seven of the older lads who have been in the Boys' Home for some years. They have been under Christian teaching and voluntarily express the desire to be baptized and follow Christ with their whole heart. These young people are to be the Christian men and women of to-morrow. It is also a matter to be carefully noted and repeated, that there is no department of our Mission work so much feared by fanatical Moslems as the work among the young people in our Homes.

Evangelistic Work—Our evangelistic meetings and classes among Arab men and women, and boys and girls have been carried on perseveringly. The attendance has certainly been encouraging. Through these meetings and classes there is an undermining going on in the minds of many, of belief in the power of the false prophet of Mecca; and, in the case of many, a secret belief in the love, the power and sufficiency of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. We believe the day is not far distant when many will openly confess their faith in Christ as Saviour and Master. This is the opinion, also, of some of our native Christians who know the mind of their own people better than we do.

Bible Depot—Our Bible Depot has been open daily (except Sundays)

where our faithful brother, Sidi Abdelwahad has interesting interviews with Arabs, Jews and Europeans. The sale of Scriptures has been quite up to the average during the past year."

Fort National and Region

Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore writes: "During the year, I have been more impressed than ever by the transition of attitude towards religious things. In this age Christianity is terribly slow in wedging itself into such a world, and I ask myself why? It has been said that the Christian missionary enterprise in Moslem lands consists in trying to persuade the proudest man on earth to accept a message he detests from a people he despises.

Three questions must be asked here: Can the obstructing pride of the Moslems be replaced by a teachable humility? Can our message be made less detestable? yes, really desirable to him? Can we, ourselves, become really lovable to him? I am sure Christ would answer all three in the affirmative. So I am seeking for this affirmative answer, asking God for the necessary spiritual courage to follow where His Spirit leads. My unalterable conviction is that the spirit of Christ will lead us to victory.

I have given much further time seeking for the best way in which to present our message in such a form that it might be assimilated by the best elements among the Kabyle people, i.e., the children and the educated youth.

The ordinary work has gone on much the same as the previous years. We have felt the deprivation of a second evangelist here at the Fort. This has crippled Mr. Reggane in his itinerant classes, as well as in the medical work and village visiting. But he has held steadily on and was tremendously encouraged to learn in December that it has been decided to put up, from a special gift, out-station buildings at two of the principal places reached easily from here, and that he is to have a helper again.

Agouni Bourar—I feel sometimes that the work here is not making the headway it should. Yet the classes are held regularly, the boys attend well and retain much. All this is sure to yield fruit later, but one would like to see a deeper interest aroused in some of the

older folks there. I fear we have not sufficiently used that irresistible arm of prayer for penetrating these difficult places.

Oudias—The work has suffered the loss of Misses Parker and Rambaud. Late in the year Mlle. Antoni, an Alsatian District nurse, came for the medical work. Mlle. Girard, in addition to her Girls' Day School work, presided at the women's classes where Jules Zeddarn gives the lesson. Mr. Zeddarn with his helper, Lounas, has continued the work, which amounts to that of a pastor almost in the midst of the little Christian community there. The year has not seen much change in the church figures. Two adults are awaiting baptism at my next visit."

II Maten-Sidi Aich

The following items are culled from the report of Mr. Rochedieu. The period of transition continues to interfere somewhat with the work. The classes for boys at Il Maten were interrupted because the government day school was closed for repairs, and the boys did not gather as usual. In the visits of the evangelists, Messrs. Abouadaou and Hadadi, they encounter much less hostility and find friends everywhere. Mr. Hadadi told the writer recently that undoubtedly the young Kabyle men were adrift from the Moslem faith, in a state of religious uncertainty, but held still by the authority of their elders.

Regular services are conducted in the chapel at Il Maten. Our inability to provide a meeting hall prevents evangelistic work at Sidi Aich, which is a great market center, and thus presents special opportunities. The spiritual tone of the students in the Industrial and Agricultural School is good.

The situation can be summarized thus: Open doors, receptive attitude, splendid opportunities, but lack of accommodations, equipment and staff.

Il Maten Women's Work—Pending the taking over of the entire women's work of the station by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mlle. Annen continued the evangelistic work among women and girls. Both Miss Robinson, when at Il Maten, and Mlle. Chevrin effectively helped in this work. The long illness ending in the death of Mlle. Annen's mother, who was with

her, and her following enforced rest in Switzerland, interrupted for months the village itinerating and class work. In two villages the work was prevented by the violence of the men. But generally they were received cordially and the message heard with interest. The homes of the day school and other girls are visited. There is a prayer meeting with the small group of Christian women and girls. With the development of the Girls' Day School and associated activities, this branch of the work should enter a period of prosperity.

Sousse-Moslem Work

The lateness of writing this report makes it possible to mention the fact that Miss M. R. Lochhead and Dr. Rhoda Lochhead have been appointed to Sousse respectively for the evangelistic and medical work among women. Abdelwahad Bouckhechem and wife also have been appointed to assist in these branches and for general Moslem work.

Tunis-Arab Work

Rev. S. L. Kiser writes: "Throughout the year there has been more or less of encouragement in the work at Tunis. The work in the Homes will be reported by those in charge. There is a very good spirit in the Boys' and the Girls' Homes, and results of the work are being very clearly seen in the changed lives of some of the boys and girls. During the year, three of the older girls and two of the boys were baptized. There is now a total of nine of the older boys and girls in the Homes, who have been baptized.

The work among the girls, especially in the Halfouine quarter, is quite encouraging. Work among the boys is less prosperous. But the work among the men, for the most part students from the Mosque, is very encouraging this winter. We have had an average of 35 to 50 present each week and sometimes as high as 80 men in the week, who come to stay an hour and often two hours at a time for discussion. Many of them are really serious inquirers. Three men have definitely declared themselves Christians. Two of them are especially satisfactory and are standing firm in spite of really great difficulties. They give great promise of being really effective workers.

The third man is less satisfactory, but we are hoping that he will be true also. These are all men who have been in touch with the missionaries in the past, and have finally arrived at the point of decision. Truly, 'Others have labored and we have entered into the fruit of their labors.' We are going to baptize the two young men soon and receive them into the church on trial.

Sidi Beddai has been doing exceptionally good work this year, speaking with the men and preaching frequently in the regular services. Sidi Charchar and Sidi Ben Taeb, who have been much occupied in other branches of work, have also been very willing and efficient helpers in this work and each of them has preached a number of times and helped in other ways.

A number of times we have gone out into the surrounding villages and talked with men and sold or distributed copies of the Gospels and tracts.

At our Christmas fête, this year, we decided to take up a collection for the suffering Armenian children instead of giving oranges and cakes to our own children. Everybody entered heartily into the plan. The boys and girls were very pleased to do this. The girls opened their little banks in which they had been saving their sous and gave all that they had. Everyone gave, and along with a very good program in which all the boys and girls took part, our Christmas fête was a real success. Our collection amounted to 1021.40 Frs. which was sent to be administered by the Near East Relief.

Of course there are the times of discouragement along with all these things, but generally speaking the work is going very well and we have real evidence that the power of God is working among the natives of Tunis."

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Girls' Day Schools

Ouadias—Mlle. Rambaud left in July, the end of her agreed period with us. Mlle. Parker went on a two months' vacation, at the end of which the illness of her mother prevented her return. It is not easy to find teachers suited to our work, but Mlle. Girard, whose people are Protestants living in Algeria, and who is a qualified French teacher, took charge of the Girls'

School late in the year, and is doing well.

Il Maten—Miss Robinson spent as much time at Il Maten as she could studying the work, but had to return to Algiers during the absence of Miss Welch and Miss Smith. Mlle. Chevrin continued the preliminary work among the girls, until the authorization from the educational department was received for a regular girls' primary school. This school is now in operation with an enrollment of thirty girls, religious teaching being given each day before the regular school work, in addition to that on Thursday. The excellent school furniture was made by the Sidi Aich Industrial School. We repeat the hope that this may be but the first of many such schools in Kabylia under the Woman's Society.

Algiers Student Hostel—Mr. Villon reports: "We have less students this year for two reasons. The first is that there is, this year, no competitive examination for medical auxiliaries, and hence no students have come in. Secondly, we were obliged to discipline, for drinking, some of the new students received. The best have come back repentant. Others have asked to be readmitted, but it has not been wise to do so at this time. This is but a temporary check, for it continues to be one of the most promising departments of our work."

Girls' Homes (Woman's Foreign Missionary Society).

Algiers—During the absence of the Misses Smith and Welch in America, Miss Robinson and Miss Anderson took charge of the Home, which has continued to be full to capacity, and to do its usual high grade of work. Seven of the older girls were baptized at Easter time, and received into the church. One of the older of the very few French girls who have been received, was appointed to and has joined a post as a government school teacher. Two other girls, one French and one Kabyle, have recently been sent to the French Reformed Church Hospital, at Nimes, for training as nurses.

Constantine—This Home also has been full to capacity, and the building of new quarters on the fine site is eagerly awaited, to enable the reception of more girls. Five of the older girls,

at their own request, were baptized during the year.

Tunis (Supported by the Woman's Missionary Society of Sweden)—Miss Nyberg writes: "When, in February, 1921, the first little girls came to us I made an agreement with the Lord that I should not ask for any child, but just receive whom the Lord would send. God never makes any mistake, and though some of the children have left the Home, they have filled their mission, and the Girls' Home is established. It is remarkable that each year we have received four new girls, but this last year is the first in which none have been taken away from the Home. The sixth of June was a day of joy, when three of the girls were baptized. The Christmas was a happy one. Instead of receiving something at the fête at church, they brought their gifts for others. With joyful hearts they gave what they had in their savings banks, and even the smallest realized that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Boys' Homes

Algiers—Mr. and Mrs. Kellar writes: "Folks sometimes ask, Does your work endure? In other words, do you really convert Moslem people? Such friends should hear the testimony of two of our young men from the Home, who are now doing their military service. When asked why they did not observe the fast during the month of Ramadhan they boldly stated that they were Christians and not Mohammedans, and therefore under no obligation to fast. They were scoffed at, ostracized, persecuted by their fellow soldiers. Nevertheless, they maintained their stand: We are Christians and will not fast. In the end they won the respect of their comrades and officers. Our work does endure."

Therefore, it is a pleasure to "carry on." Directing a Boys' Home involves monotonous routine on the one hand, but on the other it is ever new. It is the same old earth that we turn over in the garden, sometimes with painful labor, but the blossoms always yield fresh charming beauty and fragrance. Thus there are the same activities to report—Sunday school, Daily Vacation Bible school, supervised study hours, week day classes of religion, sports, all conducted with the end of shaping char-

acter and quickening dormant potentialities. Ours, the pleasure of watching lives develop, of helping boys to become worthy young men.

Last Easter time six boys were baptized. Our oldest boy desires to enter the Bible Institute to train as a native evangelist. Four boys are taking organ lessons and two are studying the violin. Next fall we should have four boys in the Lycée or in advanced courses at school. In encouraging them to greater intellectual effort we have the co-operation of the directors of the elementary school and of the Lycée. These men are whole-hearted friends of the Foyer. There should be noted also the cordial co-operation of the Misses Van Dyne and the French students of their classes in conducting our Vacation school and Sunday school.

Increasing numbers of visitors, both local and tourist, are coming to see the Home. Many local visitors are surprised to learn of our work. They will make it better known. Tourist visitors are sympathetic, interested and keen to see the possibilities of this type of work in Moslem lands. They go away convinced that our work does endure. For what God has enabled us to accomplish during the year we offer thanks."

Constantine—Mr. Robb reports: "The past year has been 'crowned with His goodness.' God has been working right over our weakness and failures, making us feel as mere on-lookers in His great enterprise of redeeming and claiming young lives. In the words of our oldest lad 'a definite change has come into our lives.' It was certainly not in the normal course of Arab life that seven boys should confess their faith in Christ, and seal it publicly in the sacred rite of baptism. Yet this is what we had the privilege of witnessing regarding the boys in the Home.

The change, however, is deeper than that, as the same lad reflected a few days later: 'Something new,' he said, 'has come into my life that has quickened my conscience and changed my tastes.' It is with grateful hearts that we have observed this in the others also, in a deeper seriousness in spiritual matters, in a new sense of brotherhood, and in a ready obedience in all kinds of service. Some have gladly gone into the streets with tracts, others

have taken part in our public prayer meeting. The oldest boy has addressed, with much acceptance, both the French and Arab services in the church. Two other boys will give their testimony at the French service next Sunday.

There is woven into our life a web of sorrow also. Our hearts were made sore with the loss of one of our little chaps, Abdl Khaman, who died in the hospital of small-pox. How comforting it was to be able to tell his poor widow mother that he was safe from all danger in the arms of the Good Shepherd.

The reports for school work have been most encouraging, and there is promise of four of the older boys taking their 'Certificat d'Etude.' We feel that God has greater things for us if we abide in His will and comply with His saving purposes."

Tunis Boys' Home

Dr. Kelley writes about this work as follows: "All the older boys are active or probationary members of the church. The two oldest have expressed the desire to enter the Bible Institute, to prepare for the ministry. A new spirit has reigned in the Home since the boys have decided to follow Christ.

Four boys graduated from the Franco-Arab school in June, a fifth being prevented by typhoid from taking the examinations. Three have entered the College Alaoui, and another the Ecole Professionnelle. Of the boys in the grammar school, five of ours were first in their respective classes last month; there are but six classes.

Not forgetting the third side of the triangle of spirit mind and body, the boys of the Foyer this year have won two cups for excellence in baseball. The competition was city-wide, against a dozen teams.

During most of the year 1926, there were 26 boys in the Home, or nine more than the budget allows.

For less than \$40 rent, a small cottage for our native colleague, and a spacious garden for the boys, was obtained for the summer, on the shores of the Gulf of Tunis. The boys slept on mattresses, sheltered by a large awning. The lessons included Bible, music, English and regular school subjects."

Conversions

It has been claimed that educational work among Moslems has not yielded conversions. These reports show that here, at least, the reverse is true. The fact is, that practically all the boys and girls in our Homes, themselves, ask for baptism before they are fifteen, and give every evidence of sound conversion. And they give every promise of continuing faithful to Christ. As the number we could receive appears to be limited only by our ability to accommodate and care for them, one can but repeat that this is perhaps the most effective approach to the Moslem problem yet found. What is to be the response of the Church to this challenge?

Bible Institute—Algiers

It was with difficulty that the work of the Institute could be carried on by Brothers Percy Smith and Vincent Danic in the absence of Brother N. W. Lindsay, to the end of the school year. One student, Charles Alonso, completed his work, and was sent to the work at Oran. It was impossible to open the Institute before the return of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, and it has just been done as this report is being written. The damage to the work, owing to our being understaffed, is thus clearly shown.

Sidi Aich Industrial and Agricultural School

Mr. Palpant thus summarises the work of the year: "The students have benefited this year by more teaching as well as by practical work. While giving the basal technical teaching, we desire to give the students the best chance of development by having them do real practical work. We have thus, this year, undertaken the carpentry work of several buildings, and have re-furnished a number of stores and made school furniture. By this and by the wood carving branch the school has made a name for itself. We greatly need to have a mechanical department for metal work, but for it we need equipment and a competent workman-teacher.

The regular farm school work is awaiting the development of the property, both for self-support and to give the base for a thoroughly practical training.

Amid the necessary difficulties of the

enterprise, we have been greatly encouraged by the appreciation shown by the people of the region, and by the attitude, conduct and work of our students. We have a great work to do for the young men coming from our Homes, which needs to be carefully studied and well done. It should be one important base of the Christian community of to-morrow."

Conclusion

Let us not forget our great objective. Perhaps cold reason and ordinary prudence would, at such a juncture, keep us from making large plans for the future. But the great prophets of Israel flourished and announced their amazing message precisely when Israel's case seemed hopeless. In spite of the conditions of their own day they somehow grasped the thought of God and their forward vision, by faith, swept beyond ordinary human horizons, and saw the coming universal sway of the Redeemer. All missionary enterprise is a venture of faith, undertaken against seemingly insurmountable obstacles, a faith, which, with this prophetic vision, laughs at impossibilities and cries "It shall be done!"

Africa is the mighty continent of to-morrow, with its tremendous reaches, scant population and undeveloped pos-

sibilities. Yesterday, unknown and dark; to-day, with incredible speed, it is becoming known and enlightened. It was not chance, but, I firmly believe, Providence, which has given to France the development of such magnificent stretches of territory. The startling rapidity with which the problem of travel and transport across the Sahara is being solved is but an indication of the speed of the development beyond, which is sure to follow. But both the old France and the new, greater France must have the open Gospel or ultimately fail.

It was not chance but Providence which placed evangelical Missions here, and which has given us a part in laying the foundations of a spiritual Kingdom, the future of which none can measure or calculate. To come closer, was it not Providence which led us to include in our Centenary surveys, extension into Morocco and to and along the borders of the Great Desert, so as to be ready for the crossing time now so close at hand? Let our daring in Christ be somewhat commensurate with the task. With Him, deeply appreciating the honor, let us unflinchingly go forward with an enterprise, certainly humanly speaking impossible, but as a plan of God sure of ultimate accomplishment.

MADEIRA MISSION

Reported by E. H. Haydock, Superintendent

Jubilee Year

The year 1926 will long be remembered in the annals of Madeira Methodism as the Year of Jubilee (1925 and 1926), marking the fiftieth anniversary of the re-establishment of Protestant missionary work among the Portuguese in the island. God has graciously sent a revival which has lasted all through the year. This year also marked the near completion of a century of years for Senor Mateus Furtado of Santa da Serra, the last living link reaching back to the time of Robert Reid Kalley, M.D., the first evangelical missionary to Madeira.

A Brief Historical Statement

In 1838 Dr. Kalley came to Madeira. At one time he intended to proceed to

China as a medical missionary in connection with the London Missionary Society, but he was obliged to give up that plan, and, for health reasons, he moved with his family to Madeira. Impressed with the great need among the people, he mastered the Portuguese language, went to Lisbon, passed the medical examination, received his license to practice and returned to Madeira in October, 1839, where he opened a hospital at his own expense, and gave free treatments to the sick, pointing the people to the great Physician and distributing the Word of God.

Persecution Begins in 1841

So successful were his efforts that the opposition of the priests was quickly aroused. In 1841, this opposition took

the form of persecution which increased to such an extent that in July, 1843, Dr. Kalley was imprisoned for six months without trial, being refused bail on the grounds that the crimes were punishable with death.

Dr. Kalley Flees

In August, 1846, an angry mob besieged an English residence for four days because the occupants had granted permission for a few Portuguese Protestants to read a letter from their absent pastor.

Likewise the house of Dr. Kalley was attacked and his library burned. Attired in female disguise and concealed in a hammock he barely escaped with his life to a ship anchored in the bay. His followers were hunted like wild beasts and between two and three thousand forsook all for Christ and fled to the Americas for refuge and freedom.

Thus ended the first organized attempt to plant the Gospel in the Island of Madeira. The outstanding features of this evangelical mission work were persecution and emigration. From 1846 to 1875, whatever Bibles and believers were here, were very largely hidden from human eyes.

Gospel Work Resumed

In the year 1876, Mr. George Smart of England opened a private mission to the Portuguese in Madeira, distributing many Bibles and tracts, making the journey around the island alone. In 1877, he was visited by his son, Mr. William George Smart, who, the following year, July 4, 1878, returned from England to Madeira and began his life work as a Christian missionary, continuing uninterruptedly for forty-nine years, to the present moment.

For twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Smart, assisted by her sisters, worked independently, but in 1898 their work was taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church under Bishop J. C. Hartzell, and Mr. Smart was ordained and made superintendent and treasurer, which offices he continued to occupy under Bishops Johnson and Blake until 1924, when he retired from the superintendency, continuing, still, his work as treasurer and preacher in the Mission.

Thus, for many reasons, it was fitting

that 1926 should mark the Golden Jubilee of these events.

Persecution

Just as persecution and emigration marked the earlier attempts to spread the Gospel in Madeira, so they have continued to mark the work up to the present.

In the nineties, there was an attempt by a group of men to kill Brother Smart. He and a friend from Oporto made the trip from Funchal to Santa da Serra, holding services in the newly built mission property there. The friend went by hammock and Brother Smart rode on horseback. On their return they had just begun the descent from Santo to Machico when a great boulder came rolling toward them. The hammock passed in front, the horse wheeled on the narrow path and both escaped. There followed a shower of smaller stones, the horse was turned in the right direction and rider and all hurriedly rounded the bend in safety. God had delivered His servants from injury and the Gospel work went on.

During the same decade a case was brought by the public prosecutor in Santa Cruz against Brother Smart, Senor Deogo and others for proselytizing members of the Roman Catholic Church. Through influence from the Foreign Office in London, the case was dropped and the work of Christ went on. The penalty would have been banishment for twelve years.

On the night of December 24, 1923, a bomb was exploded in the passageway under the office of Brother Smart. Fortunately no one was hurt and practically no damage done.

The "Voice"

The first number of the "Voz da Medeira" was printed in July, 1908, and has been going regularly to all parts of the world, carrying the Gospel message under the able editorship of Rev. Benjamin R. Duarte. The usefulness of this evangelical paper has steadily increased.

Revival Fires Kindled

During this last year, a young man was interested in hearing the Gospel, but he had no clothes suitable to wear to church. He borrowed his brother's trousers, came frequently, and was the

first of a new group from his section of the city to attend our services. The interest from this section increased to such an extent that for several months a room was rented in Santa Maria Maior and regular Gospel meetings were held. When another church group heard that we were trying to rent this room, they sent a representative to the owner and offered to pay him a whole year's rent and leave the room unused, if he would refuse to lease it to the "Protestant Calvinistas." But the owner said that he had given his word of honor and the bargain was made.

On Sunday, April 18, over thirty new seekers were taken into the inquirers' class, presented publicly to the Church and assigned to classes under the John Wesley plan. Before they were able to enter the Church as preparatory members, it was their duty to commit to memory the 1st, 23rd and 100th Psalms, the Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Gloria Patri, the names of the books of the New and Old Testaments. On May 23, eight more inquirers were received publicly into the training class.

On May 20, the superintendent went to Ribeira Brava and assisted in laying the corner stone of a new house of worship, on the beautiful site, which commands a view of the coast in both directions for twenty miles.

New Chapel in San Gonsalo

On June 11, the Methodist Episcopal Chapel at San Gonsalo was opened in the presence of 140 people packed into every available foot of space. The infant of Sr. Antonio Baptista was christened by the superintendent, who directed the services of the day, assisted by Rev. B. R. Duarte of Machico and the local pastor in charge, Rev. Julio Freitas.

Second Annual Picnic

June 29 was a special day in Mount Faith Methodism. Six people from Ribeira Brava and thirty from Funchal went in autos, and over sixty were present from Machico, Ribeira Grande and Santa da Serra, to join in the festivities of the day, congratulating the retired Bible reader, Sr. Mateus Furtado, on completing a century of years and listening to the interesting story of

the founding of the Mission in Mount Faith from the lips of Rev. W. G. Smart. In the congregation were believers from places afar, Madeira, Cape Verde, Azores, Portugal, Spain, France, England and America. Twenty testified that they had been converted under the work of Rev. and Mrs. Smart in Mount Faith, dating back over thirty years, and many names were recalled of believers who were converted in Mount Faith and are now living in lands across the sea. Dr. Kalley found his first converts in the mountain regions of Santa da Serra. Rev. George Ninde, now in Boston, spent seventeen years of loving service in Mount Faith. The names of other workers were not forgotten.

The photograph of Sr. Mateus Furtado was taken, with an open Bible in his hands which had been carried away from Madeira during the persecution under Dr. Kalley, and which had found its way to the far shores of the Hawaiian Islands and had been returned to Rev. B. R. Duarte for this special occasion.

Third Annual Summer Camp

From the evening of June 29 to July 1, in the hotel in Santa da Serra, the third summer camp and institute of the Methodist Church was held. There were present nineteen adults and six children. These three days of unbroken spiritual feasting represent one of the high points in the spiritual life of Madeira. Upon the initiative of the members of the camp, steps were taken to form a permanent organization among the Evangelical workers to assure the continuance of these annual camps.

Revival Continues

At the end of October, there came to Madeira from Brazil the great evangelist, ex-padre Hipolito de Oliveira Campos. Twenty-six years a Roman Catholic priest, he came into the light of the Gospel and was converted. He joined the Methodist Church as a probationer, completing the course of studies for preparatory members. He also completed the course of studies for Preachers on Trial in the Methodist Church, and was soon accepted as an itinerant minister in that Church. For many years he has been one of the out-

standing preachers in South America serving as pastor of a great church in Rio Janeiro. In his seventy-eighth year he came to Portugal to witness for Christ, and, while on this Mission, he completed his twenty-sixth year as a Methodist preacher.

Never in the history of evangelical work in Madeira has such a profound impression been made. The seating capacity of our Methodist chapel is 120, but night after night, 300, by actual count, crowded into the room, filling the doors, windows and aisles, and overflowing into the street, and across on top of the wall of the Public Gardens. Many of the intellectual, liberal-minded people attended regularly. The daily papers gave large space in reporting the meetings. The whole city was stirred and everywhere the messages of Dr. Hipolito and the revival meetings were the main topic of conversation. People walked for miles from the country and different parts of the island to attend a Protestant service and hear the Gospel for the first time. Crowds gathered in the streets long before the appointed hour of service, and within five minutes after the doors were open, occupied the seats and standing space and continued patiently in good order for over two hours. Hundreds could not find standing room and were turned away.

Over forty made definite decision to accept Christ and entered the training class and are completing the required course to enter the Church in preparatory membership soon.

The Great Storm

On Wednesday, December 15, at about 7 p. m., occurred what was the worst storm Madeira has ever suffered. Waves, such as had never been seen before by men of the sea, rolled into Funchal Bay, flooding the beach, leaping over the sea wall which is in places fifty feet above low tide, and inundating the lower parts of the town with four to six feet of salt water, carrying tons of stones and debris. Six large coal and water barges were washed ashore and were tossed completely over the seawall, completely blocking the street like a bridge. A coast steamer, six gasoline launches, six coal barges, and scores of row boats and sail boats were destroyed and the whole coast for

miles was strewn with wreckage. A frigate was torn from her moorings and washed ashore with the loss of six lives, one of these, a member of our training class. A chauffeur, while serving as a life guard, received injuries which resulted in his death.

More than a thousand houses were injured by the wind alone on the south side of the island, and many families were left with wet uncovered houses to face the cold rains of the winter. Four of the properties of the Methodist Church suffered, and the necessary expense of repairs is estimated at \$500 gold.

Christmas Program

In all the Methodist Churches, Christmas was observed by a special program and Tree. Under the direction of Mrs. Haydock and the district superintendent, the members of the Sunday school in Funchal presented an original pageant called "The First Christmas." It had been announced as a White Gifts Christmas, and offerings were taken for the poor. Twenty-five baskets of food and supplies were received and distributed by the young men of our Church. Because of the large numbers who desired to attend, the program was given two nights, assisted the first night by our school in Santa Maria Maior, and the second night by our school from San Gonsalo.

Epworth League Reorganized

On the last Sunday of the old year, the Epworth League was reorganized, a newly elected cabinet took charge and the meetings are continuing regularly with enthusiasm and prayer. Just before Christmas, the Sunday school was reorganized and there are eight classes with regular teachers consecrated to the work, some of them being converts during the year.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Haydock, a teacher training class was organized and has continued regularly through the year. As a result of this and other training classes, many new voluntary workers have enlisted in the service of Christ and are doing efficient work.

A Notable Year

In many respects, the year 1926 has been the most notable year in the his-

tory of Madeira Methodism. The outstanding feature of this year of Jubilee was the remarkable revival which God in His infinite mercy was pleased to send Funchal.

Scores of Scriptures were sold and distributed, hundreds of people heard the Gospel for the first time, while many were converted.

Comparisons, 1922-1926

A comparison of the work in Madeira as of 1922 and 1926 is interesting. Here

it is, the first figure in each case referring to the former year: Paid workers, 11—10, a loss of 1; Church members, 142—197, a gain of 55; inquirers, 20, a gain of 20; Sunday school, 4—5, a gain of 1; officers and teachers, 17—17; scholars, 126—251, a gain of 125; primary schools, 4—5, gain of 1; teachers, 8—5, loss of 3; scholars, 97—125, gain of 68; self-support, 1,034—7,052 (escudos), gain of 6,018; per capita giving, 7.28—35.80 (escudos), a gain of 28.52 (escudos).

THE ZURICH AREA AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Heinrich Bargmann, Superintendent

Readjustment

The five congregations in Vienna, the capital city where we are working among the Checho-Slovakian population, have had a fruitful year. The statistics show that, although the economic conditions of the whole country continue serious, the congregations have raised their contributions for the work of the Lord. But as the Austrian population after the severe trials of war, famine and inflation, needed a spiritual rebirth, so the Church which had been built up in those restless years, needed a time of peace for readjustment. God gave us this opportunity, but at the same time there came the "Cut" in appropriations. As a consequence of this financial weakening of the Church, we lost somewhat in the sight of the Government and the public, but these afflictions caused us to examine the foundation of the whole work, to see whether it was set on the Rock or on sand. We thank the Lord for the time of trial.

The Great Duty of Methodism.

Now we can report that every congregation in Vienna stands with new inspiration before the holy task of bringing the Gospel of Christ to the millions of the world, of whom the greater part never saw a New Testament. We believe, that primarily the severe illness of this ancient Christian land is caused by the estrangement of the Nations from the Gospel, and by the fact that in the heart of Europe there are coun-

tries in which the Bible is an unknown and sealed book. Does anybody ask if Methodism here has a task? We Methodists in Austria are convinced that we have to guard one of the most important points of the world-wide frontier of the Church. The city of Vienna has 21 districts, of which each has a hundred thousand inhabitants. We work in eight of them, but there are many left, which are entirely without the Gospel of Christ, but not without a strong atheistic propaganda. Is not that a call for the Methodist Church?

New Gospel Hall—Vienna

The First Church of Vienna faced the question of letting the valuable foundations of her building site be spoiled by the weather, or of saving them by continuing the building. The latter course would cost about a hundred and fifty thousand Austrian shillings. The congregation lost by the inflation of the currency the greater part of its resources, and yet, the people began the building in the confidence of God's help. Our intention is, not to build an elaborate church, but a simple Gospel Hall with several adjoining rooms for the Sunday school and Epworth League. May we hope that some of our friends who were kind enough to help us in the great famine, will also help us now to secure this valuable property of the Church for the service of the Gospel?

Church Work in the Provinces

The work of the Methodist Episcopal

Church extends to the four most populous provinces of the Republic. As we have not the means, we were compelled for the present to give up our ardent desire to begin our work in the beautiful towns of the Alps: Salzburg, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt and Leoben. We were, therefore, only able to work in Styria and the provinces of the Danube, and then only in the larger towns. The congregations in Graz, Linz and St. Polten have had blessed revivals. Many souls were saved. As far as the means would reach, the ministers and their helpers tried from these centers to preach the Gospel in the neighboring places. It is a pity, that in the great need for accommodating the people, rooms for church services are to be had only at very high rental.

Social and Educational Work

The day nurseries in Vienna, Second Church, and in St. Polten have been able to carry on their blessed work. The day nursery in Vienna-Floridsdorf had to be closed for lack of funds. We regret exceedingly that we had to close our social work in this very communistic part of Vienna, where five years ago the doors for the Gospel really were opened through the service of the day nursery. The Children's Home at Tuernitz has had a splendid year. Children to the number of 585, and 242 adults, passed through its wide open doors. We thank the Lord that during this last year, in our different institutions, He enabled us to offer to 1,007 children and young people a place of recreation and education.

A New Home for the Aged

One of our oldest members, who had saved all her life long, gave her little savings to build a home for the aged. With this money we bought a transportable house, which we got cheap through the Electrical Company in the Alps. The house has now been put up on the ground of the Children's Home at Tuernitz, and we are able to offer to our old members a sunny time of rest.

Self-Support

All our social and educational institutions in consequence of the "Cut" were obliged to be put on the basis of self-support. Those that could not be self-supporting, were immediately closed. As much as we are pleased concerning the self-support, yet, we regret exceedingly that we are now unable to help those who in a continual time of need require our help most of all.

Prohibition

The secretary of this important branch of our work was requested, by the association of teachers, to spend all his time and effort in the public schools. We hope to get an assistant for his pastoral work that he may be free for this important prohibition work among the children. If the teaching of abstinence can be introduced into the public schools of the Republic, a new and better day for Austria will soon come.

The Future?

The currency in Austria is stabilized and is counted as one of the best units of the world. But the way for the recovering of the economic life has not yet been found. As long as Europe is ill, Austria, which suffered most of all, cannot recover. But the people have decided to suffer and to fight until full recovery comes. Nobody knows nowadays whether Austria, sooner or later, will be united with Germany, but everybody is convinced that the heart of Europe cannot suffer continually. Whatever the future may be, it is certain that this nation in the center of Europe, must not longer remain without the Gospel. And as the Heavenly Providence has broken the ban and given to the people the long requested liberty of conscience and faith, it is surely a holy call for the true servants of Christ, to enter the open door, to use this great hour and to bring the Gospel of Christ to the people, who have been without it for three hundred years. It is, however, not only a holy call, but also the promise of victory.

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by E. E. Count, Superintendent

Quiet Year

There has been no disturbing event nor social upheaval to interfere with the peaceful pursuits of the ministry during the last year. We can thank God for that. It is a commentary on the social and political unrest in this part of the world to mention such a joyful fact. Once in awhile, we hear the submerged rumblings of ominous purport, but only to hear them die away again.

New Church—Lom

But there have been striking evidences of reaction against the evangelicals during the last year inspired by the State Church. This has been distinctly felt in certain quarters. It is complimentary to our activity. At Lom, where we have had a congregation for years, and where because of the lack of a church building or of any other suitable quarters for congregational gatherings, we have been unable to hold our membership, the Bishop of the diocese and the city engineer held up our building project for more than a year. It became a very interesting situation, and as perplexing as it was interesting. Lom is a growing city and a strategic center for our work. It is a port of entry on the Danube. More goods come through its commercial gates on that great river than any other of the several ports so situated. The new railroad communications make this possible. It is now on the direct line of travel for Europe. We have there a pastor whose combative propensities are unusually developed, but always held in check until he sees injustice and sham stalking in the distance, or discovered in hiding near by. He then becomes dynamic. No personality is too high, to escape our pastor's fulminations when he sees bigotry and wrong trying to hinder the onward march of righteousness. John the Baptist before Herod is his justifying precedent. He faced the official who proved to be the obstructionist. There was a competition of oratory of a very noisy kind. An interesting public

watched the contest as the pastor, used to exposition, expounded a doctrine of public service that the official had never heard before. His text was taken from the wise words of a famous American official, who contended that the President was the servant of the people. The reverse is usually true in the contentions of officialdom in the Near East. It was a new doctrine to this official. The word contest waxed warmer and warmer. The spectators looked on surprised and interested. They saw the official accept the preacher's point of view, and aid him in the church project. Lom will have a church and little parsonage upon the Main Street of the city. It sounds strange in these years of economy and cutting. But it comes without a drain of an extra dollar on the resources of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Vital Problems

The financial struggle continues with us. How to meet the financial demands upon us with their moral and, in certain cases, legal obligations presents to us problems that call for close and anxious thinking. There are situations connected with these problems that are nothing less than vital to the existence of the Mission.

We must continue to pray God to raise up for us bright and conscientious young men for the ministry. We must send them somewhere for training. This has been a burning question for us. We have seen the members of Conference steadily growing older in the service of the Church. With one or two exceptions, they are men whose educational facilities were extremely limited in those early and distant days of the beginnings of the evangelical cause. It was, too, at the beginning of the national life of the nation. The Turks held sway. They were jealous of every intellectual betterment of the Bulgarian. They knew what superior culture might do. Hence a suppression of every educational ambition and the institutions that fed the craving was rigorously in vogue. That was the

Turk. But that day, thank God, has passed. A generation of intelligent and educated people has arisen to guide the destinies of the nation. This would be well were it a Christian guidance in more than name. One hesitates to choose between an educated ministry that is unchristian, and an educated ministry that is Christian. The one could lead but in the wrong direction. The other cannot lead at all. Of both it can be said, that Christian leadership has been lacking. But that is not to be in the future. An intelligent youth is now coming forward. Like Paul of Tarsus, who was looking out and away towards this section of the world, they too are hearing a call and seeing a vision.

That "man of Macedonia" is here. He is calling for the Gospel, still. But he does not want it served in nauseating platitudes nor in mediocre dribble. He is asking to-day, as never before, for a vigorous Gospel proclaimed by vigorous men. And they must be God-filled men. Said a man recently to Bishop Nuelsen in my hearing, "The doors are wide open everywhere in Bulgaria to hear the Gospel. I have been preaching in churches, in public halls, in theatres and everywhere crowds have come to hear me." He had just then completed a week of services in our hall to crowded audiences. This preaching was not to the peasant of the villages but to the educated classes of the city, and that city, Sofia, the capital of the nation.

I am not saying anything against my native country but much for Bulgaria, when I say that there is a lower percentage of illiteracy among the Bulgarians than in the United States. The time is gone by when a converted peasant is thought qualified to proclaim the Gospel message to the peasant and there duty ceases. To-day, the educated classes are thinking and are thinking seriously. True, it may be belated thought, but it is the intelligentsia recovering consciousness after a series of catastrophes, social, financial, political, that would have crushed a less courageous and determined people. Said a noted and popular professor in lecturing to a large gathering of people, "The great need of Bulgaria is a spiritual need." And he meant it in a sense strongly religious. He was seeing and

feeling a need that neither his university nor his own State Church was giving to his own people, stirred by a new light, revealing their religious void. This conviction, gradually possessing the social mass, cannot be expressed in cold Arabic numerals nor put into tables. But the heaven is working. And the summer of its full fruitage is not far away. Then those who wish to see things in the concrete will see them in souls regenerated. It is to meet this insistent demand for a sane, consecrated and educated ministry that a hungering and intelligent people is pleading.

The effect of the financial blow which struck us so hard, two years ago, and closed down our publication interests, has not been healed by time. We lost a right arm when we lost our periodical. It was of high literary merit and stood for the sanest evangelism. The loss of so strong a weapon of religious warfare has been felt everywhere over our field. We are the only Mission without a periodical as a propagating force.

The Lovetch School (W. F. M. S.)

I am pleased to write that there has been one section where, in our common mission, financial conditions have not been so serious as in other enterprises. I refer to the support the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has given to their school in Lovetch. During the last scholastic year, buildings that were built to accommodate 80 scholars were bulging out with 130. The new buildings were begun and carried to completion this last year. As 150 had been refused admission for the lack of room, to plan for a capacity of 200 girls was not an unwarrantable presumption. The expectations of the missionaries were more than realized. The school opened with more than the quota planned. While reactions are against us on the part of the political and ecclesiastical authorities, the free people regard us with no suspicions and seem more than ever anxious to have their children come under our influence.

The Lovetch school has been active in another commendable direction. A couple of summers ago it took the initiative, under the guiding spirit of one of the new missionaries, to extend its

influence out into the community in which it exists. This was done by gathering the children of the town into a Daily Vacation Bible School. An interdiction went forth from the bishop of the State Church; it was little noticed; the parents were enthusiastic, more children came than could be taken care of. And this experience is a commentary on the waning influence of the priesthood on the people. The Daily Bible School movement has now spread to various parts of Bulgaria, and is bound to spread further. This last year, twelve of the older students of the Lovetch school, after careful training by the initiator, referred to above, went out into as many villages and established Bible schools in them. Most of them are not evangelical young women. They live in villages where there is no evangelical Church. They are what can be best understood by the name of Greek Catholic. It is the State Church. But these young women are going out into the villages and teaching evangelical truths to their own people. And their people like it. Where these sessions have been held before, there is a marked increased attendance thereafter. Other villages are asking that the schools be introduced into their community. It is the working of the evangelical leaven in the midst of the people, who are thus learning of the purity of our purpose and motive.

Evangelism

This last year has seen evangelistic services in our Mission that would stimulate hope, cheer and faith in the most ardent hearts. At three points, especially, there are reports of unusual power. Our American friends can, in a measure, realize how difficult it is to evangelize Roman Catholic communities. The Catholic believes his Church saves. Break from that and one is lost. The Greek Catholic, here in Bulgaria, believes all that and more. There is a spirit of patriotism wrapped up in his religious convictions. His Church is what held the solidarity of his race when living under the Turkish yoke. To break with the Church is not only to be lost but to forswear his nationality. It needs an overpowering conviction of religious need that will wrench him from the traditions of the past, and place him boldly before his fellow men

in formal acknowledgment of his adherence to the evangelical cause. To him it is more than a Cause. It is, by the light of an illuminated conscience, following the Christ.

It is, therefore, something to see a crowded house night after night, with people standing and others still wishing to crowd in at the doors and hardly able. But that has been our great pleasure during the last year. It is a still greater delight to see twenty, thirty, forty men and women go forward at the invitation of the preacher, gather around the platform and kneel in prayer seeking the Christ. This, too, has been a nightly occurrence in our Mission during the last year. Who are these people? Probably from two-thirds to three-fourths of them are members of the so-called orthodox or State Church—Greek Catholic. They rise to their feet and give testimony that they have found the Pearl of great price. Not all join the Church. We preach that the Church cannot save. We cannot therefore consistently insist. But where they do not join, they usually become regular attendants at the service. In some of our congregations, over half of the frequenters are not members of our Church.

Visitors

The visit of Americans with special interest in us and the work of the Mission is so rare that it is an event with us. Though we are on the highway of continental travel from other parts of Europe to Constantinople, even some of our Methodist friends seem to think that it may be the highway from Jericho to Jerusalem and pass us by on the other side, or come very near, and then return homeward. We, therefore, always look forward to the annual visit of the Bishop; but it is something of an extraordinary occurrence when some independent souls think us worth while to give a special visit and consideration. We feel highly honored and find it an incident which to us is of such unusual happening as to be worthy of special chronicling. It was our pleasure to greet four of the members of the Commission appointed to look into the problems of the Missions of our Church distributed over the world. We are glad they came. We liked the fraternal hearing they gave to our problems and

the sympathy with which they entered into their solution. It will be a new experience to us to have on the Board of Managers members, besides the

superintending Bishop, who have had a close-up view of our work. It ought to be beneficial both to the Board and to the Mission.

PROGRESS AND POSSIBILITIES IN GERMANY

By Dr. F. H. Otto Melle

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary

The Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated during the year the seventy-fifth anniversary of its work in Germany. In spite of the distressing economic situation, the whole work received a new impulse. There were crowded meetings everywhere; churches and halls were far too small for the crowds who wanted to hear the Gospel. A deep feeling of gratitude was created toward God, and toward the "Mother Church," which has helped to establish and to keep up the work; a deeper insight was given into the rich heritage, which has come from the fathers; there was a deepened feeling of responsibility in view of the great task of Methodism at the present critical period of history; and our faith was strengthened in the confidence that the Lord will help us to make a still richer contribution to the work of His Kingdom.

Some Statistical Notes

The last year was one of success. Taking Germany as a whole there are at present 40,654 members and probationers, and 9,555 church-children. The statistics show 563 Sunday schools, 1,890 teachers and 31,090 scholars. The income for self-support and other benevolences was 1,783,592 marks, (\$445,898 gold), an increase of 254,681 marks (\$63,670 gold) over last year. This is an average of more than \$10 gold per member. There are 884 preaching places, 273 churches and 87 other buildings. The estimated value of church property is 11,062,927 marks (\$2,765,730 gold). The valuation of the Book Concern, the theological seminary, hospitals and homes are not here included.

The Spiritual Life

The spiritual life has been deepened. A sign of this is the interest in courses of Bible studies and church work. In many cities of Germany there are in connection with other denominations, "Alliance-Conferences," where thousands of God's children unite for Bible lectures and prayer. We mention specially the meetings in Blankenburg,

Nuremberg, Heilbronn, Königsberg and Berlin. They are peculiar opportunities for the deepening of the spiritual life of the churches of Germany. Much stress is laid upon evangelism. Every preacher tries to be an evangelist, every congregation has its protracted meetings, revivals are considered as the normal state of the church.

Great Conferences

The South Germany Conference was held in the beautiful ancient city of Frankfurt, the North Germany Conference in Aue, Saxony. Both Conferences were times of special blessing. Bishop Waldorf presided and soon won all hearts. Bishop Nuelsen was at his side during the Conference sessions and also gave some fine public lectures. Especially, the Conference in Aue will long be remembered. There were drawn together the largest crowds of Methodists that ever were seen in Germany. On Sunday morning, the new big tent with a seating capacity of more than 3,000 was crowded at 7 o'clock; here Bishop Waldorf preached. Our church was also crowded, where Bishop Nuelsen was ready to preach; a third hall had to be opened for a service, and still there were hundreds of Methodists, who could find no room and these went to fill the national church of Aue.

Five Conferences

The two Conferences in Germany were authorized by the General Conference to be divided into four or five Conferences. It was decided that South Germany should be divided into two, and North Germany into three Conferences. The names are: Central Germany, Northeast Germany, Northwest Germany, South Germany and Southwest Germany Conferences.

The Conferences hope that the new arrangement will help to do the work more intensively and make it possible for the laymen to take part in the Conference sessions. The five Conferences appear like five armies filled with a daring and courageous spirit to fight against the powers of darkness and to win souls for Christ.

One Conference Self-Supporting

On account of the financial crisis in the Church, the Central Germany Conference, with a readiness to make special sacrifices, resolved to do its work without further appropriation from the Board of Foreign Missions and to be self-supporting. As far as we know, this is the first Annual Conference of the foreign field of the Church, to reach this goal, and therefore, it is an event of historical significance for the whole Church. It was possible to achieve this because we have in Saxony the strongest congregations, close together, and because they have had continuous revivals during the past years.

The Visit of the Commission of the Board of Foreign Missions

The visit of Dr. John R. Edwards, Rev. T. S. Donohugh and Mr. E. M. McBrier in Germany was a great stimulus. There was a special meeting of all the Conference Treasurers with the Commission at Frankfort, where the question of self-support was discussed. All the Finance Committees were asked to work out plans, indicating under what conditions they might become self-supporting. The economic condition of Germany does not permit us to make any prediction. Some of the Conferences have to struggle with great financial burdens. There are thousands of our members unemployed. A great problem is the lack of church property. There is a common lack of money; even loans cannot be had. But the Conferences have fixed their eyes on the goal of becoming self-supporting and then of being able to do more mission work in other lands.

Martin Mission Institute

The Theological Seminary, Frankfort-on-the-Main, had a good year. Sixty-four students, all preparing for the ministry, are enrolled. Forty-nine are from Germany, 9 from Switzerland, 1 from Austria, 3 from Hungary, 1 from Jugo-Slavia, 2 from Bulgaria. We have a fine staff of professors, and our students give us hope for well-qualified leadership of the Church in the future. The school has also won the appreciation of leading men of the National churches. Again a "Theological Week" was held in the Seminary, where Methodist and other Free-church preachers,

in fellowship with Lutheran pastors, listened to lectures by professors of the State Universities. Professor Dr. Heim from the University of Tübingen, Professor Dr. Bornhäuser of the University of Marburg, and Professor Dr. Frick of the University of Giessen together with our own Professor Dr. Spoerri, gave illuminating insight into the most acute problems of the theology of to-day. These "Theological Weeks" have won a special significance in the church life of Germany. A great hindrance to the work is that the school has no endowment funds. One of the most important problems of the work of this Area is to give this important institution a better financial foundation.

Deaconess Work

Germany is the mother-country of the evangelical deaconess work. Here, also, the first deaconess movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun by a few men with love and faith, without support of the Conference, who 56 years ago, were not afraid to take the responsibility for such a daring undertaking. No other branch of our work has been blessed more visibly. The two branches (the Bethany Society and the Martha Maria Society) have in Germany to-day (Switzerland, of course not included) 680 deaconesses, 4 hospitals and 12 other buildings. Seven thousand nine hundred and ninety persons were nursed in our hospitals, 5,928 operations took place, and the deaconesses spent 40,300 days and nights in nursing in private homes. They paid more than 55,000 visits to the sick and poor. Enlargement of the hospitals and homes is planned in Hamburg, Nuremberg and Frankfort, but has been postponed again and again for lack of money. Besides nursing, our deaconesses are a splendid help in children's homes, kindergartens, orphanages and sanitariums.

Homes for Children and the Aged

The post-war years gave special opportunity for relief work. Through the untiring efforts of Bishop Nuelsen, five homes for children were founded; 1,614 children found here recreation and help during the past year. These homes are among the best we have in Germany. The homes for old people are in Schwarzenberg in the Black Forest and in Schwarzenshof in Thuringia. These

homes also serve as meeting places for all kinds of conferences.

Local Option

The year 1926 will be remarkable in the history of the anti-alcohol movement of Germany, because of the movement for local option, started by the Commission of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany. Three years ago the Methodists sent a petition for local option to the Reichstag with 466,000 signatures. Last year we had an anti-alcohol week throughout Germany, with thousands of meetings and about 1,000 resolutions and telegrams to the Reichstag asking for a local option law. A national committee for local option was organized, and a nation-wide campaign inaugurated for signatures for a new petition to the Reichstag. Nobody could have foreseen what a fight this action would bring forth in Germany. The liquor capital mobilized all its forces, there was a bombardment of newspaper articles, advertisements of the largest size appeared everywhere, mass meetings of the brewers and distillers were held, especially columns of misinformation about the "failure of prohibition in America" were fired against the "fanatic teetotalers who want to make Germany dry." It was a hot fight! The youth movement, many of the churches, national, Catholic and Free churches united. People of all political parties, scholars and laborers, societies and individuals co-operated. And the result was, that in spite of all the opposition, Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, as Chairman of

the National Committee, was able to hand to the President of the Reichstag, more than 2,500,000 signatures for local option. Mr. Loebe, the President of the Reichstag, said that this was the greatest number of signatures under a petition ever presented to the Reichstag, and that at the earliest opportunity these 250 volumes, each containing 10,000 signatures, would be mounted on the table of the house. Mr. Loebe himself is an abstainer and strongly in favor of local option for Germany.

The Outlook

There is no question that Methodism is needed in Germany. Its success during the past years is a sign, that more and more our preachers and members come into touch with the people. Thousands of people, especially in the cities, have lost connection with the Church, although they formally may have belonged to a church. No other evangelical Church is better fitted to win these souls for Christ than Methodism. We know that we are not alone in Germany. We recognize the life, the zeal, the labor for the Kingdom of God in other denominations and thank God for them. We are free from any tradition that would hinder us to co-operate with all who love Christ our Saviour. But we are also deeply convinced that the Lord of Hosts is with us and that the people need the Methodist revival movement; that we would not be faithful to our Lord and to our call if we hid our talent in the earth. May our Master give wisdom, courage, strength and faith to use the great opportunities and possibilities of the present time! ●

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

By H. Meyer, Superintendent, Dresden District

Retrospect

Our Annual Conference was held in Aue. It was the first Conference held in the Saxon "Erzgebirge," where we have the strongest part of our work in North Germany. The Conference was an event for the city. It was of special importance, because of the division into three Conferences.

Growth of the Work

In spite of many difficulties we had a

year of progress and success. Glorious revivals brought an increase of 904 members. The Conference statistics report 22,602 members and probationers; adding the 5,646 church-children there are 29,248 Methodists in the Conference. The Sunday school scholars are not here included.

Work Among the Youth

Special attention has been given to the young people. In 227 Sunday

schools there are 1,489 teachers and 16,163 scholars. We have a home for our youth in Thuringia, where they have courses of study in connection with times of recreation, a place which more and more becomes a great blessing.

Anti-Alcohol Movement

There was a hot fight with the enemies of temperance work this year. The alcohol capital did everything to hinder the movement for local option, but two and a half million signatures were put under a petition for local option to the Reichstag, and if the goal is not reached by one step, our congregations are working untiringly.

Churches and Halls

Two difficult problems are before us. There are no suitable accommodations in many places, so that we have not enough room for the crowds which would like to hear the Gospel. Secondly, we have no money to erect buildings.

Finances

Germany had to pass through three

great crises and is now in the fourth. The three were: war, revolution and inflation; the fourth is the great lack of money and unemployment. Thousands of our members have had only three or four days of work every week if they have had work at all. It will be easily seen how these facts darken the look into the future. But our members sacrificed \$242,745 gold for the Kingdom of God during the year, a sign of their spirit and their self-denial.

Tent Mission

A new work was begun. In order to reach the masses, who are alienated from the Church and because we could not rent halls for our large meetings, as the Methodists were leading in the anti-alcohol movement, we bought a tent. July 4, 1926, this big tent with 2,000 seating places was dedicated by Bishop Nuelsen, and during the Conference sessions about 4,000 people crowded it evening after evening. In the following weeks it was used in three other cities and many people, who never would have come to a church, came to the tent. These meetings were times of great revival interest.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

By J. Schneider, Superintendent, Southwest District

Two Conferences

The year 1925-26 is significant for our work in Germany, because the two Conferences were divided into five. South Germany Conference became two Conferences: South Germany, which includes the work in Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and Southwest Germany, which has its region on both shores of the Rhine from Baden to the frontier of the Netherlands.

A Growing Church

When in 1894, South Germany Conference was organized, there were 6,135 members and probationers; four years later, after the unification with the Wesleysans there were 8,861, and the last statistics show more than 18,000. Twenty-five years ago we had 97 buildings with an estimated value of \$1,600,000, now we have such buildings with a value of \$1,700,000.

Evangelization

It must be mentioned that all earnest Christians in Germany have entered into the work of evangelization with a new zeal during the past years. Our preachers and congregations have been able to lead thousands to Christ. Some circuits have had an increase in membership of more than 50. Within the boundaries of our Conference, 1,200 persons united with our Church. There is a splendid staff of local preachers and class leaders whose co-operation is of the greatest importance. Through special study courses we are trying to educate and to prepare them for the work.

Our Youth

The young people arranged a special campaign for our popular and evangelistic weekly paper, which resulted in 7,000 new subscribers. There are four

special places for our young folk, where they can find recreation and inspiration. In no other year have there been as many courses for the youth and for Sunday school teachers as this year.

Buildings

Six churches and three other buildings were bought or erected during the year. This was only possible because the members made great sacrifices, having done most of the work with their own hands. The development of our work is seriously hindered by the lack of suitable churches and halls.

Financial Sacrifices

A high tribute of praise is due our congregations for their willingness to support the Lord's work. The contributions for self-support and benevolences reached a total of \$200,000, an increase of about \$30,000 over last year.

Increased Recognition and Influence

The position of our Church in the public life has changed. Much more attention is paid to the Methodist Episcopal Church than formerly. The reasons for this are the wonderful relief work of the "Mother Church" during the post-war years, the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary, our legal recognition as a Church by the States of Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg, and particularly because of the personal influence of Bishop Nuelsen. Other denominations reckon with our influence and copy our methods.

Difficulties

Some of the former state churches consider us as competitors, who must be overcome. The new relation to the State, the re-organization of the whole church life, and the tasks of rebuilding after the war and the revolution have brought a new impetus to these churches. The free churches are opposed. Not publicly, but individuals who come to our meetings, are visited continuously in order to keep them within the national churches. Especially do the Sunday schools suffer under this pressure. Another difficulty is the economic situation. Many members have left their cities and villages in order to find work and earn bread for their families, many have emigrated to foreign countries or to places where we have no congregation. Others have work only for two or three days a week, so we cannot hope that this coming year will be as prosperous as last year.

Social Work

Our "Kurhaus" (home) Teuchelwald in Freudenstadt has been a great blessing; an important piece of education is being done through the course for local preachers, Sunday school teachers and leaders of youth; weary mothers have had weeks of rest there, and hundreds of guests, of whom the greater part were not Methodists, have received a deep impression of vital Christianity and of Methodism. The old people's home, "Pilgerruhe," in Schwarzenberg has become a refuge for our aged, while our deaconesses have been a great blessing to thousands.

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

By Martin Funk, Superintendent.

A Successful Year

We have had an increase the past year in membership of 6.3 per cent and in self-support of 44 per cent. Considering the serious financial condition of the country, this result is very gratifying. All our members, even if they leave the Established Church are obliged to pay the church taxes for five years longer. They are, therefore, for this period, maintaining two churches, the old established church in which they were born, and the new church in

which they were born again. There has been opposition to our work from the State Church but the State authorities have not interfered. Most of the opposition was against our Sunday school work, but in spite of the difficulties our Sunday schools are growing.

Our evangelistic work in North Hungary is so encouraging that we need another preacher there. Because of the "cut," several of our workers have gone to other fields; one local preacher went to Bulgaria to work among the Czecho-

Slovaks; another took up similar work among the Czecho-Slovaks in the Methodist Episcopal Church South; a third came to the United States to work among the Hungarians in South Bend, Indiana.

Social Work

Our Homes for young men and young women are self-supporting and are everywhere appreciated. The children's home and orphanage is a place of blessing. The poor sick children come to this home for several weeks, returning to their own homes with red cheeks, singing lips and praying hearts. They had fresh air and good food and comfortable sleeping accommodations. Many of them had never slept in a bed alone in all their life. They heard daily of Jesus, the great friend of children and many of them learned to pray. Such strengthened and happy children are often witnesses of the love of God through practical Christianity in many atheistic homes of socialists and communists. There were 120 children in the home during the summer and 12 in the orphanage during the whole year. In connection with these homes we are planning a self-supporting housekeeping school for girls, a form of education which they greatly need in our country. A home for the aged has proved a real refuge for many. One lady who was admitted to the home was a singer in the Royal Opera. She declared that at the time she was admitted it was either care by the Methodists in the home or suicide in the Danube River. This is a striking situation when one considers that sometimes in Budapest there are 15 suicides in one day!

Deaconess Work

Six deaconesses care for the sick and old people in private houses and two

are in charge of orphanages. A home for these women is greatly needed and in our plans for the future is a Methodist hospital in Budapest where these deaconesses may be educated. They are now sent to our Methodist hospitals in Germany for their training.

Temperance Work

Without any assistance from the Board of Temperance, the warfare against alcohol has gone forward. The propaganda of the liquor interests is very strong here. Our temperance restaurant is well frequented. About 200 people come for lunch daily. This is our center for prohibition work. Through our temperance paper "The Holy War" we are still fighting for a dry country.

New Chapel—Dombovar

For two years meetings have been held in this town, in the pastor's study. The room gradually became too small so the people contributed of their meager incomes and erected this small chapel. A small mortgage they hope to pay off soon.

Central Building—Budapest

This is the center for our Methodist work in Hungary. In it are housed the homes for young men and young women, the Book Concern, a chapel for the German Church and a hall for the Hungarians. Here also, are the apartments and offices of the superintendent and both the Hungarian and German pastors. This large, well equipped building is the gift of the late Mrs. Fanny Nast Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of the Reverend William Nast, D.D., the founder of our German Methodism. After she had made her last will and given all her money for churches, schools and hospitals, she is said to have declared—"This was the happiest day of my life."

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

By John Jacob, Superintendent.

General

The official name of our State is "The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." It is a national Slavic State, but there are minorities of

Turks, Germans, Hungarians, Greeks and Jews. Practically half of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church and the other half to the Greek Orthodox. There are only about 300,000

Protestants in the whole kingdom. This is only a small percentage of the total population of 12 millions.

Methodism

Besides the Methodists, there are Baptists and Nazarenes in the country, who are trying to take Christianity in earnest. The larger Protestant bodies are passive, i. e., besides the one Sunday morning sermon, nothing is held or done by the pastors. As there are only three Baptist preachers in the whole kingdom, Methodism is now the leading denomination.

Opportunities

It is true the Kingdom of God is not built by money. Yet there are certain moments in history, which never come again. In a State with a population of 12 million and 300,000 of inactive Protestants, it seldom happens that Methodism gets such a chance. And this is why we regret so much, that the support from the Church in America cannot be larger. In a few years this opportunity may be over.

Self-Support

It is our goal to get annually nearer self-support. Formerly we raised money also for extension work. This, of course, helped a great deal to cultivate the missionary spirit. Now, be-

cause of the great "cut" in our appropriation, we are forced to collect money for the work now existing. And in the immediate future, it will be our task to continue doing so, until we reach the goal of total self-support.

Macedonia

It is a rare case, that a mission field has already a mission. But this rare case is ours. The district in the north regards the south as its mission. And Macedonia is indeed a mission field. This was the judgment of our American visitors of the Commission of Ten. Professor W. J. Thompson with his family, Rev. T. S. Donohugh, Mr. Arthur J. Stock and Mr. E. M. McBrier, visited in August, Skopje, Strumica and a few villages in Macedonia, and they made a lasting impression on the Christians of that primitive country. And indeed we all had a new inspiration from the Christian love and self-denial of these distinguished visitors.

Educational and Social Work

The school in Novi Sad, the orphanage in Srehobran and the Old People's Home in Novi Sad are flourishing. There are now 60 girls registered in the Novi Sad School. Of these, 26 take courses in our school and the others attend the state schools in the town. The influence of the Homes in the territory is growing.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Church Work

Our work, especially in the cities, becomes more difficult every year. The State Church is no longer passive. It is aggressive. It has, to-day, a great number of pastors, assistants, women helpers, leaders among young people and many other workers. It is offering on Sundays and week days not only the liturgical services and Bible studies, but musicales, lectures on different topics and other entertainments. This activity of course makes the work of the free churches more difficult, but the duty of preaching Christ and working for Him still remains. There has been a slight loss in membership during the year, but this has been due to a careful pruning of the records. During the year 904 were received on probation and 688 in

full connection. These facts show that the churches have been at work.

Sunday Schools

Special attention has been given to the work of religious instruction among the young people. There are 264 Sunday schools and 22,295 enrolled scholars. A Sunday school secretary gives his full time to this part of the work.

Social Work

The solution of social problems from the Christian point of view is being increasingly appreciated. There are 59 chapters of the Epworth League with 2,148 members, and a Junior League with 2,106 members. More than 66,000 leaflets were distributed during the year. The deaconess work is prosper-

ing and our hospital in Zurich is constantly crowded.

Book Concern

The publishing house in Zurich has had a good year. In addition to other publications it has published six periodicals: The Swiss Evangelist, The Children's Friend, The Peace Bell, The Mission Messenger, The Blue Star, and The Star of Hope, the latter being devoted especially to temperance work. These periodicals are very helpful.

Finances

The people have contributed generously toward the current expenses and benevolences. Notwithstanding the financial depression in the country, large amounts were raised for all purposes. During the year three new churches were built. The serious "Cut" in our appropriations dashed to the ground all hopes that we have of becoming self-supporting, for many years. The spirit of the people is excellent.

EASTERN ASIA

China, Japan, Korea

While this report was in preparation, disturbances occurred in China which have made necessary, on the advice of the Bishops in charge and the American Consuls, many adjustments in our missionary personnel. The assignments in the Gazetteer are those made at the sessions of the respective Conferences. For addresses as of June 1, 1927, consult the Missionary Directory.

FOOCHOW AREA

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province—a mountainous section with considerable fir, pine, and bamboo. Through a system of terraces the mountains have been made to produce fine rice crops.

Population: 2,500,000. People are active, independent, and have business ability.

Industry: Paper making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1847 by Rev. Judson D. Collins and Rev. Moses C. White. First annual meeting was held in 1862. Organized into the Foochow Conference by Bishop I. W. Wiley in 1877.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Y. M. C. A.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles. Consists of Haitan group of Islands.

Location: Off the Lungtien peninsula, ninety miles southeast from Foochow.

Population: 80,000. People are poor; living chiefly on what they take from the sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1870, and was organized into a district in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tangtau

Location: Port of entry for the district. A flourishing business center forty-five miles from Futsing.

Population: 16,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriett Halverstadt and Martha McCutchen.

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Junior Middle School.

LAU NAI BUOI, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

FUTSING DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Centers about the walled city of Futsing.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province, near the coast.

Population: 400,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Futsing

Location: Walled city in Futsing province, twelve miles from the coast. Haikan is port of entry.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

Missionaries: Rev. E. P. Hayes (on furlough) and Mrs. Hayes (on furlough), Rev. H. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. H. C. Morgan (on furlough) and Mrs. Morgan (on furlough), Rev. F. T. Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright. W. F. M. S.: Dr. Li Bi Cu, Misses Carrie M. Bartlett and Jennie D. Jones.

Institutions: Ming Ngie School. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's Hospital, Girls' Junior Middle School, Women's Bible Training School.

CENG UNG GI, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Comprises the Lungtien peninsula.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province.

Population: 450,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Lungtien

Location: A township city, fifty-five miles south of Foochow.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, and Lungtien Hospital.

HO CHIONG DIEU, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

NGUKA DISTRICT

Population: 300,000—Buddhists and Confucianists. Protestants, 3,000; Catholics, 2,000.

Organization: Formerly western part of Futsing. Became a separate district in 1914, and until 1915 was known as West Futsing District.

GUOK SEN GI, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 600 square miles. Foochow city and suburbs and parts of Mingau County.

Population: 1,500,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: 1847. First Methodist church in the district was opened at Foochow in 1856.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Church Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A., Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.

Location: Capital of Fukien Province, a seven-gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island opposite the city of Foochow, and connected with the mainland by bridge.

Population: 600,000.

Missionaries: Miss Louise Ankeny, Mr. W. C. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, R.N., Mr. A. W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Rev. T. H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole, Miss Esther Cooper, Miss Helen O. Eaton, Rev. E. L. Ford (on furlough) and Mrs. Ford (on furlough), Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, Rev. F. C. Havighurst and Mrs. Havighurst, Mr. C. R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. W. N. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Mr. W. W. Overholt and Mrs. Overholt, Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. R. A. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Mr. P. P. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant, Rev. H. W. Worley and Mrs. Worley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edith Abel, Marion R. Cole, Grace Davis, Etta Denny (on furlough), Hu King Eng, M.D., Emma Ehly, Mabel Hammons, M.D., Lucerne Hoddinott (on furlough), Floy Hurlbut (on furlough), Dorothea L. Keeney, Rotha Landis, Ida B. Lewis, Roxy Lefforge (on furlough), Edith McBee, Mary Mann (on furlough), J. Ellen Nevitt (on furlough), Florence J. Plumb, Elsie Reik, Elizabeth H. Richey, Grace Shawhan, Ruby Sia, Alice L. Smith, Freida Staubli, Lydia A. Trimble (on furlough), Annie Vanderburg, Lydia E. Wallace, Phebe C. Wells, Alice A. Wilcox, Katherine H. Willis, Emma W. Wilson, Lois E. Witham, and Mrs. Lydia A. Wilkinson.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University, Union Theological School, Union Normal and Middle School, Anglo-Chinese College, Boys' Junior Middle School,

Siong Iu Dong, Intermediate School, Fukien Construction Bureau, Methodist Book Store. *W. F. M. S.*: Woman's College of South China, Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, Magaw Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Cook Children's Home, Van Kirk Woman's Industrial Home, Union Kindergarten Training School, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery, Memorial Dispensary.

UONG GANG HUO, District Superintendent

R. A. WARD, District Missionary

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles. Includes the city of Kutien and numerous large towns and villages.

Population: 300,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Industry: Tea cultivation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Kutien

Location: Capital of Kutien civil district, Fukien province, in a mountainous valley, 1,200 feet above the sea, at the junction of two large streams which flow into the Min River. A walled city built about 1492. Ninety miles from Foochow.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: Rev. H. R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Miss Serene Loland, R.N. (on furlough), R. E. Merrill, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Merrill (on furlough), Rev. E. M. Stowe and Mrs. Stowe. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Laura Frazey, Eva F. Sprunger, Myrtle Smith (on furlough), Martha Graf, and Ruth Jayne.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Kindergarten.

LI DEUNG MING, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

BINGHU DISTRICT

Area: Includes northern part of what, prior to 1919, was the Kutien District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

U CU DE, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

MINTSING DISTRICTS

Area: 1,200 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province, 45 miles northwest of Foochow on both sides of the Min River.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Mountains contain iron in abundance, some of which is being worked.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864 when Dr. Nathan Sites visited this region. Mintsing was established a presiding elder's district in 1893 by Bishop Foster.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Mintsingshsien

Center of North Mintsing District and County Seat

Location: On the Min River, 45 miles northwest of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Eyestone (on furlough), and Mrs. Eyestone (on furlough), Rev. W. S. Bissonnette, and Mrs. Bissonnette (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School, Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Lower Primary School.

DING UNG GUANG, Superintendent

W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

Lek-du

Center of South Mintsing District

Location: Fifteen miles south of Mintsingshsien.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Carleton, M.D. (on furlough), Edna Jones, Rose Mace (on furlough), Ruth Hemenway, M.D., and Ursula J. Tyler.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Junior Middle School, Good Shepherd Hospital (Nathan Sites Memorial), Women's Bible Training School.

SIA SIENG DE, *Superintendent*

W. S. BISSENETTE, District Missionary

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Hinghwa and Sienyu Counties and the portion of Futsing County where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken.

Location: In Fukien Province half way between the port cities of Amoy and Foochow.

Industry: Agriculture with rice, wheat, potatoes, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco and a great variety of fruits being the chief produce. Commerce and fishing are also engaged in as this territory borders on the coast with suitable harbors. The coastal plain is a large fertile and well irrigated one yielding three main crops per year and numerous crops of vegetables the year round.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865. Mission Conference was organized in 1896, and became an Annual Conference in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and one or two independent Chinese organizations.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the market towns of Gangkau and Hankong, the fourth and the first market towns in size and importance in Putien County, the northern section of the coastal plain, the island of Nangcih and a section of the hill country on the northwest.

Location: The northeastern section of the Conference area.

Population: 350,000; Methodist responsibility 250,000. The Hinghwa dialect is spoken

Industries: Farming, fruit growing, fishing, trade.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Hankong

Location: Chief center and port city in the Conference area.

Population: 100,000—city and environs.

Institutions: Richmond Methodist Hospital, Higher Primary School.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Althea M. Todd and Jessie A. Marriott.

UA UNGCO, *Superintendent*

G. W. HOLLISTER, District Advisor

HEOH BING DISTRICT

Area: The central coastal strip including the peninsulas of Binghai and Po-io and the island of Bi-ciu.

Population: 200,000; Methodist responsibility 150,000. This section contains the poorest people of the area. The islands and some of the villages bordering on the sea are the homes of pirates.

Industries: Farming, fishing and salt evaporation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Kio Sauh

Location: The third largest market town of Putien county; a political center; also the head of the district.

Institutions: Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Converts' Class.

Binghai

Location: On the eastern end of the Binghai peninsula; a political center of minor importance.

Institution: Hai-sing Intermediate School.

NA CONG BAU, *Superintendent*

C. E. WINTER, District Advisor

HINGHWA CITY DISTRICT

Area: Includes Hinghwa City, Ng Sauh, Hua Deng and surrounding territory.
Population: 750,000; Buddhists, Confucianists and Taoists; Methodist responsibility, 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865 when missionaries from Foochow preached here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Hinghwa

Location: On the western edge of the coastal plain near the Sienyu River; a walled city, the county seat of Putien and formerly the prefectural city; the largest educational center on the coast between Chinchew and Foochow.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1865, and was first occupied by a Methodist missionary in November, 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mrs. W. N. Brewster, Rev. F. S. Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. G. W. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Rev. F. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. C. R. Strobel (on furlough) and Mrs. Strobel (on furlough), Rev. C. E. Winter. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Sylvia Aldrich, E. Blanche Apple, M. Virginia Bachman, Sigrid Bjorklund, Cora M. Brown (on furlough), Edna H. Fuller, Grace K. McClurg (on furlough), Edna Merritt, Gertrude Strawick (on furlough), Ellen H. Suffern, Pauline E. Westcott, Minnie E. Wilson.

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical Training School, Hinghwa Mission Press, Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Hamilton Girls' School, Juliet Turner Training School, Women's Station Class.

Ng Sauh

Location: Commercial center, fifth in importance in the county; six miles south of Hinghwa City; center of the coastal plain.

Population: 10,000.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred J. Rossiter (on furlough) and Mrs. Rossiter (on furlough).

Institutions: Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Vocational Junior High School, Agriculture Mission.

DE HAU TONG, Superintendent

F. S. CARSON, District Advisor

SIENYU DISTRICTS, EAST AND WEST

Location: Cover the county of Sienyu which lies across the Sienyu river valley and its surrounding mountains. At one point the area touches the coast, but for the most part it is a mountainous section with rich farming valleys along the river courses.

Population: 261,946.

Industry: Farming, fruit growing and timber.

Sienyu

Location: Head of hand navigation of the Sienyu river, thirty miles from the coast.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1870.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D., Martha Lebeus, Eda L. Johnson, Florence P. Mason, Edna Merrit, Martha C. W. Nicolaisen (on furlough), Emma L. Palm, Bertha Persson (on furlough), A. Beta Scheirich, Mary M. Thomas, and Harriet L. Watson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Junior High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabel Hart Girls' School, Freida Knoechel Training School, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

DENG GEH SING, Superintendent of Sienyu East

LI MEONG DING, Superintendent of Sienyu West

W. B. COLE, District Advisor

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the counties of Yungchun, Tehwa and Tatien, with small portions of three others.

Location: Lying west of the Hinghwa Conference and in the northern section of the Amoy-speaking region of southern Fukien; practically all mountainous region; river communication by small boats south to Chuanchow on the coast. New roads are being built in many directions and automobiles are in operation in the Yungchun valley.

Population: 600,000, all Chinese. 80 per cent of adult male population goes to Federated Malay States for longer or shorter periods for business ventures. Many wealthy families located in Yungchun valley, but banditry has driven them abroad. Due to long continued contacts with Singapore region, much initiative and modern progress is seen in this region.

Industries: Pottery making, production of paper, lumber, lime and some iron products, also agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work started in this region by native workers from Foochow Conference in 1873. First resident missionaries were Rev. T. B. Owen and Rev. and Mrs. R. L. McNabb. An enabling act granted by General Conference of 1920 allowed the setting off of this Mission Conference in 1922 from the Hinghwa Conference, Rev. J. W. Hawley being appointed by Bishop Keeney as its Superintendent. It became an Annual Conference in October, 1925, Bishop Brown presiding.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian, Roman Catholic; also the Seventh Day Adventist, through native workers only.

TATIEN DISTRICT

Location: Lies north of the Tehwa District, west of Yenping Conference.

Area: Covers Tatien county and small sections of two others. Very mountainous region; poor roads; little intercommunication; bandit infested.

Population: 300,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun through native agents in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Primary School, Junior High School, District Primary Schools.

LI TEK SENG, Superintendent

J. W. HAWLEY, District Missionary

TEHWA DISTRICT

Location: Lies between Tatien district on the north and Yung chun district on the south, eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. Deep ravines, high mountains, bad roads, and long distances between preaching stations, make this district difficult of administration.

Industry: The center of large pottery works.

Population: 150,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian (through Chinese agents), Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Two Boys' Boarding Schools, District Primary Schools, Junior High School.

LIM GEH CHIONG, Superintendent

E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Location: Seventy miles southwest of Hinghwa, largely within the bounds of the Yungchun valley.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Hawley (on furlough) and Mrs. Hawley (on furlough), Rev. H. C. Jett (on furlough) and Mrs. Jett (on furlough), Rev. E. C. Parlin and Mrs. Parlin.

Institutions: Hardy Boys' School, High School, South Fukien Bible School, Girls' Boarding School, Kindergarten, Women's School, District Primary Schools, Owen Memorial Press.

LAU KA SIONG, Superintendent

E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

YENPING CONFERENCE

Area: 6,200 square miles.

Geography: The Conference is about as large as Connecticut, comprising territory taken from Foochow, and the London Mission of Amoy. It covers six counties of the Fukien Province, and comprises six districts.

The whole region is mountainous, and overland travel is difficult, as the largest and best roads are only paths roughly paved with stone. The Min River, with its many rapid filled but navigable branches, gives access to most of the principal towns of the region.

Each county seat is a walled city, but few of the other towns, even if larger, are allowed to have walls.

Language: Innumerable and wide variations of the Mandarin. Amoy and Foochow dialects are spoken throughout the country, the Mandarin being perhaps the most dominant.

Industries: The principal exports are bamboo, tea, lumber and firewood. Limestone is abundant and coal is found in a few places.

Population: 933,755 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1869 at Yenpingfu by the Rev. Nathan Sites. In 1901 the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, took up their residence here. The Rev. W. A. Main came in 1902, and J. E. Skinner, M.D., arrived in 1904. Largely because of language difficulties, Yenping, formerly a part of Foochow Conference, became a separate Conference in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventists.

CHANGHUFAN DISTRICT

Geography: The Min River and its Yuki branch divide the district in three sections. Yenping District is adjacent on the north, Foochow Conference on the east and Yuki District on the south and west.

The district is hard to travel, being mountainous. Countless little hamlets which dot the district, can be reached only by toilsome climbs over mountain passes.

Language: Two or three different dialects are spoken in this field. The Foochow dialect is used by the preachers.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, firewood, bamboo, tea and limestone are very plentiful.

Chief Town: Changufan, the largest town on the district, is located on the Min River. Being in direct communication with Foochow and Yenping city it presents a strategic point for missionary endeavor.

Organization: Opened as a district in 1917.

Population: Total for district, 100,000.

Institutions: Boys' Primary Boarding School, Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary Boarding School.

LIU SHIH PIN, Superintendent

YUKI DISTRICT

Population: 297,417 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Geography: Yuki District lies directly south of Yenping District. The country is mountainous, and travel is difficult, and slow. The population has mainly gathered in valleys of from 400 to 40,000 inhabitants, though an occasional group is found in the mountains.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, tea and limestone are plentiful; some rice is shipped to other parts of the province, but firewood and paper and bamboo are the main exports.

Language: Mandarin is the official language, though not spoken by the local people. They speak a dialect entirely their own.

Chief City: Yuki city is the county seat; a city of great commercial importance, having a mile of river front. It is at the head of small-boat traffic on the Yuki creek. As the birthplace of one of China's sages, it is a literary center.

Institutions: Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary School, Bible Training School.

CH'EN PI MAO, Superintendent

SHAHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: About 1,050 square miles.

Geography: Shabsien District is located southwest of Yenping. Its county seat is the largest city in the Conference. In common with the other districts of the Conference Shabsien because of its mountains is difficult to travel.

The walled city of Shabsien contains between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. The streets are wider and far cleaner than the average Chinese inland city.

Language: Mandarin is the official language though not spoken by the native people, who have a dialect of their own. It resembles that spoken in Yungan.

Population: 138,270 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Industries: At Hsiameo, 20 miles inland from Shabsien, the county seat and largest walled city in the Conference, are the most famous tobacco farms in the province. Timber, firewood, bamboo, paper and tea are also raised and exported.

Institutions: Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary School.

YANG PEH YUNG, Superintendent

YENPING DISTRICT

Geography: Yenping City is situated on the Min River where it is joined by the Kienning Branch. It is about 130 miles northwest of Foochow. To the northeast is the Kienning region occupied by the Church Missionary Society, to the north is the Shunchang District; to the west, the Shabsien District. This gives the work an important setting.

The district is mountainous and difficult to travel except where the Min River and Sha Creek make navigation possible. The rapids retard all progress upstream, even in the lightest of boats. Boats holding up to twenty tons of freight ply the river in great numbers. Outside the cities and villages the roads are paths, paved usually with cobble stones and are seldom wide enough for two people to walk abreast.

Unlike many Chinese cities, Yenping consists almost entirely of hills and hollows, with few level spaces. Methodism has taken advantage of the physical features of the city to establish on three of the hilltops, in conspicuous positions, the three forms of mission work, evangelistic, educational and medical, which makes as it were, a great three cornered wedge of Christian influence in the midst of the city and the region round about.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, firewood, bamboo, tea and limestone are very plentiful. The most important of the manufactured products are paper and red lacquer ware.

Language: Four district dialects are spoken, although Mandarin is the prevailing and official language.

Population: 196,163 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt (on furlough) and Mrs. Bankhardt (on furlough), Miss Mae Baucher, R.N., Rev. C. F. Peterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Peterson (on furlough), Rev. K. W. Scheufler (on furlough) and Mrs. Scheufler (on furlough), J. E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, M.D., Mr. R. H. Steininger and Mrs. Steininger, Rev. F. M. Toothaker and Mrs. Toothaker, C. G. Trimble, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Trimble (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary L. Eide (on furlough), Mamie F. Glassburner (on furlough), Mabel C. Hartford, Minnie Heuser, Alice Liman, Frieda Reinan and Fern M. Sinkey (on furlough).

Institutions: Yenping Boys' Middle School (formerly called "The Nathan Sites Memorial Academy"), Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Bible Training School, Christian Book Store, School for Untainted Leper Children, The Copeland Institutional Church, The Institutional Church Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Middle School, Francesca Nast Gamble Primary School for Girls, Women's Bible Training School.

HUNG TE CHING, Superintendent

F. M. TOOTHAKER, District Missionary

YUNGAN DISTRICT

Population: 191,663 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Geography: Yungan District consists of two counties, each about 40 or 50 miles square; Yungan, the southernmost county of the Yenping prefecture, and Kweihua, the northernmost of the Ting Chou prefecture. This was taken over from the London Missionary Society in 1918.

Chief City: Yungan city is well located as the center for the large territory. The farthest point is two days journey off—though most of the circuits can be

reached easily in a day. The roads are fairly level and overland travel is easier than in most of the districts. The city is the size of the average county capital in the Province with a population from 15,000 to 20,000 and is proud of its superior literary attainment and privileges. Throughout the city and country there remain evidences of former wealth and elegance.

Institutions: Yungan Christian Hospital, Boys' Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary School.

Hsu Meng Ying, Superintendent

PEKING AREA

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The territory in which our Church is at work covers 68,016 square miles, and is about the size of Missouri, which covers 68,727 square miles. Since the setting off of Shantung Conference, the North China Conference includes the southern part of the Province of Fengtien and a section of the northern part of the Province of Chihli.

Population: 29,114,000, approximately (Methodist territory): Includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (Chihli), the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the Province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Plymouth Brethren, Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Chinese Independent Church, Assemblies of God, and China Direct Mission.

CHINGCHAO DISTRICT

The Chingchao District consists of eleven circuits and twenty-five out-stations situated in the country north and south of Peking, in the counties of Changping, Huaijou, Huailai, Ku-an Miyun, Pahsien, Yenching and Yungching. Estimated population, 1,500,000. In the northern part, the Great Wall runs along the middle of the district, and another famous place of interest is the Ming Tombs, where the emperors of the Ming Dynasty are buried. The southern part of the district is very low and is frequently flooded. During 1926, the territory was for months a battlefield.

MENG TE JUNG, Superintendent

C. A. FELT, District Missionary

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: Lanhsien consists of seven circuits and includes twenty-three preaching places, in the three counties of Lanhsien, Laoting and part of Chienan. Population, 1,000,000. This district is crossed from east to west by the Peking-Mukden Railway, and from north to south by the Lan River, which is navigable throughout the whole district. On the north it extends beyond the Great Wall. This region is the scene of the labors of Dr. J. H. Pyke and Rev. Wang Ching Yun and so is sacred ground to Chinese Methodism.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Holt Boarding School.

TSOU CHIN CHING, Superintendent

M. W. BROWN, District Missionary

PEKING CITY DISTRICT

Location: In the province of Chihli, and for six hundred years the capital of the Chinese empire. The city is very ancient, dating back to several hundreds of years before Christ, but the present city was built during the first decade of the fifteenth century, in two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south has an area of ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north contains sixteen square miles. The palace occupies the center of the northern city, and there are many fine dwellings and gardens of princes and high officials.

The residence compound, hospitals and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city, but the main evangelistic effort is in the southern city where we have seven churches. Fourteen thousand students are in Peking in High Schools and Colleges; 1,200 of these are in Christian schools.

Population: 950,000; Chinese. Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, and Koreans, though the Chinese and Manchus greatly predominate.

Industries: Peking is noted for its fur market. Rugs and cloisonne are manufactured in the city.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Chinese Independent Church, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. T. E. Breece and Mrs. Breece, Rev. M. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Miss Mabel H. Brown (contract), E. H. Clay, M.D., and Mrs. Clay, Rev. G. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. W. W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. H. G. Dildine (on furlough) and Mrs. Dildine (on furlough), Rev. C. A. Felt and Mrs. Felt, Mr. G. V. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Rev. J. M. Gibb and Mrs. Gibb, Miss Elizabeth Hirst, R.N., Mr. Houghton Holliday, D.D.S., and Mrs. Holliday, Rev. N. S. Hopkins, M.D., B. W. Jarvis, M.D., and Mrs. Jarvis, J. H. Korn's M.D., and Mrs. Korn's, Mr. O. J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Miss Edna N. Quick (contract), Rev. C. K. Searles and Mrs. Searles, D. V. Smith, M.D., and Mrs. Smith, Rev. E. R. Terman and Mrs. Terman, Miss Alice Terrell, Rev. B. M. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant, Miss Margaret R. Wyne, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Adams, Elizabeth Carlisle, Monona L. Cheney, Ruth M. Danner, Dora C. Fearon (on furlough), Gertrude Gilman, Elizabeth Hobart (on furlough), Louise Hobart (on furlough), Emma M. Knox, Ortha M. Lane, Emma F. Martin, M.D. (on furlough), Camilla Mills, Alice M. Powell (on furlough), Vena I. Radley, Lydia L. Schaum, M.D. (on furlough), Ruth L. Stahl, Tirzah M. Stahl, Minnie Stryker, M.D., Mary Watrous, L. Maude Wheeler, Frances R. Wilson (on furlough), and Mrs. C. M. Jewell.

Resident Bishop: Rev. G. R. Grose.

Institutions: Yenching University (Union), Peking Theological Seminary, Peking Academy, Higher Primary School, Shunehimen Higher Primary School, Chushihkou Higher Primary School, Peking American School (for American children), Peking Union Language School, Hopkins Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Training School, Chushihkou Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Yenching University, Women's College, Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Training School for Nurses, Mary Porter Gamewell School, Union Women's Training School for Bible Women, Women's Bible Training School.

WANG CHING HE, Superintendent

G. L. DAVIS, District Missionary

SHANHAIKUAN DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes Linyü, Funing, and Changli counties; extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria; intersected by the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Population: 1,000,000. Besides the cities of Shanhaikuan and Changli, there is the walled city of Funing, and many towns and villages with populations of from 5,000 to 20,000.

Industry: Agriculture; soil is fertile; many of the people are traders in Manchuria.

Changli

Location: Prosperous city on the Peking-Mukden Railway, ten miles from the coast, and forty miles west of Shanhaikuan; county seat; Changli has three government schools.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Fine fruit orchards surround the city.

Organization: When the Mission station at Tsunhua was destroyed by the Boxers, in 1900, it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This was done in 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Dr. J. H. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, R.N., Rev. F. M. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Rev. H. E. Dewey (on furlough) and Mrs. Dewey (on furlough), Miss Kathryn Felt. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer,

Pansy P. Griffin (on furlough), Irma Highbaugh, Berdice E. Lawrence, Mabel R. Nowlin and Ellen Studley.

Institutions: Changli General Hospital, Changli Middle School, North China Agricultural Unit. *W. F. M. S.:* Thompson General Memorial Bible Training School, Alderman Memorial and Boarding School.

Shanhaikuan

Location: A thriving city of 75,000 at the point where the Great Wall enters the sea. This is the chief gate into Manchuria and has very important shops for the Peking-Mukden Railway. The city of Shanhaikuan together with the nearby port of Chinwangtao and important coal mines to the north form a growing industrial center that promises to be of great importance.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler, R.N.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Commercial School, medical work. *W. F. M. S.:* Primary Boarding School.

HAO TE AN, Superintendent

H. E. DEWEY, District Missionary

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin

Location: In Chihli Province. The district includes Tientsin, the rapidly expanding industrial center of North China, and the counties of Chiaohe, Chinghsien, Nanpi, Taicheng and Wenan. The center of the region is periodically afflicted with floods or droughts and resulting famines. The region was badly flooded in the summer of 1924.

Population: About 4,000,000.

Missionaries: Rev. E. J. Aeschliman and Mrs. Aeschliman, Mrs. Marguerite Berkey, Mr. W. H. Congdon and Mrs. Congdon, Rev. A. B. Coole and Mrs. Coole, Rev. E. E. Dixon (on furlough) and Mrs. Dixon (on furlough), Rev. E. J. Winans (on furlough) and Mrs. Winans (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lora I. Battin, R.N., Ruth Caldwell, Ida F. Frantz, Eva A. Greeg, R.N., Lillian Halfpenny, Myra Jaquet, Viola Lantz, M.D. (on furlough), Frances A. Milnes (contract), Ruth P. Nuzum, Rilla Scherich (on furlough), Edith E. Shufelt (on furlough), Joyce E. Walker, Clara B. Whitmore, M.D.

Institutions: Tientsin Hui Wen Academy, Tientsin Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Memorial School (Anglo-Chinese), Isabella Fisher Memorial Hospital.

TSENG KUO CHIH, Superintendent

TSUNHUA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: The southern appointments lie along the old Imperial highway from Peking to Korea. The district contains more than 3,000 villages, 20 important and 30 minor market towns, the three walled cities of Fengjen, Tsunhua and Yutien and parts of the counties of Chihhsien and Chienan. Twenty miles west of Tsunhua are the Eastern Tombs of the former dynasty. The Great Wall runs along the north boundary of the district. It is the only district in the Conference not actually touched by a railroad. The southern half of the district is included in the great plain of North China and was flooded during the summer of 1924.

Population: About 2,000,000. Large number of Manchus are at passes of Great Wall and near the tombs. Not inclined to new ideas, due to distance from railroad.

Industry: Mainly agriculture, country very fertile. Quantities of fruit are produced in the southern part of district and shipped to Tientsin. Hills around Eastern Tombs are covered with excellent timber which is being rapidly exploited. Enough money has been spent in building roads to the tombs to have built many railroads.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1873.

Institutions: Junior Middle and Higher Primary School, and Kwangchi Hospital, Tsunhua. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

TANG YUNG, Superintendent

E. J. AESCHLIMAN, District Missionary, P. O., Tientsin

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Area: The area of the Conference is about 12,000 square miles, lying between and including the two largest cities of the Province Tsinanfu, the capital, and Tsining-chou, a great city on the Grand Canal. The area of the whole province is 56,000 square miles.

Population: Our Methodist responsibility is about 4,000,000.

Organization: In accordance with the Enabling Act of the General Conference of 1924, our work in the Shantung Province was set off from the North China Conference in session, September 8, 1925, and organized as the Shantung Annual Conference.

TAIAN DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles.

Location: In western part of Shantung, including the counties of Taian, Tsinan, and Laiwu. The famous Tai mountain, oldest sacred mountain in the world, rises to an elevation of 5,400 feet just north of the city of Taian. The main trunk line between Tientsin and Nanking passes through the cities of Tsinan and Taian but away from this one railway, transportation of all kinds is by wheelbarrow.

Population: About 2,000,000; Mandarin is spoken.

Industry: Agriculture; generally two crops a year are possible; wheat is harvested in May and then beans, peanuts, millet and other grains for a fall crop.

Taian

Location: At the foot of famous Tai Shan, on the main line of the railway between Tientsin and Nanking.

Organization: Our first Methodist Chinese pastors preached here in 1873; Chinese pastor in residence about 1890; missionaries in residence, 1898; little development until after 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, China Direct, Church of God. The last two have but little work organized and but a small force of workers.

Missionaries: Rev. P. O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Rev. E. R. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Rev. W. T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. H. S. Leitzel. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nora M. Dillenbeck, Lillian P. Greer, Elsie L. Knapp, Effie G. Young.

Institutions: Tsui Ying Academy, Po Chi Hospital with several branch dispensaries. *W. F. M. S.:* Maria Brown Davis School, Edna Terry Bible Training School.

Tsinan

Location: Fifty miles north of Taian. Capital of the province and population of more than half a million; important railway center and seat of Shantung Christian University. In 1923, we started a self-supporting church.

Missionaries: Rev. Dwight C. Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough), Miss Bertha Dinkelacker, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances J. Heath, M.D., and Julia Morgan, M.D.

Institutions: Shantung Christian University (Union).

WANG CHANG TAI, District Superintendent

P. O. HANSON, Assistant District Superintendent

TUNGPING DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes the Counties of Tungping, Tunge, and Feicheng, in all of which our work is well organized.

Institutions: Dispensary at Feicheng; schools in the cities.

YANG JUNG LIN, District Superintendent

E. R. HIBBARD, Assistant District Superintendent

YENCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes the Counties of Yenchow, Tsining, Chüftü, Tsouhsien, Szsushui, Ningyang, Wenshang, in all of which we have organized work. The old homes of Confucius and Mencius are on this district, making it a location of special interest and value.

Location: Separated from the Taian District by the Wen River; the railway touches four of the seven cities.

Population: 1,000,000; northern Mandarin spoken.

Institutions: Vocational School at Tsining; Dispensaries at Tsining and Tsouhsien; schools in several centers.

FAN TING CHENG, District Superintendent

W. T. HOBART, Assistant District Superintendent

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: In the largest province (Szechwan) in China—218,480 square miles. area of our part 15,000 square miles; about 7,500 square miles in this Conference.

Population: More than 30,000,000. People are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest.

Industry: Soil fertile, climate favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs and fruit. Tea is cultivated. There are large deep salt wells and the province is rich in coal and iron. Natural gas has been utilized for 1,000 years.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882, and became the West China Annual Conference in 1915. The work was divided in 1924 into two Conferences, Chengtu and Chungking.

CHENG TU DISTRICT

Area: Includes Chengtu city in Szechwan province, two other walled cities, and part of another county.

Location: In Chengtu plain. A river flowing through the plain is divided and subdivided until the entire plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals.

Population: Very densely populated. Methodist responsibility, 2,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only mission in the district.

Chengtu

Location: Capital of Szechwan province, residence of the governor. An ancient walled Chinese city. Wealthy and historically important.

Population: 750,000.

Organization: In 1892 the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners. The Methodist Episcopal College of West China Union University was organized and opened in 1910.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), American Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Friends' Foreign Mission (American).

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech (on furlough) and Mrs. Beech (on furlough), Rev. R. R. Brewer (on furlough) and Mrs. Brewer (on furlough), Rev. H. L. Canright (on furlough) and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. Earl Cranston, Rev. W. M. Crawford (on furlough) and Mrs. Crawford (on furlough), Rev. Paul E. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. G. R. Larkin (on furlough) and Mrs. Larkin (on furlough), Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, S. H. Liljestrand, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Liljestrand (on furlough), Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly, Miss Elizabeth R. Andrews (contract), R. A. Peterson, M.D. (on furlough), Rev. O. G. Starrett (on furlough) and Mrs. Starrett (on furlough), Rev. J. M. Yard (on furlough) and Mrs. Yard (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Brayton (on furlough), Alice B. Brethorst, Celia M. Cowan (on furlough), Grace F. Ellison, Gladys B. Hargar, Ovidia Hansing, (on furlough), Lela Lybarger, Grace Manly, Mildred Welch (on furlough), Lorraine Bennett.

Institutions: West China Union University (Chengtu College, Normal School, Bible School Missionary Training [Language] School, School of Medicine), Chengtu Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' High School, Girls' Boarding School, and Union Normal School.

LI TIEN YUEN, Superintendent

W. E. MANLY, District Missionary

TZETCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes three walled cities.

Location: Along the Big East Road from Chungking to Chengtu. Fertile hill country.

Population: 1,787,786.

Industry: Farming. Large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol, linen, and hog-bristles and goat-skins are exported.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Tzechow

Location: In Szechwan Province on the Lu or Toh River, six days' journey from Chungking; four from Chengtu. A wealthy center, noted for the "scholar class."

Population: Estimated, 60,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only; work was started in 1899.

Missionaries: C. M. Canright, M.D. and Mrs. Canright, Rev. L. F. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale, Miss Helen Barton, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Pearl B. Fosnot (on furlough), Ethel C. Householder, Lena Nelson (on furlough), Rhoda Burdeshaw, Gertrude Tyler, Mabel Beatty (on furlough), Orvia Proctor.

Institutions: Tzechow Boys' Middle School, Chadwick Memorial Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Fedelia DeWitt Training School, Caldwell School for Girls.

TANG YIN HEO, Superintendent

L. F. HAVERMALE, District Missionary

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The Conference is in the largest province in China (Szechwan), which has an area of 218,480 square miles. The area of the Conference is about 7,500 square miles.

Population: About 7,150,000 in the Conference. The people are fairly well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religious and social customs, with the exception of a large number of Thibetan and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest part of the province.

Industries: Agriculture predominates. The soil is fertile and climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, vegetables, drugs and fruits. The Yangtze and other streams furnish navigable facilities for hosts of people. Steam, gas, and ancient man-pulled boats are used. Filatures, glass works and other modern plants are springing up, particularly in Chungking.

Missions at Work: By mutual arrangement among the Missions, the Methodist Episcopal is the only mission at work in the territory outside the two cities of Chungking and Suining.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1882. The West China Annual Conference was organized in 1915. The work was divided into two Conferences in 1924, namely, the Chengtu West China Conference and the Chungking West China Conference. The latter is divided into four districts.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Area: About 1,300 square miles. It includes the city of Chungking and two other walled cities or county seats and 190 market towns.

Population: About 2,600,000.

Chungking

Location: A trading mart on the Yangtze River about 1,400 miles from the coast. It is one of the two largest cities in the province. The city is divided into two sections of different altitude, on a sandstone bluff from 100 to 300 feet above the river. Our Mission property is all in the upper city.

Population: About 800,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland, Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, the United Church of Canada, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. R. W. Blanchard (on furlough) and Mrs. Blanchard (on furlough), Mrs. Ola Dudley (on furlough), Max Gentry, M.D., and Mrs. Gentry, Miss Lillian MacDonald, Miss Mildred I. Snell, R.N., Rev. W. A. McCurdy and Mrs. McCurdy, Mr. W. R. North and Mrs. North, Rev. J. F. Peat and Mrs. Peat, Rev. C. B. Rape and Mrs. Rape, Miss Flora A. Richardson, R.N. (on furlough), L. E. Sutton, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Sutton (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Allen (on furlough), Bell Castle, Anna M. Flessel, Lillian Holmes, R.N., Dorothy Jones, Laura E. Jones, M.D. (on furlough), Anna

Lindblad, Viola L. Miller (on furlough), Henrietta Rossiter, Annie M. Wells, Doris R. Wencke (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School, Syracuse-in-China General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and William Gamble Memorial Hospital.

J. F. PEAT, Superintendent

HOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the counties of Hochow and Tingyuen, with county seats having the same names, and 120 market towns.

Population: About 1,170,000.

Hochow

Location: In Hochow county at the junction of the Suining and Bauling Rivers. The Chu empties into the Bauling five miles above the city, placing it at the junction of three rich valleys. The third city in Szechwan province.

Population: 100,000.

Industry: Busy center near coal and limestone regions.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

FUNG SI JIN, Superintendent

B. F. LAWRENCE, District Missionary

JUNGCHANG DISTRICT

Area: About 1,600 square miles; includes three walled towns or county seats, and 71 market towns.

Population: About 1,270,000.

DSEO SAO TSEN, Superintendent

J. F. PEAT, District Missionary

SUINING DISTRICT

Area: Includes three walled cities, a part of a fourth and 165 market towns.

Population: About 2,170,000.

Suining

Location: On a level fertile plain through which runs the River Fow.

Population: About 50,000.

Industry: Largely a distributing trade center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896. A missionary became resident here in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Friends' Foreign Missionary Association.

Missionaries: Rev. B. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. R. F. Pilcher and Mrs. Pilcher. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Brethorst, Helen Desjardins, Ida M. Keister, Ella Manning; on furlough, Clara Caris and Charlotte Trotter.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Stevens Memorial Boarding School (Girls').

FENG SI JIN, Superintendent

B. F. LAWRENCE, District Missionary

SHANGHAI AREA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Location: The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes 12 hsiens or counties, in the southwest part of Kiangsu province (about one-fifth of the province), and the southern half of Anhwei province, east of a line running north and south through the west wall of Anking City, the provincial capital. The southeast one-third of Anhwei province, with one-half of the sixty hsiens or counties, which make up the province, is thus within the bounds of the Central China Conference. This area embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals and rivers. The Grand Canal which runs through Kiangsu province is of immense commercial importance. The Shanghai-Nanking railway runs through the eastern part of the Conference and offers frequent and convenient connection with Shanghai. The Tientsin-Pukow railway

affords excellent service to Tientsin, Peking and the north, connecting with the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian trunk lines. Other railways are projected which will tap the great resources of southern Anhwei, Kiangsi and Hunan and offer direct connection between Nanking and the trunk lines of South China.

Area: 24,700 square miles.

Population: 12,520,989; Methodist responsibility, 8,250,000 or about two-thirds of the total population.

Industry: Within the bounds of the Central China Conference is produced the finest quality and greatest quantity of silk in all China. Next in importance is the cotton industry which supplies thousands of local mills, hundreds of modern mills in Shanghai, and other river ports, as well as the main supply of cotton to spinning mills in Japan. Rice, tea, bean products, egg products, and fowls are exported in large quantities. A beginning has been made in the mining of coal and iron, both of which are found in great abundance.

Organization: Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Foochow Mission in 1867 and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act, passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference. The western part of the Conference was set off as a separate Mission Conference in 1912, and in 1914 was organized into the Kiangsi Annual Conference. This new Conference was made up of Kiangsi province and that part of Anhwei province which lies west of the city of Anking. The Conference is well adapted for administration as a unit. Communication and transportation are good as compared with other parts of China. Only the work in the southern tip of Anhwei province is difficult of access, and this difficulty it is hoped soon to remedy by the construction of the proposed railway running southwest from Nanking. The people of the whole area are knit together by the bond of common language. Mandarin, with only slight variations, is spoken by the common people as well as the literati in all parts of the Conference, except in the extreme southern part of Anhwei province in and around Hweichow and Tunki where local dialects are spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, China Inland Mission, Presbyterian North, and Presbyterian South, Foreign Christian Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Friends Mission, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Seventh Day Adventist. In the large cities Methodism has equal responsibility with the other denominations for presenting the gospel to the people, while for all the outlying regions of the Conference, Methodism is almost wholly responsible. The Conference has adopted a clear policy in regard to duplicating and overlapping the work of other Missions. It is carefully avoided. If, at the present time, Methodism should acquire every chapel and primary school in the entire region, not one would need to be closed because of duplication or overlapping.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Location: In Kiangsu province, south of Yangtze river, consisting of seven hsien, or counties, about Chinkiang City.

Area: 3,000 square miles.

Population: 3,125,000; Methodist responsibility about 1,500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, American Presbyterian South, China Inland Mission, Church of God, Pentecostal Mission.

Chinkiang City

Location: On the Yangtze river, at its junction with the Grand Canal, 150 miles from Shanghai, and on the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

Population: 260,000 (National Christian Council Survey, 1922).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missionaries: Rev. D. F. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd, Rev. S. J. Harrison (on furlough) and Mrs. Harrison (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Eulalia E. Fox (on furlough), Mary G. Kesler, Grace Z. Lentz (on furlough), Emma E. Robbins, M.D. (on furlough), Florence A. Sayles, Clara B. Smith (on furlough), Mabel Taylor, Bernice A. Wheeler (on furlough), Myra McDade, Frances E. Culley, Edith Youtsey.

Institutions: Yu-shing-Kai Church and Tsong Teh Middle School, Siao Ma Tou Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Olivet Memorial Girls' Middle School, with higher primary and normal department; The Lettie Mason Quine Hospital for Women.

LI CHUEN FAN, Superintendent
D. F. DODD, District Missionary

KIANGNING DISTRICT

Location: The Kiangning district is made up of three "hsiens," or counties, in Kiangsu province south of Nanking City and half of one county in Anhwei province. It comprises that part of the former Nanking district which is south of the Yangtze River. It is in one of the most fertile sections of the lower Yangtze valley, dotted with no less than twenty market towns and more than a hundred villages. The region has no modern roads and transportation is difficult.

Area: 2,700 square miles.

Population: 1,744,000; Methodist responsibility, 1,300,000.

Language: Mandarin.

Industry: Principal crops are rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, peanuts, beans and cotton; the farmers raise two successive crops in rotation; silk is also produced in large quantities.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this area about 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Foreign Christian Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.

LI CHUEN FAN, Superintendent
L. L. HALE, District Missionary

NANKING CITY DISTRICT

Nanking is the seat of the provincial government, and has repeatedly been the capital of China. It was the capital first in 317 A. D., and the last time was in 1912 when Dr. Sun Yat Sen established the Republic with Nanking as the capital.

Location: An open port on the Yangtze River, 200 miles from Shanghai. On the main line from Shanghai to Peking. Its wall is twenty-one miles long, the longest in China. Politically important and great educational center. Government institutions include the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, high schools and grammar schools.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. F. W. Dieterich and Mrs. Dieterich, Rev. J. P. Follette and Mrs. Follette, Rev. L. L. Hale and Mrs. Hale, Rev. W. F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. J. T. Illick and Mrs. Illick, Rev. Edward James and Mrs. James, R.N., Miss Bessie McCombs, R.N., Miss Macy Pfaff, Mr. R. J. Pryor and Mrs. Pryor, M.D., Miss Abbie Probasco (on furlough), Rev. H. F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Rev. H. G. Robson and Mrs. Robson, Mr. A. N. Steward (on furlough) and Mrs. Steward (on furlough), C. S. Trimmer, M.D., and Mrs. Trimmer, Rev. W. F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice Bowen (on furlough), Edith M. Crane, Anna L. Golish, Grace E. Leslie, Etha M. Nagler (on furlough), Sarah Peters (on furlough), Cora D. Reeves, Bertha L. Riechers, Ruth M. Sewell (contract), Ella C. Shaw, Joy L. Smith, Harriet M. Whitmer, Julia H. Wilson, E. Pauline Wisegarver.

Institutions: University of Nanking, University Hospital (Union), Language School of Nanking University (Union), School of Education of Nanking University (Union), Nanking Theological Seminary (Union), Conference Academy, School for Missionaries' Children (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Ginling College (Union), Hitt Memorial Training School, Bible Teachers' Training School (Union), Methodist Girls' Boarding School, Memorial (Foreign) Hospital (Union).

HANDEL LEE, Superintendent
L. L. HALE, District Missionary

NINGKWOFU DISTRICT

Location: In Anhwei province, comprising Ningkwofu City and surrounding territory.

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 975,000. Methodist responsibility, 800,000.

Organization: Work was opened by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Ningkwofu City

Location: Prosperous, walled, inland Chinese City in Anhwei Province, fifty miles from Wuhu with which it is connected by canal and steam launch service. Seat of the Government Normal School. Has telegraph and daily mail service.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief exports are rice, wheat, corn and bamboo.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Institution: Wannan Middle School.

Y. S. TUNG, District Evangelist

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

J. P. FOLLETTE, District Missionary

NORTH ANHWEI DISTRICT

Location: In Anhwei province north of the Yangtze River, extending from the province line westward to a point midway between the cities of Wuhu and Anking, consisting of six "hsiens" or counties.

Area: 2,450 square miles.

Population: 2,057,267; Methodist responsibility, about 1,500,000.

Industry: One of the most fertile sections of the Yangtze River. Abundant crops of rice, cotton, wheat, sweet potatoes, beans and peanuts are produced.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun early in the decade, 1890 to 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Christian Advent Mission.

Hochow City

Location: Hochow is a "hsien" city located on the north side of the Yangtze River midway between Nanking and Wuhu. It is reached by steam launch from either of these port cities.

Population: 30,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1895.

Institutions: North Anhwei Middle School for Boys.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

J. P. FOLLETTE, District Missionary

WANNAN DISTRICT**South Anhwei**

Location: In the province of Anhwei. Accessible by land from Wuhu, on the Yangtze, and by water from Hangchow. A six to twelve days' journey from Nanking. Each of the six counties has its local dialect, but Mandarin is generally understood.

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 1,104,108; people are clever, thrifty, intelligent, conservative and superstitious; Methodist responsibility, 900,000.

Industry: Agriculture; quantities of corn, wheat, rice and fruit are raised for home consumption; exports are tea, lumber, ink, candles and firecrackers.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1918.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Tunki City

Location: Extreme southern end of Anhwei province, and at the headwaters of navigation for river boats from Hangchow.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Gale and Mrs. Ailie Gale, M.D.

Institution: Hospital.

Y. S. SHEN, Superintendent

F. C. GALE, District Missionary

WUHU DISTRICT

Location: The Wuhu District is made up of 5 hsien, or counties, on the south side of the Yangtze River, extending from the east boundary of Anhwei province toward the southwest for a distance of about 80 miles. The complete network of small rivers which empty into the Yangtze makes communication and transportation exceedingly good as compared with other parts of China.

Area: 2,500 square miles.

Population: 1,141,500.

Industry: The district is exceedingly fertile; it is for the most part a low well-watered alluvial plain, and is one of the finest rice producing districts in China. There are numerous mountains with rich deposits of coal, iron and copper.

There are no railways within the bounds of the district but a contract has been let and work begun on a line which will connect Wuhu with the southern part of the Conference and with a proposed trunk line from Nanking to Nanchang and the southwest. Unfortunately, work on this line has been suspended for many months on account of the unsettled condition of the country; however, this project is certain to be completed eventually and its importance could hardly be exaggerated. It will tap the great Tea District as well as the coal and iron fields.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent to Wuhu in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, the China Inland Mission, United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples), Advent Christian, Protestant Episcopal, Christian and Missionary Alliance and Faith Mission. The work of several of these Missions is confined entirely to the City of Wuhu, but a few put slight emphasis on country work. The field is inadequately occupied and no overlapping or competition between our work and that of any other church exists.

Methodist Responsibility: In Wuhu City responsibility is shared about equally with the other missions. In the country districts, however, our responsibility is much greater, probably not less than 800,000.

Missionaries: Rev. P. G. Hayes (on furlough) and Mrs. Hayes (on furlough), R. E. Brown, M.D., and Mrs. Brown, Miss Hyla Watters, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses H. N. Galleher, B. H. Loucks, Kate L. Ogborn, Jennie C. Walker (on furlough), Iva Williamson (on furlough), Fayett Robinson.

Institutions: Wuhu General Hospital, ministering to both Chinese and Foreign patients, Second Street Institutional Church, Second Street Middle School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Wuhu Girls School, Social Evangelistic Center.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent
J. P. FOLLETTE, District Missionary

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Area: Northern and central part of Kiangsi province, part of Anhwei province, north of the Yangtze river, and a small part of Hupeh province, bordering on Anhwei, just north of Kiukiang.

Organization: Kiangsi up to 1912 was a part of Central China Conference, but at that time was made a separate Mission Conference. It became an Annual Conference in 1917. Work was begun in Kiukiang in 1867; in Nanchang in 1894; and Fuchow in 1916.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant mission in the Conference doing work of college grade.

HWANGMEI DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles. Seventy-five to one hundred miles from one end to another.

Location: North of the Yangtze river, one circuit in Kiangsi, directly north of Kiukiang, two circuits in Hupeh, and two circuits in Anhwei.

Population: 1,121,497.

Hwangmei

Location: Thirty-five miles north of Kiukiang in the province of Hupeh. largest city in the district.

Taihu

Location: In the west central part of Anhwei province, surrounded by hsien (county) cities and mountains, four days' travel from Kiukiang, the largest circuit of this large district, being now sixty miles from end to end. A transfer of stations in 1923 reduced its size by thirty miles.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

TSU CHING-HU, Superintendent, P. O., Taihu

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 2,050 square miles. Includes the four Kan river circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi district and extends from Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles.

Location: In the Kan river valley, which includes Juichow, Linkiang, Kian, and Kanchow, prefectural cities along the route of the first projected railroad through the province, Yuanchow and Nanan are on tributaries of the Kan river.

Population: 1,160,780.

Industry: Agriculture. Fruits and vegetables are produced in great variety and abundance, as well as rice. Coal and iron are found. The Kan river makes possible a great and growing traffic, and enables lumber to be brought from the highland forests to Nanchang.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, and Roman Catholic. Most of the territory is unoccupied.

Changshu

Location: A great drug center.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

W. E. SCHUBERT, Superintendent, P. O., Nanchang

KIENCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 4,500 square miles. Undulating surface, bad roads and shallow rivers. Difficult of access.

Location: In the Fu River valley.

Population: 1,519,501.

Industry: Chiefly agricultural. Rice, beans, indigo and vegetables are produced. Fruit in great variety is grown. This region is a great center for the manufacture and export of bamboo paper. Nanfeng is famous for its oranges, which are of excellent flavor.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal—has work at several points, foremost among which are Fuchow and Kienschang. The German China Alliance, associated with the China Inland Mission, has work at a number of points in the Fu River valley. The Roman Catholics have several centers in this region.

Institution: Higher Primary School, Fuchow.

WANG SHIH-TSING, Superintendent, P. O., Fuchow

W. E. SCHUBERT, Missionary, P. O., Nanchang

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 2,325 square miles; centers around the city of Nanchang. Until 1911 it was a part of South Kiangsi district.

Population: 1,868,862.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist and Roman Catholic.

Nanchang

Location: One of wealthiest cities of China, and capital of Kiangsi Province. On the Kan river, connected with Fu river by a secondary outlet. There are 4,000 business places within the city walls and two-thirds as many in the suburbs. Educational center.

Population: 480,000.

Industry: Center of trade in porcelain, glass, cloth, lumber, tea, indigo and rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1894.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: G. T. Blydenburgh, M.D., and Mrs. Blydenburgh, Rev. T. R.

Brown and Mrs. Brown, Miss Lillian Cookson, R.N. (on furlough), Miss Evaline Gaw, Mr. L. W. Holland and Mrs. Holland, Miss Coral Houston, Rev. W. R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. H. T. Lavelly (on furlough) and Mrs. Lavelly (on furlough), W. D. Libby, M.D., and Mrs. Libby, Miss Besse B. Milner (on furlough), Miss Elma K. Pennypacker, R.N., Rev. W. E. Schubert and Mrs. Schubert, Mr. H. I. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough), Mr. J. H. Vogel (on furlough) and Mrs. Vogel (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Lulu C. Baker, Zula F. Brown (on furlough), Ruth N. Daniels (on furlough), Laura Gooding, Faith A. Hunt, Ida Kahn M.D., Isabelle Luce, Theodora A. Raab (contract), Blanche T. Search, Margaret Seeck, Bessie L. Meeker, Ethel T. Thompson (on furlough).

Institutions: Susan Toy Ensign Memorial Hospital, Nanchang Academy. *W. F. M. S.*: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

W. E. SCHUBERT, Superintendent

NORTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

Area: 5,400 square miles.

Location: In the Kiangsi province, north of the Lu mountains and south of the Yangtze river.

Population: About 3,000,000.

Kiukiang

Location: Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yangtze river, partially surrounded by a series of small lakes. A prefectural city, with a wall five miles in circumference. Kiukiang means "nine rivers." 458 miles from Shanghai.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Manufacture and sale of porcelain, silk, and silver.

Organization: Oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, Plymouth Brethren, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Argelander and Mrs. Argelander, Rev. C. F. Johannaber and Mrs. Johannaber, E. C. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Deanetta Ploeg, R.N., Rev. J. C. Plummer and Mrs. Plummer, Mr. Carl Robart (on furlough) and Mrs. Robart (on furlough), Mr. W. A. Rolland (on furlough) and Mrs. Rolland (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Katherine Boye, Francis Cully, Helen Ferris (on furlough) Edith Fredericks, Nora E. Kellogg (on furlough), Ruth L. Myers, Clara E. Merrill, Annie M. Pittman, Ellen Smith, Myrtle M. Stone, May Bel Thompson, Rose E. Waldron, Frances E. Woodruff (contract), Mabel A. Woodruff.

Institutions: William Nast College, Water of Life Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Knowles Bible Training School, Danforth Memorial Hospital.

TSAI TEH-KAO, Superintendent

J. C. PLUMMER, Missionary

SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL

Missionaries

Central China Conference: Rev. R. C. Beebe, M.D. (retired) and Mrs. Beebe (retired). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Julia Bonafield, Bessie A. Hollows, Iva M. Miller, M.D., Cora E. Simpson, R.N. (on furlough), and Laura M. White.

Foochow Conference: Miss Sarah M. Bosworth.

Kiangsi Conference: Rev. G. Carleton Lacy and Mrs. Lacy.

Yenping Conference: Rev. W. A. Main and Mrs. Main.

China General: Miss Melissa J. Davis (contract), and Miss Gertrude N. Oldroyd.

Resident Bishop: Rev. L. J. Birney.

Institutions: The Shanghai American School (Union).

SEOUL AREA

JAPAN

Area: 162,056 square miles, a little more than that of California. Coast line, 18,000 miles. The empire consists of four large islands, besides Korea, Formosa,

the Pescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 small islands of which the Loo Choo to the south, and the Kurile to the north, are the most important groups.

Population: 56,068,952 in Japan proper, 3,655,308 in Formosa and 105,756 in Saghalien, besides large numbers in Korea.

Industries: Agriculture is the chief occupation. The principal products are rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea and tobacco are cultivated and mulberry trees are raised in connection with the silk industry. Other industries are fishing and mining, and a number of mechanical arts in which the Japanese are very skillful. General manufactures are growing rapidly and approximating agriculture in importance. There are over 8,000 miles of railway and about 120,000 miles of telegraph in the empire.

Organization: The mission was organized in 1873, and became an Annual Conference in 1884. Two Conferences were formed in 1899 when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized. This in turn became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, the two Conferences ceased to exist. There are now two Annual Conferences, the East and the West, which include the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in eight of the seventeen largest cities. Ten stations are on three of the main islands, Nagoya having been transferred to the Canadian Methodists. One former station on Okinawa of the Loo Choo group is now (1925) attached to Kumamoto and one is in Seoul, the capital of Korea. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

[NOTE: We follow the arrangement of districts in which our mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purpose of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of co-operation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese Church.—*Editor.*]

EAST CONFERENCE

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Area: 36,297 square miles. Hokkaido is the second largest island in the empire.

Population: 2,359,097.

Sapporo

Location: The capital of Hokkaido is fairly central in the island. It is the seat of the Fifth Imperial University, of which Dr. S. Sato, a Methodist, is President.

Population: 122,945.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891. It is the most northern of our Mission stations in Japan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, American Presbyterians, Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. William A. Ihde (on furlough) and Mrs. Ihde (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss V. Elizabeth Alexander.

Institutions: The Wesley Building, a Student and Social Contact Center.

Hakodate

Location: An important seaport on the southern tip of the island.

Population: 144,740.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 by Bishop M. C. Harris, the first Protestant missionary to Hokkaido.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Cheney, Esther V. Thurston (on furlough), Zora E. Goodman, Abby L. Sturtevant (on furlough), and Olive Curry.

Institutions: Iai Jo Gakko (Girls' High School) and two kindergartens.

T. T. BRUMBAUGH, District Missionary

HOKUBU DISTRICT

Area: Aomori Province, 3,615 square miles; Akita Province, 4,490 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces), Aomori, 756,453; Akita, 898,532; total, 1,654,985.

Industries: Farming, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Hirosaki

Location: In the extreme northwestern section of the main island, 500 miles from Tokyo.

Population: Hirosaki City, 32,764.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: The Church of Christ (centering in the city of Akita), Reformed Church in the United States, Protestant Episcopal Church (of U. S. A.) and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. T. T. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Brumbaugh, Rev. R. F. Shacklock (on furlough) and Mrs. Shacklock (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lois K. Curtice (on furlough), Blanche A. Gard (on furlough), and M. Helen Russell.

Institutions: To-O-Gijiku (Boys' Middle School). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten and Aiko Kindergarten.

C. W. IGLEHART, Superintendent and District Missionary

NAMBU DISTRICT

Area: Miyagi Province, 3,220 square miles; part of Yamagata Province, 3,574 square miles; part of Fukushima Province, 5,038 square miles; part of Iwate Province, 3,355 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces) Miyagi, 961,755; Yamagata, 968,869; Fukushima, 1,362,689; Iwate, 854,510. Total, 4,147,823.

Industries: Farming, mining, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Sendai

Location: A garrison city, 215 miles north of Tokyo, on the east coast of the main island; important educational center.

Population: 118,978.

Industries: Manufacture of fossil-wood ornaments, pottery, silk weaving.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: American Board (Congregational), American Baptists, Christian Church, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal (American), Reformed Church in the United States and the Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. S. R. Luthy and Mrs. Luthy. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie A. Heaton, H. Louise Perry and Ellison W. Bodley (on furlough).

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Union Orphanage.

T. MIURA, Superintendent

S. R. LUTHY, District Missionary

TOKAI DISTRICT

Location: Tokai district is formed by uniting three districts under the old division of the Annual Conference. It contains Kanagawa province, 689 square miles; Shizuoka province, 3,000 square miles; Aichi province, 1,863 square miles; Gifu province, 3,999 square miles; Miye province, 2,165 square miles; Shiga province, 1,539 square miles; total, 13,255 square miles.

Population: (By provinces) Kanagawa, 1,323,372; Shizuoka, 1,550,167; Aichi, 2,089,730; Gifu, 1,070,366; Shiga, 651,051. Total, 6,684,686.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Yokohama in 1873, and in Nagoya in 1877. The latter was turned over to the Canadian Methodist Mission in 1921.

Yokohama

Location: The capital of Kanagawa prefecture, and an important seaport. Situated on the bay, about twenty miles from Tokyo. Connected with Tokyo by steam trains and electric trains which run every twelve minutes.

Area: Prefecture, 686 square miles.

Population: (1926) About 400,000. Kanagawa prefecture, 1,323,372.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marion R. Draper (on furlough), Anna B. Slate (on detained furlough), Winifred F. Draper.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* One kindergarten and two day nurseries and the Yokohama Christian Blind School.

Kamakura

Location: 32 miles south of Tokyo; a famous tourist summer and winter resort.

Population: About 18,251.

H. HIRATA, Superintendent

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

TOKYO DISTRICT

Area: The district of Tokyo covers the city of that name and extends into the surrounding country covering four provinces: Tochigi, 2,452 square miles; Chiba, 1,942 square miles; Saitama, 1,584 square miles; and Tokyo Fu, 615 square miles; total area, 6,593 square miles, about equal to the New England States.

Population: Tochigi province, 1,046,458; Chiba province, 1,336,108; Saitama province, 1,319,516; Tokyo Fu, 3,699,283; total, 7,401,365.

Tokyo

Location: The largest city in Japan, about the center of the eastern coast of the main island, Hondo. Capital of Japan since 1867.

Population: (1925) About 1,750,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Methodist, American Board, American Baptists, German Evangelical, American Friends, the Christian Church, the Evangelical Association, the United Lutheran Church in America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant, American Episcopal, American Presbyterian (North), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, Southern Baptists, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A., the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. R. P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. A. D. Berry, Rev. F. D. Gealy and Mrs. Gealy, Rev. F. W. Heckelman (on furlough) and Mrs. Heckelman (on furlough), Rev. E. T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. J. V. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. M. R. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Rev. F. N. Scott and Mrs. Scott. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses B. May Bailey, Mary H. Chappel (on furlough), Laura Chase, Dora A. Wagner, Myrtle Z. Pider (on furlough), Lenora M. Seed (on furlough), Alberta B. Sprowles (on furlough), Ruth E. Weiss (on furlough), Nell M. Daniel, Bernice C. Bassett (on furlough), Frances W. MacIntire (on furlough), Marie Killheffer (on furlough).

Special Workers: Mr. H. W. Johns in the Christian Literature Society; Miss Orpha M. Coe and Miss Mira B. Moon in Aoyama Gakuin.

Institutions: Aoyama Gakuin (Boys' School), includes Academy, College and Theological School (Philander Smith Institute); Tokyo School for Foreign Children (Union), Christian Literature Society (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Aoyama Jo Gakuin (Girls' School), and Women's Christian College (Union), (and Nihon Joshi Shin-Gakuin), Bible Institute for Women, (Union with Canadian Methodist Mission).

S. YOSHIOKA, Superintendent

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

WEST CONFERENCE

NORTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: 2,701 square miles; includes the province of Nagasaki, 1,400 square miles; and Fukuoka, 1,893 square miles.

Population: Nagasaki province, 1,135,741; Fukuoka province, 2,187,755. Total, 3,323,496.

Nagasaki

Location: At the western end of the island of Kyushu. More than three hundred years ago Nagasaki was a Christian city but it became the scene of terrific persecutions. Twenty-six priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands, and within a few miles of the city are the ruins of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women and children were put to the sword. The first Protestant missionaries who came after Commodore Perry's visit landed at Nagasaki.

Population: 176,554.

Industries: Shipbuilding, coal mining, and the manufacture of porcelain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Reformed Church in America, the Southern Baptist Church; the Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mr. G. W. Bruner (on furlough) and Mrs. Bruner (on furlough), Rev. R. E. West and Mrs. West, Rev. W. W. Krider and Mrs. Krider, W. F. M. S.: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Pauline A. Place, Carrie S. Peckham, Anna L. White, Mariana Young, Helen Couch, Lois L. Davis, Vera L. Fehr, Mary B. Oldridge (on furlough).

Institutions: Chinzei Gakuin (Boys' Middle School). W. F. M. S.: Kwassui Jo Gakko (includes College, Academy).

Fukuoka

Location: Capital of Fukuoka province, in the northern part of the island of Kyushu. The seat of the Kyushu Imperial University with faculties of medicine, engineering and agriculture. An important educational center; the financial heart of one of the three most important manufacturing centers in Japan.

Population: 95,381.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Lutheran, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen R. Albrecht (on furlough), Olive Hagen, Elizabeth M. Lee (on furlough), Azalia E. Peet, K. Grace Wythe, Harriet Howey.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Fukuoka Jo Gakko (Girls' School).

K. KOBAYASHI, Superintendent

R. E. WEST and R. S. SPENCER, District Missionaries

SOUTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: This district is composed of two provinces, Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 square miles; and Kagoshima Ken, area 3,522 square miles. Within this area are seven quarterly conferences.

Location: In the West Japan Conference, southern part of Kyushu Island.

Population: Kumamoto Ken, 1,233,199; Kagoshima Ken, 1,415,538; total, 2,648,737.

Kumamoto

Location: Near the western coast of the island of Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. An educational center, with 41 schools above higher primary grade, in which are 22,000 students. Twenty-four of these schools are middle schools or above, in grade. The student population, including primary schools, is 37,500.

Population: 133,500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, United Lutheran Church, the Southern Baptists, Nazarene Church.

Missionaries: Rev. David S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth H. Kilburn, Mabel Lee (on furlough), Carolyn M. Teague.

Kagoshima

Location: On Kagoshima Bay at the southern end of the island of Kyushu. Once the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now an educational center with 13 middle schools in the province, a high school, and the Imperial school of forestry and agriculture.

Population: 102,396.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1879.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Reformed Church in America, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. E. R. Bull (on furlough) and Mrs. Bull (on furlough).
W. F. M. S.: Misses L. Alice Finlay, Mildred A. Paine (on furlough).

K. KOZAKI, Superintendent

R. S. SPENCER, District Missionary

LOO CHOO DISTRICT

Area: Loo Choo District area, 934 square miles. Includes a group of 53 islands, 369 miles south of Japan proper.

Location: In the Pacific Ocean half way between Kyushu and Formosa.

Population: 571,565.

Naha

Location: Principal city of Okinawa, main island of the Loo Choo group.

Population: 56,481.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention. The Japanese Congregational Church, the Churches of Christ in Japan (Presbyterian) and the Holiness Church are represented by Japanese workers only.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

R. S. SPENCER, District Missionary Superintendent, P. O. Fukuoka

KOREA DISTRICT**(Japanese)**

General: This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in Korea and Manchuria. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision of work among Koreans.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Bertha M. Starkey.

W. W. KRIDER, District Missionary, P. O. Nagasaki

KOREA CONFERENCE

Area: 84,738 square miles; about the size of Idaho. Includes the work in Korea—thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 232 counties and 2,507 towns.

Location: A peninsula lying between Japan and China. Very mountainous, with many islands along the coast.

Population: 17,264,119.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, fruit, and cotton principal products. Mining—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Fishing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885 under the leadership of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and W. B. Seranton, M.D. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904, and became an Annual Conference in 1908.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Area: Covers 13 circuits, with a total of 72 churches and 96 square miles of territory; includes Puchun on the mainland and Kanghwa among the islands, which are numerous.

Population: 183,101.

Industry: Farming and fishing.

Chemulpo

Location: Twenty-six miles by rail from Seoul and port of entry for that city.

Population: 28,093 Koreans, 11,228 Japanese, 1,579 Chinese and about 30 foreigners; total 40,930.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Japan Methodist Church has work among the Japanese here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret I. Hess (on furlough), Bertha A. Kostrup, R.N., Lula A. Miller and Jeanette Oldfather.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

KIM CHAN HEUNG, Superintendent

H. D. APPENZELLER, District Missionary, P. O., Seoul

CHUNAN DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles; two counties in North Chung Choong and three in South Chung Choong provinces.

Location: North and northeast of Kongju city. Seoul-Fusan railway intersects the district. Chunan, 65 miles from Seoul, is the district center. Auto-bus lines and two branch railroads give access to all parts of the district. One of the decisive battles of the Chinese Japanese war was fought at Sungwhan; an excellent hot spring with bath houses is at Onyang.

Population: About 325,000.

Industry: Fruits and grains are abundant; largest English walnut orchards in Korea are within ten miles of Chunan; only mining dredge in Korea is at Chiksan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. In the south and southwest the Presbyterians are at work; also several groups of the London Missionary Society.

KIM PYUNG CHAI, Superintendent

F. E. C. WILLIAMS, District Missionary, P. O. Kongju

HAIJU DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles along the Yellow Sea.

Location: In Hwanghai province; a hilly country, extremely fertile soil.

Population: 330,000.

Industry: Agriculture: some of the finest rice in Korea is produced here.

Haiju

Location: Prosperous town and capital of Hwanghai province, about three miles from the sea, and in about the center of the district.

Population: 1,512 Japanese, 13,269 Koreans, 94 foreigners. Total 14,875.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army, English Church Mission, Roman Catholic. The Presbyterians withdrew in 1909.

Missionaries: Rev. V. H. Wachs (on furlough) and Mrs. Wachs (on furlough), Sherwood Hall, M.D., and Mrs. Hall, M.D., and Miss Pearl B. Lund, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Miss L. Belle Overman.

Institutions: Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital, Boys' Common School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

KIM YU SOON, Superintendent

HONGSYUNG DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles; Hongsyung is the chief city; there are five other circuits; a branch railroad runs through the territory.

Population: Over 400,000; each circuit is practically a county with about 100,000 population.

C. C. AMENDT, Superintendent, P. O. Kongju

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant Missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung province (except two counties in the southwest); one large county and parts of two others in North Cheungchung province. Because of its size and for administrative purposes the territory is divided into three districts: Chunan, Kongju and Hongsyung Districts. Kongju city is centrally located.

KONGJU DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles—including several islands lying to the west.

Location: In South Cheungchung province; mountainous, interspersed with broad plains. The islands off the coast are hard to reach—we have work in two. All important centers and railway stations are connected by good highways.

Kongju

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Amendt and Mrs. Amendt, Norman Found, M.D., (on furlough), and Mrs. Found, R.N. (on furlough), Rev. F. E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. Alice H. Sharp, Mrs. W. C. Swearer (on furlough), Miss Maren P. Bording, R.N., Hazel A. Hatch (on furlough) and Ada McQuie.

Institutions: Kongju Boys' High School, Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary and High School, Dispensary, and Baby Welfare Work.

C. C. AMENDT, Superintendent

KANGNEUNG DISTRICT

Area: Covers four exceedingly mountainous counties and extends north and south one hundred and thirty miles, and west to the great mountain range. Only one tenth of the area is tillable. Itinerating difficult because of steep hills and bad roads.

Population: 150,000—farmers and fishermen.

Organization: Formerly a part of Wonju district, Kangneung became a separate district in 1916.

Kangneung

Location: Kang Won Do province—third most important city.

Industry: A shipping center and distributing market for the fishing industry of this portion of the coast of Korea.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent, P. O. Wonju

(Died, January 18, 1927.)

MANCHURIA DISTRICT

Area: About twice as large as Korea.

Population: About 20,000,000.

Chief Centers: Mukden and Harbin.

Circuits: There are six circuits.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1920.

PAI HYUNG SIK, Superintendent

W. A. NOBLE, District Missionary, P. O. Seoul

SEOUL DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in and about the national capital and part of Kyung-kui province.

Location: In the Han river valley. This region is easy of access by rail and water.

Seoul

Location: Capital and most important city of Korea; a walled city twenty-six miles from the coast; intellectual, political and social center. A railroad center with two stations, electric lights, telephone, telegraph, postal service, water-works, banks, hotels and trolley cars.

Population: 300,000. Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Y. M. C. A. (Korea), Y. M. C. A. (Japanese), American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, English Salvation Army, Japan Methodist Church, Oriental Mission, Japanese Presbyterian Church, Russian Orthodox, Congregational Church of Japan.

Missionaries: Rev. H. D. Appenzeller and Mrs. Appenzeller, Rev. A. L. Becker (on furlough) and Mrs. Becker (on furlough), Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. G. M. Burdick, Rev. E. M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. C. S. Deming (on furlough) and Mrs. Deming (on furlough), Rev. J. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Mr. A. E. Noble and Mrs. Noble, Rev. W. A. Noble and Mrs. Noble, A. H. Norton, M.D., and Mrs. Norton, Miss M. P. Keister, Rev. J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice R. Appenzeller, Blanche R. Bair, Charlotte Brownlee (on furlough), Marie E. Church (on furlough), Marion L. Conrow, Ada B. Hall (on furlough), Mary R. Hillman, Esther L. Hulbert, Jeanette C. Hulbert, Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye (on

furlough), Elizabeth S. Roberts, R.N., Mayme M. Rogers, R.N. (on furlough), Elma T. Rosenberger, R.N. (on furlough), Gertrude E. Snavelly, Myrta Sover, Monetta Troxell, Edna M. Van Fleet, Lola Wood (on furlough), Mary E. Young, Hanna Scharpf (on furlough), Edith M. Royce (on furlough), Mrs. Anna B. Chaffin (on furlough), Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Bertha F. Starky (for work among Japanese).

Resident Bishop: Rev. Herbert Welch.

Institutions: Paichai Boys' High School, Union Methodist Theological Seminary, Pierson Memorial Bible Institute (Union), Chosen Christian College (Union), Severance Union Medical College, School for Missionaries' Children, Christian Literature Society (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewha College and High School (Day School and Kindergarten, six Day Schools), Bible Training School (Union), Social Evangelistic Center (Union).

W. A. NOBLE, Superintendent

PYENGYANG, EAST AND WEST DISTRICTS

Area: Includes Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and eastern part of Whangai.

Population: 1,100,000; South Pyengan province has a population of 700,000. Eastern Whangai, 400,000; Methodist responsibility 350,000. There are thousands of villages and several large towns. The people are intelligent and sturdy.

Industry: Agriculture; soil is rich and fertile. A new source of wealth is being developed in the opening of mines. The city of Pyengyang has many manufacturing, beet sugar, an arsenal and arms factory, iron foundry, electric plants and coal briquettes.

Pyengyang

Location: Capital of South Pyengan province, on the Tatong River. Important railway point. Oldest of Korean cities, dating from before the time of David.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Japan Methodist Church, Seventh Day Adventist, Congregational Church of Japan.

Missionaries: A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Naomi A. Anderson, R.N., Rev. J. Z. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Rev. W. E. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ethel Butts, R.N., Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Ethel M. Dicken (on furlough), Grace L. Dillingham (on furlough), Marguerite C. English, E. Irene Haynes (on furlough), Henrietta P. Robbins, Edith F. Gaylord, A. Jeannette Walter (on furlough), Harriett P. Morris (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School, Pyengyang Union Christian Hospital, School for Missionaries' Children. *W. F. M. S.:* High School for Girls, Hospital and Home for the Blind.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent

SUWON DISTRICT

Area: Includes the southern counties in Kyungkui province and part of North Chungchong.

Population: 150,000.

Industry: Great grain producing country, with many important market towns.

Organization: Part of Seoul district until 1908, when it became a separate district.

Suwon

Location: West central part and capital of Kyungkui province.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Lula A. Miller, P. O. Chemulpo.

HYUN SYUK CHIL, Superintendent

W. A. NOBLE, District Missionary, P. O. Seoul

WONJU DISTRICT

Area: Covers eight counties—six in Kangwun province, one in North Chungchong province, and one in Kyungghu province. Extends from the central range of mountains down through Korin to the east range.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Production of rice.

Wonju

Location: In Kangwon province; a strategic point from which the entire territory can be easily reached.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. D. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Rev. C. F. Carlson and Mrs. Carlson, R.N., S. F. McManis, M.D., and Mrs. McManis, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Maude V. Trissell (on furlough) and Miss Esther Laird.

Institution: Swedish Memorial Hospital.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent. (Died, January 18, 1927.)

C. F. CARLSON, District Missionary

YENGBYEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes mission work in North Pyengyang province and part of South Pyengyang province.

Location: Northwestern part of Korea; mountainous country with a few large, fine towns; many small and scattered villages; improved highways to larger places, with auto travel; but many mountain towns can be reached only over great passes, on foot or on pack pony.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 300,000, in the central part of the district.

Industry: Farming and mining.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Yengbyen

Location: Central part of northern Korea, walled in by mountains, twenty-three miles from Sinanju, the nearest railway station; surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Mr. C. A. Sauer and Mrs. Sauer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ethel M. Estey (on furlough) and Ethel Miller.

Institutions: Boys' High School (three years out of the five years in government school course). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary School (with three years of High), Kindergarten.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent, P. O. Pyengyang

YICHUN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eight circuits.

Population: More than 200,000.

Organization: Became a separate district in December, 1921.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Hanna Scharpf, P. O. Seoul.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent, P. O. Seoul

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Philippine Islands, Malaya, Netherlands Indies and North Sumatra

MANILA AREA**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE**

Area: 115,026 square miles. Includes a group of 3,141 islands, of which 1,668 are named.

Population: 11,000,000, half of whom live on the island of Luzon (area 40,969 square miles), the largest in the group. Negritos (aborigines) inhabit the western coast; Igorots and other wild tribes live in the mountains; the Filipinos occupy the lowlands. They speak several dialects—Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Ibanag, Gaddang, Isnay, Bolinao, and Zambal. One per cent speak Spanish. English and Spanish are the official languages.

Industry: Large quantities of rice, sugar, tobacco, mangoes, bananas, chicos, hemp, copra, papayas, lanzones, santol, guavas, are grown. Gold is mined. Coal mines are being developed. Iron, copper, gypsum, and asphalt clays are also found. Forty per cent of the islands is covered with merchantable timber, some of which is the finest in the world.

Organization: First evangelical sermon was preached by Bishop Thoburn, in March, 1899, but mission work began in 1900 upon the arrival of Rev. T. H. Martin. The mission was first attached to the Malaysia Conference as a district, but became a Mission Conference in 1905; and an Annual Conference in 1908. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz was the first superintendent, and first delegate to General Conference.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union was organized in 1902 by missions of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., American Baptists, North American Board (Congregational), United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ affiliating. The Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Adventists, the American Bible Society, and the Y. M. C. A. also have work here.

Allotment of Territory: The Methodist Episcopal mission accepted assignment to the following provinces north of Manila: Zambales, Bataan, Rizal (part), Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, with about 2,500,000 people.

CAGAYAN DISTRICT

Area: 6,500 square miles. Includes provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

Location: In northeastern Luzon. Fertile fields and rich uplands are shut in on the east and west by inaccessible mountains. A new road has been built over the mountains to Manila and connects with the upper river, making the journey possible in four days. Usual approach is by small boats on the sea.

Population: 350,000, living in thirty-five municipalities and 350 villages.

Industry: Farming. Chief product is tobacco. Corn and rice are also raised. Hardwood and cattle are shipped to Manila.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Tuguegarao

Location: Geographical center of Cagayan valley, and capital of Cagayan province; seat of a government high school of 1,035 pupils.

Population: 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitories, Girls' Dormitories.

Missionaries: Rev. R. R. Moe and Mrs. Moe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth J. Atkins and Wilhelmina Erbst.

Iligan

Location: Capital of Isabela province, in the southeastern part; the government high school has 950 pupils.

Aparri

Location: At the mouth of the Cagayan River. All shipping passes through the storehouses here. A private high school has 400 pupils.

Population: 20,000.

R. R. MOE, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: About 4,500 square miles. Includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, just north of the City of Manila, excluding the towns of Polo, Obando, Meycauayan and Marilao.

Location: In the central valley of Luzon, well drained, fertile soil. There are forty-two miles of railway in the district. The main roads are excellent and many auto trucks carry passengers and freight. There are 185 primary and intermediate schools in the district; with one provincial high school at Malolos.

Industries: The chief field product is rice; also sugar cane and gardening. Fish ponds are cultivated and some open fishing engaged in. Duck farming commands large attention. Each town has some special occupation such as hats, pottery, silk, furniture, shoes, piña, and leather. Among our Protestant constituency we have a free and dependable class of tradesmen and craftsmen.

Population: 468,195. Practically the entire population is Filipino and speak the Ilocano and the Tagalog, the majority of the population speaking the latter dialect. A few other tribes are along the borders, and some of the mountain peoples in the eastern part. The Tagalogs show the finest culture of the Filipino people, there being many authors and painters among the educated classes.

Religions: Catholic, 206,006; Aglipayano, 3,909; Protestant, 3,045; Mohammedan, 76; Pagan, 18; Buddhist, 64; Others, 48.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union has assigned to Methodists the entire province. It is the sole Protestant body officially working in the district.

Malolos

Location: Capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga river, twenty-five miles north of Manila. There is a government high school here with 1,000 students; a trade school turning out excellent work; and an intermediate school, which this year is occupying their second large building as well as the fine concrete structure built some years ago. Malolos is of historic note, it being for a few months the seat of government of the Philippine Republic under Aguinaldo.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Beckendorf and Mrs. Beckendorf. W. F. M. S.: Miss Hazel Davis.

Cabanatuan

Location: Center of Nueva Ecija on the Manila north road and a railroad terminal; capital of the province; buildings mostly of wood and corrugated iron; electric light and water system.

Population: 34,000.

Industry: Rice harvesting with threshing machines, storing of rice in large warehouses and the operation of numerous rice mills.

A. L. BECKENDORF, Superintendent

ILOCOS DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles.

Location: West coast of Northern Luzon; that part of Ilocos province from the city of Vigan southward; 18 municipalities with 7 municipal districts and about 300 villages. All municipalities but five are connected by first-class roads. Travel is by motor-bus or coastwise shipping. Manila Railroad terminal is 100 miles distant from Vigan.

Population: Entire province (1918 census), 216,274; Methodist territory, about 110,000. Principally Ilocanos, with a few villages of Tinguianes, and with scattered Igorotes in mountainous parts. Twenty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four children are enrolled in public schools, 2,532 in high schools. There are also four private high schools and three Roman Catholic Colleges.

Industries: Agriculture, grazing, sisal and hemp fiber extraction, lumbering, wood-working, fishing, weaving and a large variety of household industries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904. Now there are 28 congregations.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Disciples (United Christian Missionary Society).

Vigan

Location: Capital of province of Ilocos Sur; center of commerce and wealth, and of political and social influence; seat of provincial high school. Roman Catholic stronghold; with resident Bishop, seminary, girls' school, majestic cathedral and other imposing buildings, large staff of foreign and national priests and sisters. The city is compactly built up of numerous large, substantial buildings.

Population: (1918) 17,765.

Methodist Work: Principally among the more than 2,000 high school students.

Institutions: Student Church, Boys' Dormitory. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Dormitory.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Moore and Mrs. Moore. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rose E. Dudley and Helen J. Wilk; Ellen A. Scheidt (on furlough).

SEVERINO CORDERO, Superintendent

MANILA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the City of Manila, Rizal province lying east and north of the city, a part of Bulacan province, a part of Cavite province, the Island of Corregidor, the provinces of Bataan and Zambales.

Population: 500,000 people, who are Zambales, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, Pampangos in the provinces with Americans, Spaniards and Chinese and Japanese, in the city.

Manila

Location: The "Pearl of the Orient" is situated on the Manila Bay, an oval body of water whose broad expanse of more than a thousand square miles must pass daily in and out the narrow "boca" at Corregidor, the only outlet. The quaint old walled city south of the Pasig River is rich in story and song and mystery, old convents, old schools and beautiful plazas and churches. Old palaces and council chambers with secret passages to the sea add flavor to the age of chivalry in which it yet stands. The Luneta, once the parade and execution ground of Spain, is now the show and play ground of the city. In the center of the wide lawns and beautiful drives stands a monument to Jose Rizal, who less than thirty years ago was shot as an enemy to Church and State. North of the Pasig River lies the business part of the city. To reach it one must pass the beautiful Jones Bridge erected in honor of William A. Jones, author of the Jones Bill which gave great autonomy to the Filipinos. There are many modern business houses, banks and markets. Thousands of autos and good electric car system furnish the transportation.

Industries: Vegetable oil, sugar, hemp, and tobacco stand first in production and exportation. Hats, baskets, and fine needle work also furnish employment for many people.

Missions at Work: Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, United Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, Adventists, Episcopal, Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal. The Methodist Church began work in December, 1899.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham, Mr. William Akert (on furlough) and Mrs. Akert (on furlough), Rev. E. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. S. W. Stagg and Mrs. Stagg, Rev. O. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna Carson, R.N., Bertha Charles, Mary A. Evans (on furlough), Marguerite M. Decker, Mary L. Deam, Elizabeth M. Grennan, R.N. (contract), Sallie C. Hawkins, R.N., Marguerite Hewson, Bertha Odee, R.N., Rebecca Parish, M.D., Hawthorne Darby, M.D., Alice Maull, R.N.

Resident Bishop: Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Union Theological Seminary, Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Hugh Wilson Hall, Mary J. Johnston Hospital and Harris Memorial Training School.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

Location: In central Luzon: the entire Pampanga province and part of Tarlac.

Industry: In natural resources, one of the richest districts in the islands.

Population: About 250,000. Pampangos, industrious and thrifty.

San Fernando

Location: Capital of province, has beautiful government buildings, a large high school and many private schools.

Population: 21,092.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Riley (on furlough) and Mrs. Riley (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Annette Finlay (on furlough), and Elizabeth Parkes.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Dormitory.

ARCADIO DE OCERA, Superintendent

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Nueva Vizcaya province and Pangasinan province except the towns of Bautista, Alcala, Rosales, St. Tomas, and Balungao in the extreme south.

Population: 600,000. In Nueva Vizcaya the people are Ilocanos, Gaddang, Isinai, and Ifugaos. In Pangasinan Ilocos, Pangasinan, Zambale, Tagalog, and Pampanga are spoken. Enrollment in the public schools of Pangasinan province is 36,658.

Dagupan

Location: On the Lingayen Gulf, west coast of Luzon, a commercial center connected by fine roads and navigable rivers with nearby towns and by rail with Manila.

Population: 24,500.

Lingayen

Location: Capital of Pangasinan province, on the south shore of Lingayen

gulf; educational center for the province. The government high school, normal and trade schools have 4,267 students. The intermediate and primary schools have over 2,000 students.

Missionaries: Rev. B. O. Peterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Peterson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mildred M. Blakely (on furlough), A. Armenia Thompson, Mina L. Pletcher.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Training School.

B. O. PETERSON, Superintendent

TARLAC DISTRICT

Area: About 3,962 square miles.

Location: Includes parts of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan provinces, with 30 towns and 527 barrios. Important centers of Methodist work are Paniqui and Camiling in Tarlac, and Rosales, a commercial and railroad center, in Pangasinan, San Jose, a commercial center, and Munoz, an agricultural center, both in Nueva Ecija province.

Population: 302,631; Ilocanos, Pangasinanes, Tagalogs, and Pampangos.

Industries: Farming and commerce.

Paniqui

Location: In the center of Tarlac province: junction of important railroads to the three provinces: residence of the District Superintendent.

L. T. TAMAYO, Superintendent

SINGAPORE AREA

MALAYA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Sarawak (Borneo).

Population: 3,500,000. Malays, Chinese, Indians, Javanese, Arabs, Japanese, Eurasians, and Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Mission was organized in April, 1889, the Mission Conference in April, 1893, and the Annual Conference in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), English Presbyterian, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in the following states: Selangor and Perak, with an introduction of work into the non-Federated state of Pahang. The principal points for mission work are Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Kampar, Sitiawan, Taiping, Telok Anson and Klang.

Kuala Lumpur

Location: Capital of the Federated Malay States and an important railway center.

Population: 90,000.

Missionaries: Rev. Lester Proebstel and Miss E. Stella Cass. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Thirza E. Bunce, Gazelle Treager, and Florence E. Kleinhenn (contract).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Holt Hall Boarding School.

Ipoh

Location: State of Perak, the second city in the Federated Malay States.

Population: 65,000.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Horley and Mrs. Horley, Rev. R. A. Blasdell and Mrs. Blasdell, Mr. L. A. Chacey (contract). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie C. Kenyon and Marian D. Royce.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Ipoh) with outstation schools at Kampar, Telok Anson and Parit Buntar. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' School (Ipoh).

Sitiawan

Location: A Chinese agricultural colony near the west coast of the Peninsula sixty miles by motor car from Taiping or Ipoh.

Missionaries: Rev. D. P. Coole and Mrs. Coole.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Taiping

Location: Capital of the State of Perak.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie R. Crandall (on furlough), Norma Craven, Ruth M. Harvey, and C. Lois Rea.

Institutions: Crandon Home and Lady Treacher Girls' School (Taiping), Mission Sanatorium, "The Nest," is on Taiping Hills, altitude 4,000 feet, eight miles from Taiping.

Kampar

Location: Thirty miles by rail south of Ipoh.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School for Boys.

Klang

Location: State of Selangor, near Port Swettenham.

Missionaries: Rev. Abel Eklund and Mrs. Eklund, Miss Margaret Shellabear.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Klang), Branch School (Port Swettenham), Methodist Girls' School (Klang).

W. E. HORLEY, Superintendent

PENANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the island of Penang, Province Wellesley on the mainland opposite Penang, the unfederated native states of Kedah and Perlis, up to the Siamese border.

Industry: Production of rubber, tin, coconuts and rice.

Penang

Location: On Penang Island, off the west coast of Malay Peninsula, 400 miles north of Singapore.

Population: 200,000, of which 123,200 are Chinese, Tamils and Malays.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett, Rev. P. L. Peach and Mrs. Peach. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara Martin, Jessie Brooks, Lydia Urech (contract) and Amy L. Jewell.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches (Anglo-Tamil School, and Bukit Mertajam and Nibong Tebal Schools). W. F. M. S.: Lindsay Girls' School, Winchell Home for Girls and Alexandra Home for Destitute Women.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

MALACCA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes work in the British Colony of Malacca, entire state of Negri Sembilan and northern part of the Mohammedan state of Johore.

Population: 365,000, of which 172,000 are Malay Mohammedans, practically untouched by Christianity.

Industry: Production of rubber, coconuts and rice.

Malacca

Location: On the west coast of the Malay Peninsula about 120 miles north of Singapore. Oldest in the Straits. Contains an ancient cathedral built by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century in which is a tablet marking the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed to Goa in 1553. Marks of Portuguese and Dutch occupation are seen on every hand. It is now a part of the Straits Settlements, which is a British Crown Colony.

Population (Town of Malacca): 30,671.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. Marmaduke Dodsworth and Mrs. Dodsworth, Rev. P. F. Mayer and Mrs. Mayer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada E. Pugh, Jane M. Dickinson (on furlough), and Della Olson.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School, Malay Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School and Methodist Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Seremban

Location: Southern part of Malay Peninsula, not on the coast, but one of the division points of the main line of the F. M. S. Railway. Capital of the State of Negri Semblian.

Population: 17,272.

Missions at Work: Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bowmar and Mrs. Bowmar.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

MARMADUKE DODSWORTH, Superintendent

SARAWAK (BORNEO) DISTRICT**Sarawak**

Location: An independent state in Northwest Borneo governed by an English "Raja." Four days distant from Singapore by small steamer due east on China Sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1902. Our work is confined to a large and well organized Christian Chinese colony in and around Sibü. Wireless communication.

Industry: Rubber and rice cultivation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.

Sibü

Location: Seventy miles from the sea up the Rejang River. Agricultural colony located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

Institutions: A large agricultural colony (Chinese) has been established by our mission and has been for over twenty years under the direction of J. M. Hoover. Mrs. Hoover is in charge of a school for girls.

J. M. HOOVER, Superintendent

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Area: 226 square miles. Includes the work on Singapore Island.

Location: The Island of Singapore, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula.

Industry: Shipping and distributing centre for Southeastern Asia, including the Malay Archipelago.

Singapore

Location: Capital of the Straits Settlements. Chief emporium of Southeastern Asia, the second port in the East, and one of the largest ports in the world in tonnage. A coaling station for steamers plying between Europe and America and the Far East.

Population: 420,000. (273,000 are Chinese.)

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, and is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil and five dialects of Chinese: Hokkien, Foochow, Hingwa, Hakka and Cantonese.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), and Zenana Missionary Society, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Church of England, Plymouth Brethren and Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. H. B. Amstutz and Mrs. Amstutz, Mr. C. D. Patterson, Rev. F. H. Sullivan (on furlough), and Mrs. Sullivan (on furlough), Rev. R. D. Swift and Mrs. Swift, Rev. Andrew McNab, Jr., and Mrs. McNab, Rev. I. S. Motz and Mrs. Motz, Rev. R. B. Zumstein and Mrs. Zumstein, Misses Grace Birlingmair, Clare Norton (on furlough). Contract-Workers: Miss Emma E. Walker, Miss Ora J. Gjerde, Rev. W. S. Phillips, Mr. D. B. Rosenberry, Miss Petula Du Mez, Miss Lorinne McLaughlin, Mr. R. D. Roche. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lila M. Corbett (on furlough), Mabel E. Harb, Ruth M. Harvey, C. Ethel Jackson, Eva I. Nelson, Mary E. Olson, Minnie L. Rank (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Rev. Titus Lowe.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches: (Geylang English School, Serangoon English School and Paya Lebar English School), Jean Hamilton Theological School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School and private Day School) and Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Mary C. Nind Home and Eveland Training School.

E. F. LEE, Superintendent

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 336,139 square miles. Includes Java, Dutch Borneo, Banka and South Sumatra.

Population: 45,000,000—Javanese, Madurese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. Chinese are Buddhists and Confucianists; Europeans are nominal Christians; and most of the others are Mohammedans. There are also several aboriginal tribes, chiefly Dyaks and Battaks.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and various Dutch and German societies.

JAVA DISTRICT

Island of Java

Area: 48,400 square miles—equal to the State of Ohio. The larger towns are connected by 1,500 miles of railway.

Population: 36,015,000—more people than are found in all the States west of the Mississippi.

Industry: Production and exportation of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, quinine, petroleum, and spices.

Batavia

Location: Capital of the Dutch East Indies, on the north coast of Java, west end of the island.

Population: 306,308—Malays, Sundanese, Javanese, Chinese, Europeans—the largest city in the East Indies.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.

Institution: Methodist Book Depot.

Buitenzorg

Location: Thirty-five miles south of Batavia. Residence of the Governor-General is in the finest botanical garden in the East.

Population: 46,595.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. A. V. Klaus and Mrs. Klaus, Rev. E. N. Dabritz and Mrs. Dabritz, Rev. A. H. Prussner (on furlough) and Mrs. Prussner (on furlough), Rev. C. M. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Freda P. Chadwick (on furlough), Vera M. Edborg and Eleanor C. Rhode.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Boys' English School, Preachers' Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Bible Training School, Boarding School, Malay Girls' School.

Tjisaroea

Location: Fifteen miles south of Buitenzorg, on the slope of Mt. Gedeh, one of Java's many volcanoes.

Population: Large Sundanese population.

Industry: Great rice estate and tea plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Miss Alice I. Bielski, R.N. (on furlough), L. H. Bittner, M.D., and Mrs. Bittner, Miss Rose E. Fankhauser, R.N. (on furlough) and Miss Eva M. Sadler, R.N.

Institutions: Tjisaroea Mission Hospital, Boys' Preparatory School.

Soerabaja

Location: On the northeast coast of Java.

Population: 192,190.

Industry: Chief trading center of the island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1909.

Malang

Location: Fifty miles south of Soerabaja.

Population: 43,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1924.

Palembang

Location: Sixty miles up the Moesi River, on the island of Sumatra, a port

of call for ocean going steamers, largest city in Sumatra, and fourth in the Netherlands East Indies.

Population: 70,000. Head of a territory with a population of a million.

Industry: Large oil refineries at Pladjoe, three miles below Palembang.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. Mark Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, and Miss June E. Redinger (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Lydia Oelschlaeger.

Institution: Methodist English School.

Island of Banka

Area: 25,000 square miles.

Location: An island off the east coast of Sumatra.

Population: 420,000.

Industry: Banka and its nearby neighbors produce one-tenth of the world's tin. The government has nationalized the ore deposits.

Pangkal Pinang

Location: Capital of the island of Banka.

Population: 10,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1911.

A. V. KLAUS, Superintendent

WEST BORNEO DISTRICT

Island of Borneo

Area: 288,000 square miles, one of the largest islands in the world; West (Dutch) Borneo, 55,825 square miles.

Population: Borneo, 1,800,000; West Borneo 550,300; the Chinese and Malays live along or near the coast; Dyak tribes occupy the interior.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventists.

Singkawang

Location: On the west coast of Borneo 100 miles north of the equator.

Population: 3,000 Chinese, Malays and Dyaks.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907; Roman Catholic work about the same time.

Missionaries: Rev. J. P. Stamer (on furlough) and Mrs. Stamer (on furlough).

Institution: Girls' Boarding School.

Pontianak

Location: On the Kapoes River, capital of West Borneo.

Population: Malays and Chinese, 10,000.

Organization: Seventh Day Adventists, in 1920.

Pemangkat

Location: On the Sambas River, important port of West Borneo.

J. P. STAMER, Superintendent

NORTH SUMATRA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Island of Sumatra, 162,000 square miles; includes all Methodist work in the Island north of Palembang; Southern part of the Island is in South Sumatra District of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference. Atjeh, the province in the extreme northern part of the Island, is not yet open to mission work.

Population: 8,000,000 for the Island; mostly Mohammedans, some animistic tribes in the interior. Methodist work is among the Chinese, Bataks and Ambonise.

Organization: As a separate mission, February, 1922; formerly North Sumatra District of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference; a Mission Conference, January, 1925.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; Rijnsch Zendingsgenootschap (German), works among Toba Bataks; Nederlandsch Zendingenootschap (Dutch), works among the Karo Bataks.

Medan

Location: Capital of the east coast Province of Sumatra; richest and one of the largest of such divisions on the Island.

Population: 46,000; made up mostly of Chinese, Malays and other Asiatics.

Industry: City is surrounded by tobacco plantations, rubber and tea estates.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer, Miss Emma Olson (contract), Rev. C. J. Hall and Mrs. Hall.

Bindjie

Location: Fifteen miles north of Medan; receives its business mostly from the surrounding tobacco plantations.

Population: 15,000; Chinese and Malay, or Batak.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1912.

Institutions: Mission school, Chinese and Malay-speaking church.

Tebing Tinggi

Location: Fifty miles south of Medan; railroad center, surrounded by large rubber estates.

Population: 15,000; Chinese, Bataks and Malays mostly.

Organization: Methodist work began here in 1914.

Institutions: Mission school, Chinese, Malay and Batak-speaking churches.

Asahan-Kisaran

Location: In the Asahan civil district; 120 miles south of Medan. Tandjong Balei, the chief city, is located on the Asahan River, 10 miles in from the coast. The largest rubber and palm oil estates in Sumatra are located in this area, including estates owned by the United States Rubber Company.

Population: Estimated at 100,000. People of this district are largely Bataks; also a large number of Javanese coolies working on the estates; 60 miles inland, from Kisaran, is the heart of the Toba Batak country, where Harry B. Lyman and Samuel Munson, first American missionaries to Sumatra, were killed and eaten by Batak cannibals in 1834.

Organization: In 1912 Lamsana, a Methodist native pastor, himself a Batak, visited this section and found several village leaders anxious for the gospel. He was appointed to this field—Kisaran—in 1922. A Christian Chinese family in Tandjong Balei started work in that city some years earlier.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Hamel and Mrs. Hamel, Rev. N. T. Gottschall (on furlough) and Mrs. Gottschall (on furlough).

R. L. ARCHER, Superintendent

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

BANGALORE AREA

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Madras Presidency, part of Bombay Presidency, the State of Mysore, and part of the State of Hyderabad except the territory included in Hyderabad Conference. Mutual agreement with other missions limits our responsibility to approximately one-third of the territory of the conference.

Population: Dravidian languages are spoken—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayan; and Marathi in the north.

Industry: Agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton, rice produced in abundance.

Organization: Originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It became an Annual Conference November 9, 1876. Out of the territory comprised within its boundaries, when it was organized in 1876, have grown the Bengal Conference, 1888; the Bombay Conference, 1892; the Central Provinces Conference, 1913; the Hyderabad Conference, December, 1925.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles (Bangalore civil district).

Location: Southeastern part of Mysore State.

Population: 2,000,000 (civil district).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Bangalore

Location: Government seat for Mysore State, and second largest city in South India. Junction of four lines of railway, 3,000 feet above the sea. Temperate climate.

Population: 160,000, including many Europeans and Eurasians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, Church of England Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. Z. A. Olson (on furlough) and Mrs. Olson (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Muriel E. Robinson, Ruth E. Robinson (on furlough), Frances E. Garden.

Resident Bishop: Rev. F. W. Warne.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Location: Eastern part of Mysore State, on the railway forty miles from Bangalore, and eleven miles from Kolar.

Population: 3,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Kolar

Location: Headquarters of Kolar civil district, forty-two miles from Bangalore. A place of great antiquity.

Population: 11,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. F. Hillmer (on furlough) and Mrs. Hillmer (on furlough), Rev. E. A. Seamands and Mrs. Seamands. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth M. Beale, Alta I. Griffin, R.N. (on furlough), Edith T. Morehouse, M.D. (on furlough), Ethel C. Wheelock, Thelka A. Hoffman, Retta Wilson, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Kanarese), Normal Training and Industrial Institute. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage (Kanarese), Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

E. A. SEAMANDS, Superintendent

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Area: 70,000 square miles.

Location: Southern part of Bombay Presidency.

Population: 1,573,035, living in 1,680 villages and towns. Methodist work chiefly among Hindus and Mohammedans.

Organization: Work was begun by the London Missionary Society in 1820, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Plymouth Brethren.

Belgaum

Location: Railway station, 2,500 feet above the sea—mild climate.

Population: 40,000. Marathi and Kanarese are spoken. Methodist work is chiefly among the Brahmins.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. Garden (on furlough) and Mrs. Garden (on furlough), Rev. J. D. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Rev. C. F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp, Rev. R. J. May and Mrs. May, Rev. C. W. Scharer (on furlough) and Mrs. Scharer (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora D. Fales, Emma K. Rexroth, and Frieda Wirz.

Institutions: Beynon-Smith High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

J. D. HARRIS, Superintendent

GOKAK DISTRICT**Gokak Falls**

Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Coates and Mrs. Coates. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss K. E. Munson.

Institution: Industrial Settlement.

A. B. COATES, Superintendent

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles. Mass movement area.

Population: 1,150,983 (1911).

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Gulbarga

Location: Capital of a division of Hyderabad State, and once a Mohammedan capital of great importance. Trade center and sacred place of pilgrimage.

Population: 32,437.

Missionaries: Mr. C. E. Gabel (on furlough) and Mrs. Gabel (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Julia E. Morrow (on furlough), Urdell Montgomery and Mary M. Bugby.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Anandapur Orphanage.

C. L. CAMP, Superintendent, P. O. Raichur

MADRAS DISTRICT

Area: Madras Presidency, 150,000 square miles. The district includes the city of Madras with its chain of thirty villages; large unevangelized territory near Pondicherry, 150 miles south of Madras; and work in Tuticorin.

Population: 43,000,000. Madras Presidency. Methodist responsibility, 4,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, American Madura Mission, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Mission, American Arcot Mission.

Madras

Area: Twenty-seven square miles.

Location: Capital of Madras Presidency, and third city in size and importance, politically and commercially, in India. Connected by three lines of railway with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations; with Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations; with Madura, Tinnevelley, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations. The city has fine streets, unusually attractive buildings, and numerous parks and groves. Important educational center, with a university, ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and many lower grade schools.

Population: 518,660. Fifty-eight per cent of the people speak Tamil; twenty-three per cent Telugu; most of the remainder Hindustani.

Industry: Important industrial center. Fifth among the ports of India, and fourth in tonnage.

Organization: Protestant worship in Madras dates from 1680. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, English Wesleyans, American Baptists, London Missionary Society, Danish Missionary Society, British and Foreign Unitarian Association, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Rev. P. G. Dibble and Mrs. Dibble, R.N., Rev. W. L. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Rev. J. J. Kingham and Mrs. Kingham. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Joy Comstock, K. Evalyn Toll.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Boys' Boarding and Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Madras Christian College for Women, Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' School and Orphanage.

J. J. KINGHAM, Superintendent

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area: 6,791 square miles.

Population: 996,684—mostly Hindus. Government is Mohammedan. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken.

Organization: 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Raichur

Location: Headquarters of Raichur civil district, Gulbarga division. Commercial center between the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. Connected with Madras by rail.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Camp and Mrs. Camp, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Miss Judith Ericson, M.D.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School. C. L. CAMP, Superintendent

HYDERABAD CONFERENCE

Area: In excess of 15,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Population: 2,681,857, approximately; principal language, Telugu.

Industries: Manufacturing and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Hyderabad in 1873. The Conference was organized out of South India Conference in December, 1925, by authority of an Enabling Act of the 1924 General Conference.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area: 3,750 square miles. A mass movement area in Deccan.

Population: 900,000. All castes. Most of the people are Hindus. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken; 909 villages.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bidar

Location: Headquarters of Bidar civil district, Hyderabad State. On a plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea, and surrounded by thousands of villages. Ancient city of importance with palaces and mosques.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade center for the district. Center of the manufacture of Bidar metal work.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. K. E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, H. W. Knight, M.D., and Mrs. Knight. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fannie F. Fisher, Gail Patterson (on leave), Louise M. Jonte.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Hospital, and Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Hominabad

Location: A strategic point half way between Bidar and Gulbarga.

Institution: Dispensary.

K. E. ANDERSON, Superintendent

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Population: 1,131,857. Telugu and Marathi are spoken. Very small per cent of the population is Mohammedan, but the territory is under Mohammedan rule. A mass movement area.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Hyderabad

Population: 500,000. Mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities, speaking Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, and Marathi. There are also Indians, Persians, Arabs, and Africans in the city.

Location: Capital of Hyderabad State, fourth city in size in India. On the Musi River. Seat of the Nizam; educational center having three colleges. Also fine public buildings and mosques.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, R.N., H. G. Noyes, M.D. and Mrs. Noyes, R.N., Rev. C. E. Parker (on furlough) and Mrs. Parker (on furlough), Rev. J. W. Patterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Patterson (on furlough), Rev. G. B. Garden and Mrs. Garden. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Margaret Morgan (on furlough), Anna M. Harrod (on furlough), Elizabeth J. Wells, Mrs. Nellie D. Hancock (on furlough), Violet L. Otto.

Institutions: Hyderabad Bible Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School, Girls' Industrial School.

J. T. PERKINS, Superintendent

SIRONCHA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles. Picturesque country with extensive forests, hills, and rivers.

Population: 150,000. The chief language is Telugu; Marathi and Urdu are also used.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893; organized as a separate district in 1917; transferred from Central Provinces Conference in 1923, in the interests of unifying the work in the Telugu language.

Sironcha

Location: Headquarters of subdivision of Sironcha, civil district of Chanda. On the Godavari River at its confluence with the Pranbitha, 120 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000. Marathi, Koi and Telugu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.* Misses Stella L. Dodd, M.D., Nell F. Naylor (on furlough), Mabel E. Simpson, R.N. (on furlough), and Mabel Morgan (on furlough), and Mary K. Metsker.

Institutions: Boys' School and Hostel; Telugu Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Hostel; Hospital and Baby Fold; Widows' Home.

ONGOLE DAVID, Superintendent, P. O. Sironcha

TANDUR DISTRICT

Location: Six circuits from the western end of Vikarabad district as it was in 1925.

Organization: Conference of 1925.

N. E. SAMSON, Superintendent, P. O. Tandur

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Divided into eighteen circuits.

Population: 500,000, mostly Telugus. Ninety-five per cent live in villages averaging 600 each. A mass movement center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873. Formerly Vikarabad was a part of Hyderabad District, but in 1912 it became a separate district.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Vikarabad

Location: In Hyderabad State, fifty miles from Hyderabad city. Headquarters of our work in the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel here.

Missionaries: Rev. M. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross, Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Linn (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rosetta Beck (on furlough), Nellie Low, Mildred Simonds.

Institutions: Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital, Charlotte Maurice Training School for Village Workers. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

M. D. Ross, Superintendent

YELLANDU DISTRICT

Location: In Hyderabad State, 162 miles west of the capital.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward began work in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic.

MALAPPA LUKE, Superintendent, P. O., Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 230,000 square miles; includes all of Burma.

Location: Along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. In the north the uplands reach almost to the snow line; in the south are fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shore, the largest being fifty miles long.

Population: 13,169,099 (1921). Burmese number 7,500,000. Other races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talains, Chins and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The Buddhism of the Burmans is mixed with spirit worship; they are free from caste restraint; and are the most literate of heathen peoples. The Animists (non-Buddhists) are spirit worshipers. There are also Mohammedans (500,000), Hindus (500,000), and Christians (210,000).

Organization: Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn. Later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference; and in 1901, in accordance with action of General Conference of 1900, it was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne. The Conference is divided into five districts, Pegu (Burmese), Rangoon (Burmese), Chinese, Indian and English.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies Upper Burma.

Mergui

Location: Between Moulmein and Penang on the sea coast.

Industry: A center for mining of tin and other metals, rubber planting.

Missions at Work: The Church of England, Roman Catholic, American Baptist.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Mission in 1921.

Rangoon

Location: Capital of Burma; on both sides of Hlaing River at its junction with the Pegu and Pazunduang streams, twenty-one miles from the sea.

Population: 340,000, Methodists primarily responsible for 100,000.

Industry: Famous for its carvings in wood and ivory, and the beauty of its work in silver. Extensive trade in rice and timber, both of which are milled in Rangoon.

Historical: The Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon is the most magnificent shrine of Buddhism.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. W. W. Bell (on furlough) and Mrs. Bell (on furlough), Rev. D. C. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, Rev. H. J. Harwood (on furlough) and Mrs. Harwood (on furlough), Rev. B. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. C. H. Riggs (on furlough) and Mrs. Riggs (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Eathel V. Doddridge, M. Gladys Moore (on furlough), Elsie M. Power, Mabel J. Reid, Edith J. Stouffer, Sadie J. Woodruff (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School (Burmese), Anglo-Chinese School for Boys, Tamil Schools. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), Burmese Girls' High School, Vernacular Burmese Girls' School, Chinese Girls' School.

Pegu

Area: 5,574 square miles (1921). Circuit of Pegu, Lower Burma on the main line railway.

Population: Circuit 579,121; city 17,985 (1921). Methodist responsibility 250,000.

Historical: Formerly the capital of the kingdom of Pegu. The Methodist mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Mission work is carried on by the American Baptists in Burmese; by the Methodists in Burmese, Tamil, Hindustani, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Boyles and Mrs. Boyles. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Sadie M. Smith.

Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Chinese School.

Syriam

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Five miles east of Rangoon on the Pegu river. Old Capital of the Portuguese kingdom in Burma centuries ago.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industry: The refineries of the Burma Oil Company are located here.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; American Baptists and Church of England in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. M. A. Clare and Mrs. Clare.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School (Syriam).

Thandaung

Location: In the civil district of Toungoo, 160 miles from Rangoon. Station is 4,500 feet above sea level, and connected by motor stage with the railway station at Toungoo.

Organization: Thandaung became a Methodist mission station by transfer from Rangoon in 1897 of the Methodist orphanage for European and Eurasian children.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Lela Kintner, Roxana Mellinger, Emma E. Amburn (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Coeducational Middle School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Area: Circuit 120 square miles.

Location: Near the Gulf of Martaban, twenty-five miles east of Rangoon.

Population: Circuit 60,000. Methodist mission responsible for 55,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church of England has work among the Tamils in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Olmstead and Mrs. Olmstead. W. F. M. S.: Misses Stella Ebersole, Grace L. Stockwell.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Methodist School of Theology. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

Twante

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Twenty miles from Rangoon on the Twante canal.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industries: Pottery, umbrella manufacture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1901.

Missionary: Rev. R. F. Spear.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Yenangyuang

Location: On the Irrawaddy River, about 250 miles north of Rangoon.

Industry: Largely occupied by the Burma Oil and similar companies. About 200 American oil drillers are here.

J. R. BOYLES, Superintendent Pegu (Burmese) District

C. E. OLMSTEAD, Superintendent Rangoon (Burmese) District

B. M. JONES, Superintendent Chinese District

D. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent English District

D. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent Indian District

BOMBAY AREA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Area: 48,075 square miles; includes the Bombay Presidency north of Belgaum civil district, and parts of Central India lying south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of Central Provinces Conference.

Population: 6,883,612. Marathi is the chief language of the Conference; Hindustani and Gujarati are also spoken.

Organization: Organization from parts of South India and Bengal Conferences in 1892.

BASIM DISTRICT

Area: 15,000 square miles. Comprises Basim, Mangrul, Pusad, Taluqs, in Berar and Nanded District, and part of Purbhani District in Hyderabad State.

Population: 832,000. Marathi spoken.

Industry: Agriculture, the chief crops being cotton and jawari (kaffir corn). Most of the land is fertile.

Organization: Work was begun by independent missionaries in 1884, and taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Basim

Location: Head of the Basim Taluq, 1,858 feet above sea level, and fifty-two miles from Akola, its railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Ginning factories, and cotton presses.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Collier and Mrs. Collier. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna A. Abbott and F. F. Masters.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage, including Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Hingoli

Location: Thirty miles south of Basim. Reached by rail from the south.

Population: 14,000.

Nanded

Location: Head of Nanded civil district in Hyderabad State on the Godavari River, and on the railway. Contains the second largest Sikh temple in India.

Population: 23,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1915.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles, includes Bombay city and surrounding country.

Population: 2,000,000.

Bombay

Area: Twenty-two square miles.

Location: On the island of Bombay; united to mainland by causeways. Capital of Bombay Presidency and principal seaport of West India. Noted for beauty of scenery and fine harbor. Houses are well built, streets broad with fine public buildings.

Population: 1,250,000. Great variety of national types.

Industry: Next to New Orleans, Bombay is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871. Organized work in six languages, English, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Kanarese, Telugu.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), Missionary Settlement for University Women, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur Richards and Mrs. Richards, Rev. Frederick Wood, and Mrs. Wood, Rev. LeRoy Lightfoot and Mrs. Lightfoot. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura F. Austin, Bernice E. Elliott, Leona E. Ruppel (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Rev. B. T. Badley.

Institutions: Seamen's Rest, Marathi Boys' Boarding School.

FREDERICK WOOD, Superintendent

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Area: 19,700 square miles, embracing much of the Marathi speaking section of the Central Provinces excluding Berar in part.

Population: 2,000,000. Our share one-half with 1,969 villages.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scottish Episcopal, Church of England (English work), United Free Church of Scotland, Y. M. C. A., and Roman Catholics.

Nagpur

Location: Capital of Central Provinces, on the railway, 520 miles from Bombay, 701 from Calcutta, 740 from Delhi. Line under construction direct to Madras.

Population: 150,000. Eighty-five per cent Hindus; 4,000 Christians.

Industry: Leading industrial and commercial town in Central India—principal trade with Bombay.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Established Church of Scotland and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. A. N. Warner and Mrs. Warner, Rev. J. E. Borgman (on furlough) and Mrs. Borgman (on furlough), Rev. A. M. Sones and Mrs. Sones, W. F. M. S.: Misses Mildred G. Drescher (on furlough), Jennie A. Blasdell and Sula M. Corner.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage, Normal School.

Kampti

Location: Ten miles from Nagpur; the cantonment for the capital.

Population: 10,000.

Industry: Rich manganese mines near the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874. In 1889 the school and property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist mission. No other Protestant mission is at work in the field.

Gondia

Location: A railway junction station in Bhandara civil district, 81 miles from Nagpur, and 601 miles from Bombay.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi; Hindustani is also spoken. The town is fast growing.

Industry: Railway center, receiving goods from surrounding country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905. No other Protestant mission in the field.

J. E. BORGMAN, Superintendent

Brahmapuri

Location: On B. N. Railway narrow gauge line from Gondia to Chanda. Tahsil head centering a Circuit of 344 villages, containing a population of 140,000 in all. Connected by metal road and Railway with Nagpur, 70 miles.

Population: 6,000. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: A farming center, bangle making and other local interests.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1910. No other mission in the field.

Institutions: Primary Day School for Boys, government aided.

Ramtek

Location: Terminus of a short line of B. N. Railway. Twenty-four miles northeast of Nagpur. Tahsil head centering an area of 1,129 square miles, in a circuit of 310 villages, and 90,311 population. Connected by a metal road with Nagpur.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi. A religious center for the Hindus. A sacred place where hundreds of thousands come for worship.

Industry: A farming center with many local industries. Surrounded by rich manganese mines.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1900. No other mission is at work in the entire field.

Institutions: Primary Day Schools for Boys. Government aided.

Umrer

Location: 30 miles from Nagpur on B. N. Railway narrow gauge and metal road to Chanda. Tahsil head centering an area of 1,040 square miles, in a circuit of 411 villages with a population of 133,567.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: Centering farming interests. Cotton ginning and press factory, weaving silks, etc.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1905. No other mission is at work in the entire field.

Institutions: Primary Day Schools for Boys. Government aided.

A. N. WARNER, Superintendent

POONA DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles, extending from Karjat to Dhend, 150 miles on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with large unworked areas on both sides.

Population: 600,000; Marathis.

Poona

Location: 120 miles south of Bombay. This was formerly the capital city of the Marettia Kingdom, until it was annexed by the British in 1817. It is now an important Government center, and for several months each year is the capital city of the Bombay Presidency, the Governor and political staff residing here. It is the most influential Brahmin city in the Indian empire.

Population: 140,000.

Industries: Important center of trade; brass work; paper, cotton and silk mills.

Educational: In proportion to its population, one of the greatest educational centers in India, with six colleges: The Ferguson, the New Poona College, Deccan College, College of Engineering, College of Agriculture and the Medical College. There are seven high schools for boys, one being a Christian school; all the others are controlled by, or aided by, Government. This is true of the colleges, also, except that two of them, while receiving Government aid, are under Indian control.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875; now the center of several circuits.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Free Church of Scotland, The Scottish Missionary Society (Church of Scotland), two Missions of the Church of England and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. W. F. M. S.: Misses Agnes C. W. Dove, Edna Holder, Lucile C. Mayer (on furlough) and Ada Nelson.

Institutions: Marathi Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Indian Home and Taylor High School for girls; six lower grade vernacular schools—three each for girls and boys.

Telegaon

Location: On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, twenty-three miles north of Poona.

Population: 4,000. An important center of a thickly populated country, four hundred square miles of which are packed full of villages for which the Methodist Episcopal Church is entirely responsible.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: The Ordelia M. Hillman Girls' School.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

PUNTAMBA-IGATPURI DISTRICT

Area: 990 square miles. Puntamba-Igatpuri District comprises the Kopergaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District and the Igatpuri Taluka of Nasik District in the Bombay Presidency.

Population: 226,710 in 275 villages, Marathi speaking; Christians in over 50 villages; a mass movement center.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army, Wesleyan Methodist, American Marathi Mission, Church Missionary Society, Church of England and Roman Catholic.

Organization: Work begun in 1892 and till 1925 was a part of the Poona District, at which time it was made a separate district.

Igatpuri

Location: 85 miles from Bombay on the G. I. P. Railway, head of the Igatpuri Taluka.

Population: 9,921.

Industry: Railway division point and farming.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Wood and Mrs. Wood.

Institutions: Marathi Biblical Institute.

Kopergaon

Location: Between Igatpuri and Puntamba on the Railway. Head of the Kopergaon.

Population: 6,000.

Industry: Sugar making from sugar cane.

Puntamba

Location: On the Godavery River. 190 miles from Bombay and 53 from Ahmednagar.

Population: 5,600.

Industry: There is a little farming but the place is noted all over the Marathi country as a place of pilgrimage as the Godavery River is considered very sacred at that place.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mary E. Sutherland.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage. Dispensary.

Rahata

Population: 5,000.

Location: Between Puntamba and Ahmednagar, 10 miles from the railway.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Area: About 12,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Location: A compact area in western India; partly under the British government, partly under the Gaekwar of Baroda, one of the most enlightened of the Indian rulers.

Population: About 4,250,000, all speaking the Gujarati language.

Organization: A part of Bombay Conference until December, 1921, when it became a separate conference, Bishop J. W. Robinson presiding. Vernacular work began under Bishop Thoburn in 1892, the late Rev. J. E. Robinson (Bishop), Rev. E. F. Frease (now Superintendent of the North Africa Mission Conference) and the late Rev. G. W. Park; Karsan Ranchod, first Gujarati worker, traveled 300 miles to be baptized by Rev. H. C. Stuntz (Bishop), then pastor of Grant Road English Church, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes part of Bombay Presidency. One-third of the territory is under British rule; the remainder is controlled by Indian chiefs.

Population: 2,000,000. Gujarati is spoken.

Organization: Formed from the northern part of Gujarāt District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Location: Chief city in the northern division of Bombay Presidency, 310 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 300,000. Hindus seventy per cent. Next in importance are the Jains—traders, merchants, and money lenders—who have many fine temples in the city.

Industry: One of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Nadiad

Location: On the railway, twenty-nine miles southeast of Ahmedabad.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of an extensive trade in tobacco and grain.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (1895), Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. John Lampard and Mrs. Lampard, Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron, Rev. C. H. Conley (on furlough) and Mrs. Conley (on furlough), Miss Wilhelmina Cracknell, R.N., Miss D. E. Steepee, R.N. (on furlough), Mr. A. P. Young and Mrs. Young. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth J. Turner and Bessie Rigg.

Institutions: Industrial and Engineering Institute, Boys' Boarding School, Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Widows' Home.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

BARODA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles, covering a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Population: 1,000,000. Four-fifths Hindus; remainder Mohammedans and Parsees. Gujarati spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 by Rev. William Taylor's local preachers. In 1880 Baroda first appears as an out-station in Bombay District, South India Conference: first missionary stationed there in 1888. In 1895 people turned to Christ by hundreds. 1909 Gujarat District (organized 1896) was divided, and Baroda District was formed.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army.

Baroda

Location: On the Vishwamitri River, 248 miles north of Bombay. Capital of Baroda State. Many fine buildings, including notable Hindu temples. An educational center and well equipped with hospitals. Has famous library, art gallery, museum and extensive parks.

Population: 125,000.

Organization: William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay began work in 1875. The first missionary was sent to Baroda in 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee, Rev. E. S. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. L. E. Linzell (on furlough) and Mrs. Linzell (on furlough), Rev. L. G. Templin (on furlough) and Mrs. Templin (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elma M. Chilson, Phoebe A. Ferris, Laura Heist (on furlough), Joan C. Jones (on furlough), Ethel L. Laybourne, M.D. (on furlough), Myrtle Precise, Elsie M. Ross (on furlough), Mary L. Hannah, Marie Power, Emily Richards.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' High School, Boys' Orphanage, Evangelistic Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School, Girls' Orphanage, Butler Memorial Hospital.

R. D. BISBEE, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Location: Includes Kalsar, Ode, Umreth and Wagashi Circuits.

HENRY NAROTTAMDAS, Superintendent, P. O., Umreth

GODHRA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles. Includes the Panch Mahals.

Population: 1,000,000. Hindus and Mohammedans.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Godhra

Location: Headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district, Bombay Presidency, on the railway, 288 miles from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and neighboring states, and exported to all parts of Gujarat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Lucy M. Parker (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Minnie E. Newton (on furlough), Dora L. Nelson, Pearl Precise, Cora L. Morgan (on furlough).

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Orphanage, Woman's Normal Training School.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent, P. O., Nadiad.

KATHIAWAR DISTRICT

Area: Approximately 3,000 square miles; includes parts of Bhavnagar and Baroda native states.

Population: 250,000: 75 per cent Hindus, 25 per cent Mohammedans: all speak the Gujarati language.

Principal Centers: Ranpur, population 5,400, of whom 66 per cent are Hindus and 34 per cent Mohammedans; Dhandhuka, population 8,044, of whom 60 per cent are Hindus and 40 per cent Mohammedans.

MUSA KARSAN, *Superintendent*

P. O., Ranpur

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all of the Punjab except our present Delhi District and parts occupied by other Missions; all of Rajputana, Sindh, and Baluchistan. From Lahore to Karachi, the two extremes of the conference, is 760 miles; Ajmer is central, but that is 400 miles from Lahore by rail.

Organization: Became a separate mission conference January, 1922, Bishop J. W. Robinson, presiding; made up of the Sindh-Baluchistan District of Bombay Conference and the following districts of the Northwest India Conference: Ajmer, Batala, Bikanir, Hissar, and Lahore; became an Annual Conference November 19, 1924.

AJMER DISTRICT

Location and Extent: Ajmer District as at present organized is a strip of southern Rajputana, about 100 miles long by 50 miles wide. It is bounded on the north by the Bikanir District; on the east by the Muttra District; on the south by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Work; and on the west by a great unoccupied field.

Missions at Work: United Free Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England), and Methodist Episcopal are working in Ajmer City. No other workers live in the stations occupied by our preachers and evangelists.

Responsibility: We might speak of need or responsibility reaching to millions in our district: only thirty evangelists are this year planning to present the gospel in an effective way to 30,000 people through tracts, Sunday schools, public preaching and personal evangelism.

Ajmer

Location: Headquarters of Ajmer Merwara. Also headquarters of meter-gauge railway system. Contains many ancient buildings, beautiful gardens, a lake, and the tomb of Khwaja Sahib, Mohammedan saint.

Population: 86,000.

Industry: Manufacturing center. Thousands employed in the car and locomotive shops.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Hill (Bombay) and Mrs. Hill, Rev. G. T. Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge, O. G. Taylor, M.D. and Mrs. Taylor, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Misses Julia I. Kipp, Caroline C. Nelson (on furlough), E. Lavinia Nelson, and Ellen L. Lawson.

Institutions: Church, Boys' Boarding Hostel, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Apprentice Hostel, Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

Phalera

Location: Important railway junction in the eastern part of Rajputana, receiving and sending out fifty trains daily.

Population: 1,200.

Industry: Four miles from Phalera are great salt lakes from which eight thousand tons of salt are taken annually.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900. Only mission at work.

Tilaunia

Location: Between Ajmer and Phalera on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, twenty-five miles from either city. Here our inter-conference tuberculosis sanitarium for women and girls has been located for many years and now has a partial equipment of five buildings that are an honor to the builders and the Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Frances M. Bunger R.N. (on furlough), Cora I. Kipp, M.D., Helen Matthew, Rose Riste M.D. (on furlough), and Helena J. Fernstrom.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Mary Wilson Sanitarium for women and girls.
G. T. ELDRIDGE, Superintendent

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT

Area: 134,638 square miles.

Location: In northern and western India.

Population: 834,703.

Religion: Islam claims 97 per cent of the people. The other 3 per cent are divided as follows, Hindu, Sikh, Neo-Hindu, Christian, Parsee, Jew, Jain, Buddhist and one listed as having no religion. The last census gives the Christians as 5,085, but this number has since increased.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Quetta in 1889, by laymen among the Europeans and later an Indian Church was organized. Mr. James Cumming, now pastor of the English Church at Quetta, was the leader of the group who started work on the present district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Centers of Work: Methodist work, evangelistic and educational, is carried on in Chaman, Mach, Quetta, Sibi and Sheik Mandah, a suburb of Quetta.

Quetta

Location: Capital of British Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan and Western Asia to India.

Population: 30,000.

Historical: In Quetta, a mound thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march is still used as a fort.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Grey and Mrs. Grey (on leave).

Institution: Blackstone Bible Training School.

A. L. GREY, Superintendent, P. O., Sheik Mandah

BATALA DISTRICT

Area: 477 square miles.

Location: Includes the civil districts of Batala Tahsil, Amritsar Tahsil and Gurdaspur Tahsil.

Population: About 265,000 (census 1911); one of the most densely populated areas in the Punjab, averaging 560 persons to the square mile. Only two large towns, Batala, 29,000; Sri Gobindpore, 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Salvation Army.

Organization: District created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

I. U. DANIEL, Superintendent, P. O., Batala

BHATINDA DISTRICT

Area: About 25,000 square miles.

Location: In northern India and includes the major portion of the native states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur, and parts of Hissar and Ferozpur civil districts.

Population: 3,500,000.

Organization: The district was formed at the Conference in 1923 by including fifteen circuits from Hissar District and one circuit received from the Presbyterians in an adjustment of territory.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bhatinda

Location: One of the most important railway junctions in the Punjab. The town is marked by an old fort, at present unused. The Bazaar has been enlarged

recently to accommodate the rapidly growing population. Cotton is the principal industry.

Population: 15,000.

Nabha

Location: Capital of Nabha State, in the midst of a fertile cotton producing area. The whole State is entirely agricultural.

Patiala

Location: Capital of Patiala State, noted for silk and dyeing.

Sangrur

Location: Capital of Jind State, a progressive and up-to-date city.

Missionaries: Rev. Mott Keislar and Mrs. Keislar, M.D.

MOTT KEISLAR, Superintendent

BIKANIR DISTRICT

Area: 27,055 square miles.

Location: Comprises the whole of Bikanir state and two districts of Jodhpur state.

Organization: Created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bikanir

Location: In the heart of desert, capital of Bikanir state; founded in 1489; has a college, a school for the sons of nobles, and a day school for girls; wide streets, pleasing architecture, well-planned park, beautiful public buildings, beautiful new palace of present native ruler, electric lights and city water works. It is headquarters of our Bikanir circuit.

Population: About 65,000.

Industries: Making jewelry, carpet weaving, iron work, leather work, the making of vases from camel skin.

Churu

Population: About 20,000. A commercial center.

Didwana

Population: About 10,000.

Industry: Salt, government salt works on a salt lake.

Hanumaugarh

History: An old city with depleted population.

Organization: Most distant outpost of this district.

Nagaur

Population: About 15,000.

Industry: Chiefly iron work and dyeing.

Ratangarh

Population: About 19,000.

Industry: Commercial center, junction station of Jodhpur and Bikanir railway.

Sardarshahr

Population: About 25,000.

Industry: Commercial center.

Suratgarh

Location: Headquarters of circuit of same name and of a district of the Bikanir state.

ALFRED LUKE, Superintendent

P. O., Bikanir

HISSAR DISTRICT

Area: 8,000 square miles.

Location: Entirely in the Punjab and includes most of the government civil district of Hissar.

Population: 800,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; the English Baptists have a medical zenana work about 40 miles from Hissar City.

Organization: At the Conference in 1923 the district was divided, 15 Punjabi circuits being placed in the newly formed Bhatinda District and 8 circuits in the Hindustani Area remaining in Hissar District.

Hissar

Location: Headquarters for the local administration. The town was founded in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah and was named Hissar Firoza—the fort of Firoza. This has been contracted to Hissar.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Charlotte T. Holman.

I. D. REVIS, Superintendent

LAHORE DISTRICT

Lahore

Area: Native city covers one square mile. European quarters extend over a large area.

Location: On the Ravi River at the junction of three lines of railway. Important educational center. Rudyard Kipling was educated here. Punjab University is located in the European section.

Population: 210,000. Sixty per cent are Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Presbyterians (North), Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. P. W. Paustian and Mrs. Paustian, Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz, Rev. W. M. Thomas, Jr. (Gujarat), and Mrs. Thomas. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lydia D. Christensen (on furlough), Ethel M. Palmer (on furlough), Grace P. Smith, Alta Kehm, Irene Truckenmiller.

Institutions: Forman Christian College (Union). W. F. M. S. Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Raewind

Location: Important railway junction, 24 miles from Lahore.

Missionaries: Rev. E. M. Rugg and Mrs. Rugg.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Johnston Memorial), Blackstone Training School (Punjabi).

C. B. STUNTZ, Superintendent

SIND DISTRICT

Area: 47,000 square miles.

Population: 3,471,645.

Hyderabad

Location: 113 miles from Indian Ocean and on Sind River in heart of the province.

Population: 80,000, one-third Moslems two-thirds Hindus. The center for developing work among Sindhis.

Industry: Trading, manufacture.

Missionaries: Rev. W. L. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke.

Karachi

Location: Capital of Sind, at the extreme end of the Indus delta, close to the border of Baluchistan; 933 miles from Bombay by rail; 500 by sea; four days' journey by rail from Calcutta, 1,828 miles.

Population: 213,470. Hindus, 100,683; Moslems, 100,436; Parsees, 2,702; Christians, 9,649 (Methodist Episcopal, 1,200).

Industry: Owing to the value of the Indus as a means of communication, the development of irrigation projects, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is the second city of importance on the west coast of India, and the chief grain exporting city of India. The total exports for 1925 amounted to about \$80,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Church of England and Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. G. B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.

Institution: Brooks Memorial English Church.

G. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent

CALCUTTA AREA

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Area: 79,000 square miles; includes the province of Bengal, the largest and most thickly populated province in India.

Population: 47,592,462.

Industries: Jute and rice extensively grown in the lower lands which are made fertile by the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries; tea is grown on the slopes of the Himalayas in the north; coal is mined in large quantities around Asansol. Government reports indicate that mineral ore deposits in this region exceed those of Europe. Bengal promises to be one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. The output of both agricultural and manufactured products will lead to the further development of the great port of Calcutta, which has an important position on natural trade routes.

Organization: Mission work was begun in 1873; the Conference was organized in 1888; it is divided into seven districts, partly according to area, but as far as practicable by languages.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes work in Burdwan, Manbhum, Bankura, Hazaribagh and Birbhum civil districts; also work among the Santhals.

Population: 1,250,000.

Asansol

Location: Headquarters of Asansol Civil Subdivision. An important railway junction, 132 miles from Calcutta.

Population: 23,798 (Native); 3,000 (European). English, Hindustani, Bengali and Santal spoken. City is surrounded by many villages.

Industry: Center of coal industry and iron, steel mills and engineering works; firebrick, pottery and glass manufacture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun (English) in 1883; Native in 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Foley and Mrs. Foley, Rev. F. G. Williams (on furlough) and Mrs. Williams (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary F. Carpenter, Lulu A. Boles, Hilda M. Swan (on furlough).

Institutions: Bengali Boys' Boarding School, Dispensary, Hindi Boys' Boarding School, Agricultural and Poultry Farm. *W. F. M. S.:* Bengali Girls' Boarding School, Hindi Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

H. E. DEWEY, Superintendent

BIRBHUM DISTRICT

Population: 85,000.

Suri

Location: Headquarters of the Birbhum civil district, on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the East Indian railway, 132 miles from Calcutta; seat of the collector and magistrate, district judge, and other officials; two high schools (one government) and many smaller schools.

Population: About 9,000, of all castes of Hindus and some Mohammedans; a large number of educated Indians connected with the law courts.

Historical: Mission work was begun in 1821 by Mr. James Williamson, who arrived in India in 1821 as a surgeon on board the "Heroine." He was sent by Doctors Carey and Marshman from Serampore. The present Rivers Thompson Girls' School was the first Girls' School in Bengal. In February, 1921, Bishop Frederick B. Fisher made the first appointment to this place, the station having been made over to the Methodist Episcopal Church by the English Baptists.

Industry: Agriculture, coal mining, export of wood.

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Rev. B. W. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, Rev. C. H. S. Koch (on furlough) and Mrs. Koch (on furlough).

Bolpur and Rampurhaut

Location: Bolpur: on the railway, 99 miles from Calcutta. Rampurhaut: on the railway, 135 miles from Calcutta.

Population: Rampurhaut has a small European community, and a large community of Bengalis, principally Hindus. This is the seat of the European

magistrate. Bolpur has a large Bengali community. The International University of Rabindranath Tagore draws large numbers of visitors.

Industry: The production, milling and export of rice.

Missionaries: Bolpur—Rev. Gottlieb Schanzlin and Mrs. Schanzlin. W. F. M. S.: Miss Katherine M. Kinzly.

G. SCHANZLIN, Superintendent

CALCUTTA BENGLI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Bengali speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 2,000,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. D. H. Lee. W. F. M. S.: Miss Mabel Eddy.

Institutions: Collins Institute, Collins Boarding and Training School, Jhanjra Boarding School, Lee Memorial Mission, Beliaghata Boys' Boarding School, Girls' High and Training School.

C. H. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent

CALCUTTA HINDUSTANI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Hindustani speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 500,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald. W. F. M. S.: Miss Doris I. Welles and Pearl Madden.

C. H. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: The work among Europeans in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Asansol, Gomoh and Rampurhau.

Calcutta

Location: Principal port in Asia, on the Hoogly river, ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Imposing government buildings, business blocks, residences and churches. One of the most famous streets in the world faces the commons and is given up largely to hotels and clubs. Streets, except in a part of the native quarters, are wide, well-paved and clean. Schools and colleges are numerous and standard of education high.

Population: Over 1,200,000: Hindus sixty-five per cent, Mohammedans twenty-nine per cent, Christians four per cent. Fifty-seven languages spoken.

Industry: Extensive docks and dockyards. Jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for forty miles. Mineral wealth and development of industries in surrounding districts offer unlimited opportunities for aggressive evangelism.

Organization: Work was begun in 1873 by the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Oxford Mission, English Baptists, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists, Mission of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, Christian Women's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Seventh-Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Gibbons and Mrs. Gibbons, Rev. G. S. Henderson, Rev. D. H. Manley (on furlough) and Mrs. Manley (on furlough), Rev. G. A. Odgers (on furlough) and Mrs. Odgers (on furlough), Rev. H. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Walter Mueller. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth Field, M. Pearl Hughes, Ava F. Hunt (on furlough) and Irma D. Collins.

Resident Bishop: Rev. Frederick B. Fisher.

Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School (English), Industrial Home for Men, Kidderpore Church and Seamen's Mission (English). W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English).

Darjeeling

Location: Headquarters of Darjeeling civil district, in the lower Himalayas, most northern part of Bengal province; 379 miles by rail from Calcutta; one of the most delightful health resorts in India; ideal climate for children.

Population: 17,000; steadily increasing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of Scotland, Church of England, Union Chapel, and Tibetan Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. H. M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Barber, Winifred E. King, C. Josephine Stahl and Mrs. Leila Engburg (contract).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Queen's Hill School for Girls: new property of 62 acres purchased and up-to-date buildings constructed; school opened in new building in March, 1926: question of founding a Boys' High School under consideration.

Asansol

(See Gazetteer, under Asansol District)

Missionaries: Rev. James Lyon (retired) and Mrs. Lyon (retired).

Institution: Asansol Methodist Church: English work chiefly among employees of the railway and collieries.

Gomoh and Rampurhau

(See Gazetteer, under Birbhum District)

Work: Both are growing stations and services are held on Sundays in the Railway Institute.

H. M. SWAN, *Superintendent*

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Area: 3,488 square miles; along both sides of the railway for 100 miles; Ganges river, on the east, Raj Mahal hills on the west.

Population: 1,668,822.

Pakaur

Location: On the railway, 169 miles from Calcutta; residence of the Indian Raja; English magistrate's Sub-Divisional Court.

Population: 12,000 in the city itself; Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali languages commonly spoken.

Industry: Center of one of the greatest stone and shellac producing countries in the world; over 6,170,000 pounds of shellac shipped from Pakaur in twelve months; also a great rice and jute exporting center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Pauline Grandstrand (on furlough), Rachel C. Carr, Mildred Pierce, Beulah M. Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Upper Primary School Industrial Farm. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Upper Primary Bengali School, Girls' Upper Primary Santali School, Lace School, Women's Industrial School, Hospital and Dispensary.

G. SCHANZLIN, *Superintendent*

TAMLUK DISTRICT

(Combined with Calcutta-Bengali District in 1926)

Area: 710 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Tamluk subdivision, Midnapore District, Bengal province: fifty miles from Calcutta, on the Rupnarain River, which joins the Hooghly River near Diamond Harbor.

Population: City, 8,000: in the subdivision there are 750,000 people living in 1,398 villages.

Products: Fertile fields of rice, and fish of all kinds.

Historical: Tamluk is a place of great antiquity, and was a seaport in A.D. 400; then a Buddhist city, known by the name of Tamralipti; now 40 miles from the sea.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. P. Byers (on furlough) and Mrs. Byers (on furlough).

Institutions: Girls' Boarding School; Boys' School.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Central provinces and feudatory states, southern central India, province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad.

Population: 15,000,000.

Organization: Organized January, 1905, by uniting Central Provinces District (Bombay Conference) and Godavari and Raipur Districts (South India Conference). Organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop Robinson in 1913 in harmony with an enabling act of General Conference, 1912.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Area: 3,557 square miles; all territory of Balaghat civil district. Formerly the southern part of Jubbulpore District, Balaghat became a separate district in 1917.

Population: More than 500,000; of these, more than 430,000 are Hindus, 9,600 Mohammedans, 70,500 Aborigines, chiefly Gonds and Baigas; 17,500 are recorded as literate.

Organization: Rev. John Lampard opened work here in 1893, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906. It was set off from Jubbulpore District in 1917.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Baihar

Area: 1,744 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of the northern subdivision of Balaghat District, in the Satpura hills, 100 miles south of Jubbulpore, thirty-three miles from the railroad, and 1,800 feet above sea level.

Population: 100,000 living in 633 villages.

Organization: Work was begun in 1893 and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Sweet and Katherine Keyhoe.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Area: Circuit area, 1,388 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Balaghat District, on the railway.

Population: Town 6,000; circuit 270,000 living in 619 villages.

Organization: Work was begun by John Lampard in 1904.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institution: Balaghat City School.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Superintendent

GADAWARA DISTRICT

Area: 1,200 square miles; includes two and one-half tahsils, one each belonging to Gadawara and Hoshangabad (Pachmari), and the half to Narsinghpur.

Location: On both sides of the Great Indian Peninsula railroad, surrounded by hills on three sides. There are several jungles, places of ascetics.

Population: 300,000, living in 675 villages, and speaking different languages.

Organization: Set off from the Jubbulpore district, February, 1922.

Gadawara

Location: Largest town of the district.

ONKAR NATH, Acting Superintendent, P. O., Gadawara, C. P.

JAGDALPUR DISTRICT

Area: Bastar State, 13,062 square miles; one tenth of Central Provinces; State is 164 miles in length, north to south, and 128 miles east to west.

Location: Southeast corner of Central Provinces; north of Godavari River and bordering on Madras Presidency; no railways.

Population: 464,407; over half aboriginal; most of remainder Hindus; 2,671 Christians; State has 2,459 villages.

Languages: Chiefly aboriginal tongues; Halbi extensively used; Hindi is the court language and is taught in schools; Oriya is found toward eastern border and Telugu in south.

Industry: Chiefly agriculture; rice, pulses, millets, wheat, corn and sugar cane; jungle products exported—teakwood, sal and lac.

Historical: Present ruling family established here 500 years ago.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward visited Bastar State, first in 1892; next year work was opened at Jagdalpur.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only in the State.

Jagdalpur

Location: Capital of Bastar State, on Indravati River; plateau of 2,000 feet elevation; distance from Calcutta 700 miles, Madras 700 miles and Bombay 900 miles; Jagdalpur is 136 miles from railway on north, and 120 miles from nearest station to the east.

Population: Jagdalpur town, 7,000.

Missionaries: Rev. F. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ada J. Lauck.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

J. W. LANHAM, Superintendent

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Area: 3,900 square miles. Includes Jubbulpore and part of Narsinghpur civil districts. Part of the great water-shed of India.

Population: 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Work is carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans; and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Location: Headquarters of Jubbulpore civil district, 616 miles from Bombay, 733 miles from Calcutta, by rail. Situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. Second city in the province, and includes a cantonment of troops. Commercial and industrial town.

Population: 100,000, including the cantonment population of 13,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Christian Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Lanham and Mrs. Lanham, Rev. C. F. H. Guse and Mrs. Guse, Rev. E. L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. W. G. Griffiths (Bengal), and Mrs. Griffiths, Rev. A. A. Parker (Bombay) and Mrs. Parker, Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt, and Rev. M. S. Pitt. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Gertrude A. Becker (on furlough), E. Lahuna Clinton, Lucile Colony, Olive L. Gould, Lydia S. Pool (on furlough), Dorcas Hall, Letha I. Daubendiek.

Institutions: The India Methodist Theological College (English speaking), Thoburn Biblical Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Johnson Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Christian Training School, High School.

Narsinghpur

Location: Headquarters of Narsinghpur civil district, on the railway, 464 miles from Bombay.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding.

Organization: Work conducted by Swedish missionaries, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1891.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Sikes and Mrs. Sikes.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage.

C. F. H. GUSE, Superintendent

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Area: 4,600 square miles. Includes part of Kandesh civil district north of Tapti River, and all of Nimar civil district. District is divided into eight large circuits—Khandwa, Burhanpur, Pandana, Mortakka, Harsood, Jeswari, Manjrod and Mokalgao.

Population: 500,000, including the state of Makrai.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only evangelical denomination at work. The Roman Catholics are at work in much the same territory.

Khandwa

Location: Headquarters of Nimar civil district, 353 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center for the exportation of cotton.

Historical: One of the chief seats of Jain worship in the twelfth century.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1880.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. O. M. Auner and Mrs. Auner. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Margaret D. Crouse.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage.

Burhanpur

Area: Largest town in the district. Under Mogul rule the city covered an area of five square miles.

Population: 40,000.

Location: On the Tapti River, surrounded by a rampart of brick.

Industry: Manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton, and muslin.

Historical: Once the capital of Kandesh. In the center is a brick palace erected by Akbar, who built here many marble halls, mosque and gardens now in ruins.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887. The property was purchased from the Burhanpur Faith Mission—the Free Methodist Mission.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ethel E. Ruggles.

O. M. AUNER, Superintendent

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Area: 17,105 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000: Languages, Hindi, Chhatisgarhi, Maratha, Oriya.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Evangelical, American Menonite Mission has work 48 miles south, and the Pentecostal Band has work 42 miles west of Raipur.

Raipur

Location: Headquarters of the Raipur civil district; of the Chhatisgarh Division and of the Political Agent of the Chhatisgarh Feudatory States; 515 miles from Calcutta and 708 miles from Bombay on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; on an open plain near the Karun river; commercial center.

Population: 38,000; eighty per cent are Hindus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. D. G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. Alma H. Holland, Misses Hildegard Schlemmer and Edyth A. Huff (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Drug

Area: 4,645 square miles.

Location: 23 miles from Raipur; 538 miles from Calcutta.

Population: Circuit, 676,000; Town, 11,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

D. G. ABBOTT, Superintendent

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Area: 75,000 square miles.

Location: Beginning about 200 miles from Calcutta the territory extends on both sides of the Ganges river for over 400 miles. The important cities Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore are all within the bounds of the Conference.

Population: Over 50,000,000: in Tirhut district the average density reaches 900 to the square mile. We are responsible for nearly half the total, or 25 million.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858: portions of the Conference have at various times been included in the North, Northwest and Bengal Conferences. The Lucknow Annual Conference was organized by Bishop F. W. Warne, in February, 1921.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, Australian Methodist, American Presbyterian, Church of England, English Baptist, London Missionary Society, The Regions Beyond Missionary Society, Roman Catholic. Most of these work only in restricted sections of the area or in cities.

ARRAH DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes the eastern half of the Shahabad civil district of Bihar.

Population: 1,600,000; Hindustani language spoken; Methodism responsible for entire population.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906; the present district was reduced in size by the formation of Buxar district in December, 1922.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Arrah

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of Shahabad and of the ecclesiastical district of Arrah. It is seven miles south of the Ganges and twenty miles west of the Sone, on a navigable canal which forms an important part of a large irrigation system extending over the northern and eastern parts of the district. On the E. I. Railway, between Calcutta and Allahabad.

Population: 46,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. M. G. Ballenger (on furlough) and Mrs. Ballenger (on furlough), Rev. G. A. Ackerly and Mrs. Ackerly. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses E. Hyne-man, and Maren Tirsgaard.

Institutions: Boys' Middle Boarding School, Boys' Primary Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

M. C. SINGH, Superintendent, P. O., Arrah, Bihar

BALLIA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 2,000,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Ballia

Location: Headquarters of Ballia civil district. On the Ganges near its confluence with the Gogra, about 100 miles east of Benares. Also on the railway. Seat of the great Dadri fair.

Population: 15,300. Hindi spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Perrill (on furlough) and Mrs. Perrill (on furlough).

Institutions: Conference Training School (temporarily closed), Boys' Boarding School (temporarily closed) (Rasra). *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary (Rasra).

F. M. PERRILL (on furlough), Superintendent

BUXAR DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000; Hindustani spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began 1907. The district was formed in December, 1922, by cutting off the western section of the Arrah District. It is located south of the Ganges river and extends both east and west of Benares.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Buxar

Location: Head of a subdivision of the Shahabad civil district, which has an area of 669 square miles, a population of 382,971 and 769 villages. It is known in history for the battle of Buxar, which won for the British all the northern territory connected with Lucknow. It is on the south side of the Ganges near the western border of Bihar.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Edna M. Abbott.

EMANUEL SUKH, Superintendent

P. O., Raghunathpur, E. I. R.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Cawnpore

Location: On the Ganges, 125 miles above its junction with Jumna. The third largest city in the United Provinces.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: A manufacturing city, with numerous cotton and woolen mills. The largest tanneries and shoe factories of India are at Cawnpore.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. J. H. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jessie A. Bragg, Marion E. Dalrymple, Abbie M. Ludgate (on furlough), Ethel L. Whiting (on furlough), Rosa A. Hardsaw, Mathilde R. Moses.

Institutions: Hostel for apprentices. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), and Hudson Memorial Boarding School (Hindustani).

Allahabad

Location: Headquarters of Allahabad civil district, and the seat of government for the United Provinces. The fifth largest city in the United Provinces. A Hindu sacred city, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Also the seat of a great university.

Population: 180,000 living in 11,000 towns and villages. Ninety per cent of the people are Hindus; the rest are Moslems, Jains, and Buddhists.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Presbyterian Board, Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Institution: Boys' Primary School.

F. M. WILSON, Superintendent

GONDA DISTRICT

Area: 8,232 square miles—1,000 square miles of forest jungle.

Location: Includes Gonda, Basti and Bahraich civil districts. Level, well-watered plain, with many small lakes utilized for irrigation purposes. Original home of Buddhism.

Population: 4,290,310. Hindus, 3,554,803; Moslems, 733,403; Christians, 1775. Urdu-Hindi spoken.

Industry: Agricultural and lumbering country, suited to the production of rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and several small independent missions.

Gonda

Location: Headquarters of Gonda civil district, at the junction of four branches of railway, seventy-three miles east of Lucknow.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade in agricultural products.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. S. Raynor Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. G. W. Briggs (on furlough) and Mrs. Briggs (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth Hoge (on furlough), Mary Richmond and Ruth Eveland.

Institutions: Older Boys' Hostel, Primary Boys' Hostel. *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Training School.

S. RAYNOR SMITH, Superintendent

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the civil district of Lucknow.

Location: West of the Gogra river. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 2,100,000; all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; various crops, particularly wheat, other small grains and vegetables.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society (English), Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Lucknow

Location: Largest city in the United Provinces on the Gumti River. Connected with Calcutta and Bombay by rail. Center of literary activity, education, and headquarters of the principal court in Oudh.

Population: 239,398. Purest center of Hindustani language.

Industry: Manufacturing city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich (on furlough), Rev. H. R. Calkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Calkins (on furlough), Rev. T. C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. J. W. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett, Rev. M. O. Insko (on furlough) and Mrs. Insko (on furlough), Rev. R. B. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Rev. E. R. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. S. G. Thero and Mrs. Thero, Rev. E. W. Mumby (on furlough) and Mrs. Mumby (on furlough), Rev. B. C. Harrington (North India) and Mrs. Harrington, R.N., Rev. C. O. Forsgren (on furlough), (Northwest India), Mr. R. C. Rankin (Northwest India), (on furlough) and Mrs. Rankin (on furlough), Rev. S. L. Sheets, Mr. W. C. Thoburn (North India), Mrs. R. C. Thoburn (retired), (North India), Rev. E. M. Moffatt (on furlough) and Mrs. Moffatt (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Shannon, Joan Davis, Mabel C. Laurence (on furlough), Vera E. Parks, Margaret Wallace, Florence L. Justin (contract), Margaret D. Landrum, Florence Salzer, Grace C. Davis, Enola Eno, Lemira Wheat, Edna M. Hutchins, Marjorie A. Dimmit. On furlough: Misses Nettie A. Bacon, Ruth C. Manchester, Inez D. Mason, Florence L. Nichols, Alice C. Harris.

Institutions: Lucknow Christian College and High School, Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabella Thoburn College, Lois L. Parker High School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Area: 3,676 square miles. Southern part of the original Lucknow District.

Population: 2,010,400. Chief responsibility is with the Chamars and the Parsees.

Industry: Agriculture.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Rae Bareli

Location: On the railway fifty miles southeast of Lucknow. Connected by rail also with Calcutta.

Population: 15,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Assemblies of God.

Unao

Location: Head of Unao civil district, on railway between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

Population: 12,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Land for projected Vocational Boys' Middle School and *W. F. M. S. Girls'* Middle School.

S. B. FINCH, Superintendent, P. O., Rae Bareli, U. P.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Area: 9,000 square miles. Includes Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga civil districts.

Location: A commissioner's division in Bahar Province.

Population: 6,500,000. Methodist responsibility is with all castes; but chiefly with the Mallas, Koeris, Dusadhs, Chamars, Lal Begis and Doms.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1888 by Rev. Henry Jackson.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Regions Beyond, Pentecostal Mission, and the Independent Mission Chapra.

Muzaffarpur

Location: Capital of Tirhut division, and of Muzaffarpur civil district. On the Little Gandak River, Bihar Province.

Population: 46,000, including a colony of English planters.

Industry: Center of indigo plantations.

Organization: 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. I. Faucett (on furlough) and Mrs. Faucett (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie M. Smith, J. Caroline Whitcomb.

Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage (temporarily closed). W. F. M. S.: Indiana Girls' School.

Darbhanga

Location: Capital Darbhanga civil district and also seat of the Darbhanga Raj.

Population: 50,000.

Industries: Rice, fruit, indigo.

Chopra

Location: Capital Saran civil district, on the Ganges river.

Population: 40,000.

G. L. LORENZO, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarpur, Bihar

DELHI AREA**NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE**

Area: 32,000 square miles.

Location: Borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, and comprises the section of the United Provinces east and north of the Ganges. A stone road, 1,500 miles long and three important railways run through the Conference territory.

Population: 10,032,145 (estimated); Hindus, 7,934,688; Jains, 1,235; Mohammedans, 2,033,965; Christians, 60,933; others, 1,324.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by Rev. William Butler. Mission Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society (in the mountain tracts), and Salvation Army.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

Area: 2,600 square miles. Includes part of Bareilly and the Shahjahanpur civil districts.

Location: Geographical center of the North India Conference.

Population: More than 1,850,000; Christians, 11,550 (not including Europeans).

Organization: One of the three original districts of the Conference, constituted about Bareilly as a center in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Location: Headquarters of civil and military administrations of Rohilkhand District, on the junction of two railways, 812 miles from Calcutta; 1,031 miles from Bombay. Climate healthful.

City Population: 129,462.

Industry: Manufacture of furniture, carpet weaving.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. William Butler in 1856. First public worship in 1857. The city was abandoned in 1857 during the mutiny and was reoccupied in 1859. First Methodist Press established in 1861, and Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Sheets (Lucknow) and Mrs. Sheets. W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Honnell, J. Crawford, Edna Bacon, Theresa Lorenz, R.N., Eleanor B. Stallard, R.N. On furlough: Mrs. Esther Gimson Bare, M.D., Misses Laura Shur, Ina N. Gourley, M.D. (in India), Olive Dunn, Dorothy Duntton.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, Boys' Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage, Women's Bible Training School, The Warne Baby Fold.

Shahjahanpur

Location: Headquarters of Shahjahanpur civil district, on the west bank of the Garra River; also on two railways, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay.

Population: 71,778.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane and the refining of sugar. Large sugar refineries at Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West, Rev. H. A. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna Ashbrook, Alice Means, Evelyn R. Jacobson (on furlough).

Institutions: Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Primary School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding School, Village Teachers' Normal School.

Pilibhit

Area: 1,354 square miles.

Location: In the northeast part of Bareilly civil district of the United Provinces. The Rohilkhand and Kumaun railways cross the district, which is a level plain.

Population: 613,800 (for district).

Industry: Principally sugar refining; rice is most important crop; large trade in lumber.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. District first formed in 1892; with Bareilly District in 1915-21; again a separate district in 1922; with Bareilly district in 1926-7.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent (P. O. Shahjahanpur)

BIJNOR DISTRICT

Area: 1,792 square miles.

Location: Between the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal, and the Ganges, in the northwestern part of the Conference. A main line railway runs through the district.

Population: 806,000. All castes of Hindus, and Mohammedans. Of the latter there are about 300,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief products are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice and millet. Manufacture of ebony work and glassware.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859, when the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker arrived. Bijnor was set apart as a district in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army (Najibabad), Seventh Day Adventists (Najibabad).

Bijnor

Location: Four miles east of Ganges. City is well paved and drained; residence of the district officials; climate healthful.

Population: 13,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Wright and G. Evelyn Hadden (on furlough).

Institutions: Lois Lee Parker Girls' School and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

P. D. PHILLIPS, Superintendent, P. O., Bijnor

BUDAUN DISTRICT

Area: 1,600 square miles.

Location: Between the Ganges and Bareilly district. A level plain crossed by small rivers.

Population: 1,028,414. Christians, 15,180.

Industry: Sugar refining, and manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Budaun

Location: Headquarters of Budaun civil district. On the railway.

Population: 38,230.

Missionaries: Rev. L. A. Core and Mrs. Core, Mrs. Florence P. Mansell (retired), Mr. H. W. Lindsay (on furlough) and Mrs. Lindsay (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna Blackstock and Phoebe E. Emery.

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Sigler Girls' Boarding School, North India Conference Training School for Village Workers. L. A. CORE, Superintendent

CHANDAUSI DISTRICT

Area: About 2,600 square miles.

Location: Made up of the Rampur native State together with portions from the Budaun, Bareilly and Moradabad civil districts.

Population: 966,000 of whom 13,598 are Christians; Chandausi City, 28,000.

Industries: Wheat, corn, rice, cotton and sugar cane.

Organization: The Rampur State, with portions of adjacent civil districts were created a district in 1923 and in 1924 were united with the Chandausi District.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

D. M. BUTLER, Superintendent, P. O., Chandausi

GARHWAL DISTRICT

Area: 5,629 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas where there are many peaks with an altitude of over 22,000 feet. Rugged, steep, and rocky hills cover the district; also in places densely covered with forests; famous for its shrines.

Population: 550,000; ninety-eight per cent Hindus; two per cent Moham-medans, Christians, and others.

Industry: Agriculture is the only means of subsistence, and terrace upon terrace has been carved out from the steep hillsides and made into fields.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Garhwal in 1865 at the invitation of Sir Henry Ramsey, Commissioner of Kumaon division.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventists.

Pauri

Location: Headquarters of Garhwal civil district, on the northern slope of the Kandaulia hills, Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet; fifty-one miles from the railway at Kotdwara.

Population: 500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Nave (on furlough) and Mrs. Nave (on furlough), Rev. H. H. Weak and Mrs. Weak. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. M. W. Gill, Miss L. W. Beach, Misses Olive Kennard (on furlough) and Nellie West (on furlough).

Institutions: Messmore High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent

HARDOI SITAPUR DISTRICT

Area: 2,300 square miles; much jungle and uncultivable land.

Location: Co-extensive with the civil district of the same name. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 1,084,000; all castes; Chamars most numerous and our work is chiefly with that caste and with the Pasis and Lal Begis; opposition from the Arya Samajists.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Hardoi

Location: Headquarters of Hardoi civil districts; railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Center for export trade in grain, and celebrated for its wood work.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1871. The first foreign missionary to reside was Mrs. Lois S. Parker, who came there in 1907.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. M. T. Titus and Mrs. Titus. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ruth Warrington.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School.

SITAPUR DISTRICT

Area: About 4,500 square miles; includes the Sitapur and Kheri civil districts; much original forest and swamp; many large rivers.

Population: About 2,170,000.

Organization: Set off from Lucknow District in 1921; combined with Hardoi District, 1926.

Sitapur

Location: Headquarters of the Sitapur civil district; three railways.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Chief commercial center of the district, having a large export trade in grain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1861.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the "Assemblies of God" (in Lakhipur only).

Missionaries: Rev. William Zabilka (on furlough) and Mrs. Zabilka (on furlough), Rev. E. Stanley Jones and Mrs. Jones. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace M. Bates, Gladys B. Doyle and Viola B. Dennis (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Primary Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Christian Girls' Middle Boarding School.

M. T. Titus, Superintendent (P. O. Hardoi)

KUMAON DISTRICT

Area: 8,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, connected with plains by two railways terminating at the foot of the mountains; extends from the plains to Tibet 175 miles away. The great Tibetan road runs through the district.

Population: 500,000, mostly high caste Hindus; Christians 3,500.

Industries: Tea growing; raising sheep and goats; wheat and other grains; much fruit is raised.

Organization: Work began in 1858; Eastern Kumaon, with headquarters at Pithoragarh, was created a district in 1912; reunited with Kumaon in 1924.

Missions at Work: Some independent Missions.

Naini Tal

Location: Headquarters of Naini Tal civil district, on Lake Naini Tal in the Himalayas, 6,300 feet above the sea. Twelve miles from the railway terminus at Kathgodam. A popular summer resort.

Organization: The earliest worship was held in a sheep fold. The first annual meeting was in 1858.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. P. S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. R. C. Busher and Mrs. Busher, Mr. R. P. Fleming (Northwest India) and Mrs. Fleming, Rev. J. N. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rue A. Sellers, Ada M. Kennard and Sadie M. Chossen.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Dwarahat, Indian), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Ranikhet, Indian). *W. F. M. S.:* Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School (Dwarahat).

Pithoragarh

Location: Central town in the Himalaya region called Shor, noted for the beauty of its scenery. At the crossroads of two trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal.

Population: 37,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ida G. Loper, Blanche L. McCartney, Mary L. Perrill (on furlough) and Elsie M. Reynolds (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Dispensary; Women's Home.

Chandag Heights

Location: A mountain station two and one-half miles from Pithoragarh. Fine scenery. A leper asylum of the Leper Association, but supervised by the Methodists, is located here.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Mary Reed.

Institution: Leper Asylum (Leper Association).

Champawat

Location: An important station in the Kali Kumaun region thirty-two miles from Pithoragarh.

Industry: A central place of trade between the hills and the plains.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Dispensary.

Almora

Location: Headquarters of the Almora Civil District; connected by a motor road with the railway terminus at Kathgodam, about 80 miles distant. An important trade and educational center for the mountains.

Organization: The work of the London Missionary Society was transferred to our Church on January 1, 1926. No other Church has organized work.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie I. Peters, Nora B. Waugh and Irma Newman.

Institutions: Ramsay High School, Leper Asylum (Leper Association). W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School and Normal School, Dispensary.

L. A. CORE, Superintendent, P. O., Budaun

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Area: 2,285 square miles.

Population: 1,061,146. Methodist responsibility 1,500,000; all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; wheat, maize, cotton, opium, and sugar are extensively produced. Sugar is also refined and cotton is ginned.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Salvation Army, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Moradabad City

Location: Headquarters of Moradabad civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Peshawar, and Delhi.

Population: 82,671. One-half are Mohammedans.

Industry: Center of exports in sugar, wheat, rice and cotton. Ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as Moradabad ware, is extensively manufactured and exported to all parts of the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. D. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey, Rev. M. W. Branch and Mrs. Branch. W. F. M. S.: Ethel M. Calkins, Eva M. Hardie (on furlough), Ruth Hoath, Jean Bothwell and Carrie Rost.

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School, Parker Branch School (both are boarding schools). W. F. M. S.: Girls Middle School, Girls' Normal Training School (both are boarding schools).

C. D. ROCKEY, Superintendent

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 316,792 square miles.

Location: The western part of the United Provinces, including Delhi province.

Population: 18,463,000 (estimated); Hindus, 15,129,000; Jains, 137,710; Animists, 166,932; Mohammedans, 2,845,251; Christians, 128,081; others, 56,078.

Organization: Formerly part of the North India and Bengal Conferences, but was made a separate Conference in January, 1893.

ALIGARH DISTRICT

Area: 2,156 square miles.

Population: 1,166,163. Methodist responsibility is 1,000,000, with special work among the sweepers and Chamars.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Aligarh

Location: Headquarters of Aligarh civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Bareilly, Delhi and the Punjab. On the East Indian railway, 825 miles from Calcutta and 78 miles from Delhi; also a junction of the Oudh and Rohilkand railway. The Muslim University, the largest Mohammedan College east of Cairo, is at Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich (on furlough), Rev. L. B. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie L. Ball, Laura G. Bobenhouse, Ida A. Farmer and Mary C. Okey.

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School, Boys' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Vocational School, Louisa Soule Girls' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

ANUPSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 495 square miles, and includes about one-half of the Bulandshahr civil district.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and the Ganges rivers.

Population: 7,000,000, of whom there are about 13,000 Christians, the remainder is divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is very productive.

Organization: Formed under separate district in November, 1923, from the Bulandshahr district.

Anupshahr

Location: Headquarters of the Anupshahr Tahsil.

Population: 7,000.

ROBERT GARDNER, Superintendent

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 500 square miles, and includes one half the Bulandshahr civil district.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and Ganges, the two great rivers of North India, and 150 miles south of the Himalaya Mountains.

Population: 700,000, of whom there are about 13,000 Christians, the remainder being equally divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is productive.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists.

Organization: First formed a district in 1893, at various times since a part of Meerut District: a district since 1920; had 14 circuits, but since 1924 with one-half the Bulandshahr civil district and a part of the Gurjaon District (Punjab) now has eight circuits.

Bulandshahr

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Melva A. Livermore.

ROBERT JOHN, Superintendent, P. O., Bulandshahr

DELHI DISTRICT

Area: Covers three government districts and extends about seventy-five miles from north to south and sixty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by the Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts; on the west by the Hissar and Rajputana Districts; on the south by Muttra District; on the north by Sonapat District.

Population: 2,000,000, mostly Hindus and Mohammedans. Methodist responsibility is for about 1,500,000. Our work is principally among the sweepers, Chamars and Dhanuks.

Organization: Delhi became a separate district in 1911.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptist, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Delhi

Location: Capital of India. Said to be the ninth city of the name, the first having been built fifty years before Christ. Ninth largest city in India and the junction for nine railways.

Population: 304,420.

Organization: Work was begun in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910 when Rev. F. M. Wilson took up his residence there.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, English Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen R. Buss, Lily D. Greene and Ida M. Klingeburger.

Resident Bishop: Rev. J. W. Robinson.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent

MEERUT DISTRICT

Area: 2,360 square miles, and includes the Meerut Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. Climate healthful.

Population: 1,540,175. Hindus, 1,000,000; the remainder are Moslems and Christians.

Industry: Soil is fertile—half the population depends on agriculture for a living.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Church Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Ghaziabad

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Pace and Mrs. Pace. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma E. Donohugh and Estella M. Forsyth.

Institution: Ingraham Institute.

Meerut

Location: Headquarters of Meerut Civil District and of Meerut Commissioner's District. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.

Population: 150,000. Fifty per cent Hindus; forty per cent Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 among Europeans; among Indians in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Benson Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. R. T. Templin and Mrs. Templin. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Winnie M. Gabrielson (on furlough), Marie I. Cline (on furlough), Catherine L. Justin, Isabel McKnight (on furlough), Gertrude E. Richards, Carrie E. Schaefer, Emma E. Warner (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Howard Pleased Memorial Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

BENSON BAKER, Superintendent

MUTTRA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Agra and Muttra civil districts, and Bharatpur native state.

Location: Extends 100 miles along the Jumna River, has three systems of canals, fine roads, and is the junction for four railways connecting with all the great cities of India.

Population: 4,000,000. The district has seven cities with population ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, besides many large towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture.

Agra

Location: On the Jumna River, headquarters of Agra civil district. Fourth city in size in the United Provinces, and a great railway center. Contains many fine buildings, one being the famous Taj Mahal. Also St. John's College (C. M. S.), Agra College (government), and a Roman Catholic College.

Population: 185,000. Sixty per cent Hindus.

Industry: Famous for its native arts.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Baptist Zenana Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Sarah C. Holman.

Brindaban

Location: In Muttra civil district, six miles from Muttra up the Jumna River.

Population: 30,000. Mostly worshipers of Krishna for whom there are 5,000 richly endowed temples.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Loal E. Huffman, M.D. (on furlough), Eunice Porter, R.N. (on furlough), Linnie Terrell (on furlough), Rita B. Tower, M.D. (on furlough), Mary E. Bricker, R.N., and Gladys B. Doyle.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Location: In Agra division of United Provinces, on the Jumna River. Also on three lines of railway. The birthplace of Krishna, and the center of Buddhism long before the Christian era.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert E. Crane and Mrs. Crane, Rev. Rockwell Clancy (on furlough) and Mrs. Clancy (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Tuck (on furlough) and Mrs. Tuck (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses M. Adelaide Clancy, Faith A. Clark (on furlough), Garnet M. Everley and Loma Moss (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Training School, Normal School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute, Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Industrial School.

R. E. CRANE, Superintendent

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT

Area: 1,170 square miles; includes the larger part of Muzaffarnagar civil district.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 400,000, mostly depressed classes. Two thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Moham-medans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Muzaffarnagar

Location: Headquarters of Muzaffarnagar tahsil; large commercial center; very important native city.

Population: 24,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church of England (C. M. S.).

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Margaret I. Hermiston (on furlough).

M. S. BUDDEN, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarnagar

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Area: 2,678 square miles; includes Debra Dun, Saharanpur, and part of Muzaffarnagar civil districts.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 1,194,719. Methodist responsibility, 800,000, mostly depressed classes; 80,000 chamars (leather workers); two-thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans; Hindustani is spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterian, American Presbyterian, Church of England, National Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Mussoorie

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Anne E. Lawson.

Roorkee

Location: Headquarters of Roorkee tahsil in Saharanpur civil district. Railway station. Thomason Engineering College, located here, is said to be the best of the kind in India.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Reformed Presbyterians, and Mission to Lepers.

Missionaries: Rev. F. E. Henninger and Mrs. Henninger, R.N., Rev. J. T. Robertson (on furlough) and Mrs. Robertson (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Carlotta E. Hoffman and S. Edith Randall (on furlough).

Institutions: Dennis Clancy Memorial School, Roorkee Leper Asylum. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

F. E. HENNINGER, Superintendent

SONEPAT DISTRICT

Area: Covers parts of three government districts and a native state and extends seventy-three miles north and south, and thirty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut and Roorkee districts; on the south by Delhi district; on the west by Delhi district and on the north by Karnal district.

Population: 1,000,000, mostly Mohammedans and Hindus. Our responsibility is for about 700,000 of these. Our work is mostly among the sweepers, chamars and dhanuks.

Organization: Became a separate district in November, 1923.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Sonepat

Location: Sonepat is located on the main line of the E. I. railroad, twenty-seven miles from the city of Delhi.

Historical: For a number of years an Indian pastor was stationed at Sonepat, which was the head of a circuit. About 1913 land was purchased by the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, which was added to in 1915 by the Rev. J. C. Butcher. In 1920 building was started under the supervision of Rev. R. E. Crane. There are now at Sonepat quarters for men and women attending the Training School, a dormitory for 120 boys and a residence for the missionary.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Institutions: The George Warren Brown Training School for Village Workers, the Catherine Craine Kissack Memorial Boys' School.

F. E. HENNINGER, Superintendent, P. O., Roorkee

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

CAPE TOWN AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. E. S. Johnson.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Angola, a Portuguese province on the west coast of Africa.

Angola

Area: 480,000 square miles.

Location: One of the large political divisions of Africa, and important by reason of its rich soil and its mineral wealth. The coast line of 1,000 miles has fine natural harbors at Loanda, Lobito, Mossamedes, Port Alexandre, and Bahia dos Tigres. Inland are large plateaux reached by rail from Loanda, Lobito and Mossamedes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Angola in 1885 by a party of missionaries under Bishop Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the East Central and West Central Africa Mission Conferences and the first session of the latter was held at Quiongua, Angola, in May, 1902.

Population: 5,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, in the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, and Luanda. The English Baptists are at work in Congo district to the north, and the Plymouth Brethren and American Board have work in Benguela district to the south.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Area: In the province of Angola on the Atlantic ocean, between the Loje river on the north and the Cuanza river on the south, and east to the Malanje and Quiongua districts about 350 miles, within the government districts of Loanda, Cuanza, North and Congo.

Loanda

Location: Capital of Loanda Province, Angola, situated in the northwest on a bay on the Atlantic coast. The Mission has a property of twelve acres with several excellent buildings, on a plateau overlooking the sea.

Population: 10,000 whites, 30,000 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1893; resumed in 1901.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, Miss Irene Shields (on leave), Miss Margaret Shields, Rev. August Klebsattel and Mrs. Klebsattel, Miss Maria Lindquist, R.N.

Institutions: Day School, Boys and Girls' Teachers' Training School.

ROBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent

MALANJE DISTRICT

Area: Includes our mission work in the districts of Cuanza Norte and Cuanza Sul not included in the Loanda and Malanje districts.

Population: The people are Ambaca, Bondo, Haco, Lubolo, Songo, and others without tribal identity.

Malanje

Location: Capital of the Malanje district and terminus of the Loanda railroad. Altitude 3,800 feet. Malanje is the hub of the important roads leading to Pungo Andongo; to Dondo the head of navigation of the Cuanza River, 160 miles to the south; to Luxico, 380 miles to the northeast; to Camaxilo, 200 miles to the north and east; to Mussolo 108 miles to the southeast; to Cambu Camana, 200 miles to the north; to Duke, 60 miles to the southeast; to Saurimo, the capital of the Lunda district, 340 miles; and then up to the Congo diamond mines. Nearly all of these are automobile roads.

Population: 3,136.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1902; resumed in 1913.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz, Rev. H. C. Withey (Cape Town) and Mrs. Withey (Cape Town).

Institution: Patton Mission Press.

Quessua

Location: In the Malanje District, six miles from Malanje. Our Mission has here a choice farm of 8,900 acres at the foot of Mount Bangu.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1900.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp, Rev. E. E. Edling (on furlough), and Mrs. Edling, R.N. (on furlough), Mrs. H. A. Longworth, R.N. (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Maud E. Cone (on furlough), Cilicia L. Cross and Martha A. Drummer (on furlough), Alpha J. Miller, Marie Nelson.

Institutions: Intermediate Boys' School, Quessua Institute, including agricultural and industrial departments. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

E. E. EDLING, Superintendent

QUIONGUA DISTRICT

Organization: Set off from Malanje district in 1923.

Quiongua

Location: Near the center of the province, about 15 miles from the government sub-headquarters of Pungo Andongo. Our Mission has here timber land and a well-equipped farm totaling about 10,000 acres.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missionaries: Rev. A. J. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, Rev. A. H. Kemp, M.D., and Mrs. Kemp, Rev. W. E. Nelson (on furlough) and Mrs. Nelson (on furlough).

Institution: Intermediate School for Boys and Girls.

A. J. GIBBS, Superintendent

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: About 150,000 square miles of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo.

Location: In the heart of Africa. Boundaries are as follows: south, Rhodesia; west, Angola; north, along eighth parallel, south latitude, to near the Luabala river; east, Luabala river, to Bukama, thence along the line of the C. F. K. railroad to Sakania on the Rhodesia border.

Population: Native population about 2,000,000. The people live mostly in very small villages, in the cities or towns for natives adjacent to the towns for Europeans, and in the compounds of the great industrial centers. All are subjects of the government of the Belgian Congo, which holds sacred for natives the right of the occupation of land. Colonists and traders may not acquire land which natives refuse to give up. About 5,000 Europeans of about 35 different nationalities are now resident within the Katanga province.

Industries: Mining interests are foremost. Katanga is one of the very richest mineral sections of the entire world. There are great deposits of copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron, coal, cobalt, gold, silver, diamonds and uranium. Platinum also exists, as well as vanadium. Lime and cement for all the local needs are now manufactured in the country. New veins and arteries of commerce and transportation are springing up. Many thousands of natives are employed in the industries each year by various companies. As the native prefers his old easy life, he usually needs to be induced to come out to labor. This recruiting is done by large organized labor recruiting bureaus, as well as by licensed private recruiters. While in the village life the women largely support their families, those that accompany their men folks to the mines and industrial centers are rationed freely and live in comparative idleness.

Organization: This territory was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer in 1907. Work was established within the Katanga in 1911. In 1915, the Mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell; in 1917 Bishop Johnson organized the Congo Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventist. Outside our area are the London Missionary Society, the Plymouth Brethren and the Industrial Missions on the east and south; the South African General Mission also on the south, the Southern Presbyterians and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the north, and the Pentecostal Mission on the northeast. The Roman Catholic Church is strongly represented throughout the Katanga.

ELISABETHVILLE-LUBA DISTRICT

Elisabethville

Location: Capital of Katanga province, Belgian Congo, 2,300 miles from Cape Town, six days' journey on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The administrative capital of the province; railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant of seven blast furnaces and a reverberatory furnace. The production of copper by the Union Miniere company for the year 1925 was nearly 90,000 tons. The town was founded in 1910 and has electric lights, telephones, well laid-out streets, water system, a powerful wireless station, and many other modern improvements, among which are five hospitals and 12 garages.

Industries: In addition to the production of copper, there are railroad shops, a soap manufacturing company, flour mill, ice plant and a brewery.

Population: About 3,500 Europeans and 12,000 natives.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Guptill (on furlough) and Mrs. Guptill (on furlough), Rev. E. I. Everett and Mrs. Everett, Rev. R. S. Smyres and Mrs. Smyres.

Institution: Congo Mission Press.

Panda-Likasi

Location: Ninety miles northwest of Elisabethville.

Population: In and near these two adjoining towns (Panda is the mining center; Likasi the post office) there are over 2,000 whites and perhaps 10,000 natives. Some thousands of other natives are found in the villages and country round about, including other mining centers.

Industries: Two copper mines, lime quarries, brick works and the Chikalobwe uranium mine several miles away; a large concentrating plant, an experimental leaching plant and an electrical furnace for producing cobalt. This concentrating plant treats all the loose ore from the mines. A new and enormous leaching plant for low grade ores that will cost approximately \$7,000,000 is now

being erected. The railway station at Panda has seventeen side tracks for handling the traffic in ore, and roundhouses and shops are located here.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Shields and Mrs. Shields, Rev. J. M. Springer (on furlough) and Mrs. Springer (on furlough).

Kambove

Location: 20 miles northwest of Panda-Likasi on a branch railroad.

Population: 100 whites and 2,500 natives. In the surrounding country there are many villages with an estimated population of 8,000.

Workers: Native workers are in charge, directed from Likasi.

Katanga

Location: 55 miles northwest of Elisabethville on an excellent automobile road to Likasi; the chief village in this section.

Population: About 3,000 natives in the near vicinity.

Organization: Work was opened in 1922 by the Rev. Nelson Campempe, a local preacher. In 1924, a new church of sundried brick was erected. The work also includes Luishia, a mining camp, eleven miles away.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Kabongo

Location: 500 miles north of Elisabethville, on a high, healthful plateau in the heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba.

Population: Rawest heathenism; cannibalism was practised in this section at the time of the arrival of the Mission workers, but has gradually been eliminated by the work of the Mission and the pressure of government. The three government officials, two of whom have wives, and one trader, are the only white neighbors within 80 miles.

General: The small Lake of Boya is six miles away. Two ox wagons arrived at Kabongo for the first time in June, 1925; a motor lorry arrived in November following.

Organization: The district was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer, and the Rev. R. S. Smyres in 1917. The work was opened by the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Guptill in October, 1917.

Missionaries: Rev. F. B. Morton, M.D., and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Priscilla Berry, R.N. (on furlough).

Institutions: Medical Work, Boys' Boarding School, Girls' School, School for Medical Assistants.

Kanene

Location: 26 miles west of Kinda government post, which in turn is 98 miles west of Bukama. Both are on the main government motor road to Sandoa from Bukama and other stations on the new Bukama-Ilebo railway.

Population: About 20,000 people in a radius of 80 miles.

Organization: The work was opened in 1920 by Rev. J. M. Springer, Rev. W. E. Shields and Rev. J. N. Dana, who explored the district.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Hartzler and Mrs. Hartzler, Mr. R. L. Smalley and Mrs. Smalley.

Institution: The Congo Institute is the central training school for the Congo Mission. It is in its beginnings; twenty-one young men and a number of children are receiving regular instruction in the 3 R's, Bible, French, Agriculture, and Hygiene. The pupils also have practice work in teaching and preaching.

R. S. SMYRES, Superintendent

LUNDA-CHIOKWE DISTRICT

Kapanga

Location: 550 miles northwest of Elisabethville, in the center of the Luunda tribe is the government post of Kapanga, the seat of administration for the Kapanga territory of the district of Lulua. Kapanga Mission Station is situated five miles northeast. A mile north of the mission station is the town of Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief of the Luunda people, among whom are found also a few of the Chioke and other tribes.

Population: About 100,000.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Brastrup (on furlough), Miss C. M. Jensen, R.N., Miss Helen I. Everett, R.N., Rev. A. L. Piper, M.D., and Mrs. Piper.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School, Hospital-Dispensary.

Sandoa

Location: 100 miles south of Kapanga; the government post of Sandoa, the administrative center for the Lulua district. Eight miles west across the Lulua River is the Mission Station of Mwajing.

Population: 60,000 Luunda and other people.

Industry: More than ten tons of rice were raised here in 1926.

Organization: The government has been asked for a grant of 600 acres of land for the Mission Station, and 50 acres have been cleared for agricultural purposes. Rev. T. B. Brinton began building this station in 1922.

Missionaries: Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton.

Institution: Boys' Boarding School.

T. B. BRINTON, Superintendent

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 62,500 square miles. Includes part of southern Rhodesia and a large stretch of Portuguese East Africa north of the railroad to Beira.

Location: The territory is governed by charter companies, and is divided into "commandant districts." Within each district a civil center is maintained where a native Commissioner, who is also magistrate, and his staff, and a camp of European and native police are stationed. In British territory all intertribal hostilities have ceased and all of the savage and inhuman practices of heathenism are prohibited. The land is divided into: farms which are surveyed and sold; unalienated land which is held by the government; and native reserve.

Population: There are four distinct tribes and languages, and many dialects within the territory. About 10,000 Europeans and Asiatics are scattered on farms and in small towns. Twenty years ago the people lived in kraals for protection against enemies. Now they are scattering, forming small groups of sometimes only two or three huts in a place and seldom over forty or fifty. Health conditions are better and social conditions much improved. A native may, under present governments, become a freehold proprietor of real estate. Under the direction of the Native Commissioner he may move about on the reserve, or he may enter an agreement with a European farmer and live on his farm.

Industries: The Europeans are engaged in mining, farming, and trading. The Asiatics, chiefly Indians, are engaged in trading with the native and in truck gardening. Twenty-five thousand of the native people, practically all male natives between the ages of ten to thirty years, are found selling their labor in mines, stores, shops, on farms, and as domestic servants. The other thousands of natives are scattered throughout the reserves, on farms, along the coast and streams, and on the tops of mountains. These natives are semi-nomadic agriculturists. They till the soil in the most elementary way and shift from one locality to another every three or four years to secure fresh soil. The greater part of this native population is accessible only by long, toilsome journeys, by foot or donkey back through swamps, jungles, across rivers, and over mountains. There are now, however, a number of good roads on which motor cars can be used to great advantage. Where this can be done one missionary can visit as many outstations as two or three men would do by the slow way of travel. Travel, except for very short distances from mission centers, is impracticable from the middle of November to the middle of March on account of the heavy rainfall.

Organization: The work in Rhodesia was founded in 1897 by Bishop Hartzell as part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference. In 1916 the Rhodesia portion of the work was separated from the Inhambane section and became the Rhodesia Mission Conference. The work is now divided into three districts, Mrewa, Mutambara and Old Umali.

MREWA DISTRICT

Mrewa

Location: 60 miles from Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia. Mrewa is the name of a paramount chief, a civil district, a Post Office center, and of our Mission and of a circuit. The nearest railway station is 40 miles away at Macheke. There is a small white community.

Population: 25,000 (Circuit).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Institution: Boarding School for boys and girls.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell, Miss Pearl Mullikin, Rev. H. I. James (on furlough) and Mrs. James (on furlough).

Mtoko

Location: 100 miles from Salisbury and 40 miles from Mrewa. Mtoko is also the name of a paramount chief, a government district and center, and the center of our Mission, and Circuit. There is a small white community.

Population: 37,000 (Circuit).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1918.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys, Day School.

Missionary: Rev. Wilfred Bourgaize.

Arnoldene (Headlands Circuit)

Location: 45 miles from Mrewa and 10 miles from Headlands and the railway. This is a farm of 2,300 acres of land intended to be the location of the educational center of the Circuit.

Population: 10,000.

Nyadiri

Location: Between Mrewa and Mtoko, sixty-eight miles from Salisbury. This is a 4,000-acre tract of land that was given by the government to be used as a center for the medical and educational work of the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in 1923.

Missionaries: S. R. P. Montgomery, M.D., and Mrs. Montgomery, Rev. L. E. Tull, Mr. R. F. Wagner (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances Quinton, Grace Clark, Ona M. Parmenter, Bertha E. Ramsey and Ila Scovill.

Institutions: Washburn Hospital, Boarding School for Boys and Girls.

T. A. O'FARRELL, Superintendent

MUTAMBARA DISTRICT

Mutambara Circuit

Location: Mutambara Station is 50 miles from Umtali and is the southern center of our work. The Mission Farm of 3,000 acres affords excellent opportunity for industrial training and for the self-support of the boarding school. About 250 acres have been allocated to the use of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There are three native out-stations near the central station.

Population: 3,280 (official government figures).

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Sarah N. King, M. Ethel McMann, Beulah H. Reitz (on furlough), Lulu Tubbs and Jennie L. Woodruff.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys and Girls. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary.

Marange Circuit

Location: This Circuit lies entirely within the Marange Native Reserve, southwest of Umtali. The Chief Marange is one of the paramount chiefs and desires that our church, and that ours only, should occupy the whole of his territory. Several of our best evangelists are his children.

Population: 2,667 (Official government figures).

J. R. GATES, Superintendent, P. O., Umtali

OLD UMTALI DISTRICT

Old Umtali

Location: 10 miles from Umtali, near the Mozambique border. The Mission farm consists of 3,000 acres, and from the various centers of our work men and women come here to prepare for evangelistic, educational and industrial service.

Missionaries: Rev. G. A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Rev. M. J. Murphree and Mrs. Murphree, Mr. W. C. Gardner (on furlough) and Mrs. Gardner, R.N. (on furlough), Miss Ellen E. Bjorklund, R.N., Miss Ruth Hansson, R.N., Rev. R. C. Gates and Mrs. Gates, Rev. F. G. Mauger and Mrs. Mauger, Rev. E. H. Greeley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stella A. Hess, Georgia H. Bevan (on furlough), Agnes S. Moore, Marjorie L. Fuller and Oril Penney.

Institutions: Central Training School, Boarding School for Boys and Girls, Mission Press, Medical Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Fairfield Girls' School.

Gandanzara Circuit

Location: 20 miles north of Old Umtali. This circuit consists of six stations and three other preaching places, all of which are located within Native Reserves.

Umtali

Location: Third largest town in Rhodesia, healthful and beautiful. Railway and trading center, 204 miles from Beira, the nearest port, 196 miles from Salisbury, and 2,000 miles from Cape Town. The center of a double circuit—a native circuit with eight out-stations, and a European circuit. The town has electric lights and large water supply, with swimming baths. It is the government and railway center. Besides their own church, Saint Andrews, there are four other churches for Europeans: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Gates and Mrs. Gates.

Population: 6,500—4,600 natives, and 1,900 Europeans.

Penhalonga

Location: Largest mining center in Rhodesia.

Population: 6,500. Of this number 500 are Europeans and Asiatics; 6,000 are natives from many tribes who come to work in the mines.

Odzi

Location: A railway station in Rhodesia. The mission has 650 acres of land three miles from the railway station, on the railway line. Also three acres at the station have been leased for a church and native school.

Chidiku Circuit

Location: This circuit of six stations lies within the Chidiku native reserve. It is a backward and neglected portion of our work and greatly needs a resident missionary.

Nyakatsapa

Location: 15 miles northeast of Old Umtali. The Mission farm consists of 6,000 acres, on which there are about 75 head of mission cattle. There is a good missionary residence, but at present there is no missionary stationed at this center. There are nine out-stations on the circuit, four of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border.

J. R. GATES, Superintendent

SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all the Inhambane governmental district, a section of the Mozambique Company territory on the north, part of the Lourenco Marques district in the south, and the province of Transvaal in the Union of South Africa.

Population: 2,000,000.

Organization: The first Methodist missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890. At first it was a part of the Congo Mission Conference. In 1901 Bishop Hartzell organized the work in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa into the East Central Africa Mission Conference. By an enabling act of General Conference of 1912 the Inhambane section of the East Central Africa Mission Conference was organized into the Inhambane Mission Conference, which name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference when work was commenced in the Transvaal.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the territory that lies between the Sabi River in the north and the Inharrime River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal, a district about 250 miles square.

Population: 800,000, representing two principal tribes; Batswa and Batonga. The entire Scriptures have been translated into Sheetswa, the New Testament into Gitonga; primers, hymnals and other literature have been published in both languages.

Gikuki

Location: Across the bay from Inhambane, on a bluff fifty feet high. The mission property includes forty acres of land, a church, three residences, a hospital, dispensary and several other buildings.

Missionaries: C. J. Stauffacher, M.D., and Mrs. Stauffacher, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth Thomas, Ruth B. Northcott and Bess L. Phillips.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls School, Hospital.

Kambini

Location: Thirty miles inland from Inhambane. It is beautifully located and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The Mission property consists of 1,200 acres of which 140 are under cultivation. There are three missionary residences, church, press building and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. I. E. Gillet and Mrs. Gillet, Rev. P. W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Rev. J. S. Rea and Mrs. Rea.

Institutions: Bodine Boys' School, Christian Training and Normal School, Dispensary, Saw Mill.

LIMPOPO DISTRICT

Area: Includes the territory between the Inharrime River in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal border in the west.

Population: 700,000, representing three principal tribes: Batswa, Bachopi and Shangaans.

Tavane

Location: About fifty miles from the port of Vila Nova de Gaza, on the railroad which runs north to Chicomo on the Inharrime River.

Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer, Rev. K. M. Harkness (on furlough) and Mrs. Harkness (on furlough).

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

TRANSCAAL DISTRICT

Area: Transvaal District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Transvaal, principally among the Witwatersrand goldfields and the Witbank coal mines.

Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Persson (Cleveland) and Mrs. Persson, R.N., Rev. W. C. Terril (Johannesburg) and Mrs. Terril.

Institution: Inhambane Mission Press.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

COVINGTON (U. S. A.) AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. M. W. Clair.

Area: 43,000 square miles, covering the republic of Liberia. The coast line is 350 miles long, but there are few good bays or estuaries.

Location: On the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Population: 2,000,000—mostly indigenous people of the bush. There are about 15,000 Americo-Liberians, descendants of the colonists and of subsequent immigrants.

Industry: Agriculture. Most of the territory is dense forest. There are splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fiber, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began with the founding of the Republic, although when Melville B. Cox arrived in Liberia in 1833, he found Methodist societies under the care of local ministers. The mission was organized in 1834. It became a Mission Conference in 1836, and later an Annual Conference.

BASSA DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the county of Grand Bassa and a portion of Sinoe county; beyond the thinly civilized centers it is a "wilderness of heathenism."

Organization: Present district includes work in Bassa County and a portion of Sinoe County as far as Sanquin.

Lower Buchanan

Location: 60 miles from Monrovia; the chief trading seaport of Grand Bassa county.

Population: About 2,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic.

Institution: Hartzell Academy.

Special Worker: Rev. J. T. Dayrell.

Jacktown

Location: A native village on the Sinoe river, 13 miles from its mouth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Robertson took charge of the work.

Missionary: Mrs. Friederika S. Robertson (Mrs. J. B.) (on furlough).

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial Institute.

T. J. KING, Superintendent, P. O., Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

Location: Southeastern Liberia, near the mouth of the Cavalla river which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Most of the work of the district is among the aborigines.

Population: About 50,000; aborigines, 48,500; Americo-Liberians, 1,500.

Religion: Protestants, 5,000; pagans, 45,000; Methodism responsible for pagan constituency.

Garraway

Location: 30 miles northwest of Harper.

Organization: First mentioned among the appointments in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Anna E. Hall and Hattie T. Hooks (on furlough).

Institutions: Garraway Training School and four primary schools.

Harper

Location: On the promontory of Cape Palmas, near the mouth of the Cavalla river.

Population: 700 Americo-Liberians and over 1,000 aborigines.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1849.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. D. D. Starks and Mrs. Starks, Rev. F. A. Price (on furlough) and Mrs. Price (on furlough).

Special Worker: Miss Rosa E. Lee.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

El Bethel

Location: 12 miles inland from the city of Harper.

Organization: The work was begun by the late Rev. A. L. Warner, an independent missionary.

Special Workers: Rev. A. R. Harmon and Mrs. Harmon.

Institution: El Bethel Industrial Mission; emphasis is laid on agriculture.

D. D. STARKS, Superintendent, P. O., Harper, Cape Palmas

KRU COAST DISTRICT

Location: It extends coastwise from Sasstown on the east to Greenville on the west.

Organization: This district, covering portions of Cape Palmas and Sinoe districts, was formed at the Conference in 1922. The work is solely among the Kru tribes.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Nana Kru

Location: A seaport town occupied by natives of the Kru tribe, 35 miles from Greenville, the county seat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened during the administration of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, but activities were resumed in 1905. Sasstown Industrial Mission was made a part of Nana Kru Mission in 1925 by Bishop Clair.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams.

Institutions: Nana Kru Mission School and two Primary Schools.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Superintendent, P. O., Greenville, Sinoe

MONTSERRADO DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the counties of Montserrado and Cape Mount, and the territory of Marshall.

Organization: Includes the work in the former Monrovia and St. Paul River districts, united at the Conference of 1923.

Monrovia

Location: Capital of Liberia, at the mouth of the Mesurado river. The shoreward section of the city is occupied by the Kru and other indigenous tribes. The interior is occupied by the Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls and traders.

Population: 5,000; about 2,000 Americo-Liberians and 3,000 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1833.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Embree and Mrs. Embree.

Institutions: College of West Africa, Stokes Bible School, Kru Town Primary School.

White Plains

Location: At the navigable head of the St. Paul river, 25 miles from Monrovia.

Missionary: Mr. C. H. Henry.

Institution: Saint Paul River Industrial Institute.

R. V. RICHARDS, Superintendent, P. O., Monrovia

SANIQUELLE DISTRICT

Location: In the far interior of the government district of Saniquelle, about 300 miles from the coast near the French boundary, northeast of Monrovia. Ganta is the name of the principal village.

Organization: Work attempted in 1923; purely virgin soil.

Population: Over 600,000 people waiting for the Gospel; Methodism's great opportunity in Liberia.

Missionaries: G. W. Harley, M.D., and Mrs. Harley, Rev. H. T. Miller and Mrs. Miller (P. O., Monrovia).

H. T. MILLER, Superintendent, P. O., Monrovia

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico, Central America, South America

MEXICO CITY AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. G. A. Miller.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Area: According to the Discipline the Conference includes the republic of Mexico. But according to the territorial distribution which was agreed upon by representatives of the Boards working in Mexico at a meeting held in Mexico City, in February, 1919, the present territory where we have work consists of the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, most of the state of Mexico, and over half of the state of Morelos. The area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church also shares the work in the Federal District which includes Mexico City and is neutral territory.

Population: Of the republic of Mexico, 15,000,000. Of the territory wherein we have work, 3,900,000. Twenty per cent of the population of the republic is white, forty per cent Indian, and forty per cent is mixed blood. There are thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects spoken but Spanish is the common language nearly everywhere.

Location: Our work is carried on in the south central part of the republic. This portion of the country is a high tableland interspersed with mountains. The climate is varied but generally cool and pleasant.

Industry: Agriculture and mining are the chief sources of wealth. All kinds of fruit are grown.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873 by the Rev. William Butler, and Mexico became an Annual Conference in 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: The Central District includes the work in Mexico City, the Federal District, and El Oro in the State of Mexico and the work in the States of Mexico and Morelos, formerly in the Mexico District, which was combined with the Central District at the Annual Conference of 1925.

Mexico City

Location: Capital of Mexico, in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above the sea. Founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city. Mexico has wide streets, public squares, stone buildings, and is the administrative and commercial center of the republic. It is also the terminal of most of the railroads of Mexico.

Population: Over 500,000, and in the whole Federal District 1,000,000. Chiefly full blooded Indians and persons of mixed blood. There are about 4,000 English speaking people in the city, and English is spoken in all the large commercial houses and hotels.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventists and Episcopal. The Nazarenes and the Plymouth Brethren have congregations. The Christian Science Church has an English congregation, and there are many theosophical and spiritualistic bodies among the Mexicans.

Missionaries: Rev. R. A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Rev. C. R. Wellman and Mrs. Wellman. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Christine Maltby (on furlough), Helen G. Murray, Ina M. Paige, Mary N. Pearson, Ethel E. Thomas, Laura Temple, Winifred W. Robertson (contract), Carrie M. Purdy and Mamie Baird (contract).

Institutions: Union Publishing House (established 1875; Union, 1919), Evangelical Seminary of Mexico (Union), Aztecas Social Service Center. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Girls' College, Girls' Industrial School, Bible Training School for Women.

NOTE: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City has been affiliated with the Union Evangelical Church.

V. D. BAEZ, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Comprises the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro and Hidalgo; and includes all the northern part of our field from Leon in Guanajuato on the north-west, to the edge of the tableland near the Gulf coast in Hidalgo, on the north-east. The present District was formed by combining the former Northern and Eastern Districts at the Annual Conference of 1925.

Location: On the central tableland of Mexico.

Population: Mission work is carried on in important cities with populations from 12,000 to 90,000. Much of this region is noted for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. In the two northern states there are 52 divisions or municipalities. The church has work in only 11 of these.

Guanajuato

Location: Capital of Guanajuato, 200 miles north of Mexico City, on the Guanajuato river 6,500 feet above the sea. The city has large churches, fine residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

Population: From 35,000 to 40,000. *State population:* 1,075,000. There are 30 large cities and large towns, over 20 villages of considerable size, over 50 mining establishments, 400 immense farms and over 3,000 smaller farms.

Industry: Silver mining. This region is said to have produced one-fifth of the world's supply in silver bullion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Ruth E. Copley and Mrs. Mary L. Rodgers (contract).

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital, The Morelos School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial School (Colegio "Juarez") and Training School for Bible Women.

Queretaro

Location: The capital of the State of Queretaro, situated on an elevated plateau 110 miles northwest of the City of Mexico, on the National Railways of Mexico.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: The city is an important industrial center and contains some of the largest cotton mills in the country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875, when a boarding school was started, with the Rev. S. W. Siberts as principal. This later became the Methodist Institute of Queretaro. Dr. Benjamin N. Velasco was its principal for twenty years and since his death it has been called the Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Institution: Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Pachuca

Location: Capital of Hidalgo, in the southern part, 7,800 feet above sea, fifty-six miles northeast of Mexico City. Connected with the city by three lines of railway.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: One of the richest mining centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara M. Hill (on furlough), Helen Hewitt and Neva Heath (contract).

Institutions: "Villagran School" for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Ludlow Institute for Girls. Social Service Center in Pachuca.

SIXTO AVILA, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 26, Pachuca

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the States of Puebla and Tlaxcala.

Location: Eastern part of the Mexico Conference. Altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea.

Population: 1,200,000.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief industry. Next in importance is mining and manufacturing, there being a large number of cotton and woolen mills.

Puebla

Location: Capital of Puebla, 7,300 feet above the sea. Founded in 1531. It is an important Roman Catholic center. Five lines of railway enter the city.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 in the face of intense opposition, and the first service was held under the protection of soldiers.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. J. P. Hauser (on furlough) and Mrs. Hauser (on furlough), C. R. Illick, M.D., and Mrs. Illick, Mr. M. D. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche A. Betz, Addie C. Dyer (on furlough), Grace A. Hollister, May B. Seal (on furlough), Martha Daniels, Mabel Helm, Lois J. Hartung and Margaret Wells (contract).

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute, The Latin American Hospital (Baptist) is being organized into a Union Hospital, and we have supplied a trained doctor. W. F. M. S.: Girls' and Normal School.

J. P. HAUSER, Superintendent

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 55,000 square miles. Includes the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

Population: 850,000.

Industry: Natural resources of this territory are vast, and in Panama largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and great areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle.

Organization: Methodism had work on the Isthmus in the days of William Taylor. In 1916, Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference, and at the same time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then the Methodist Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica by the Committee of Cooperation for Latin America. On January 3, 1921, Bishop Thirkield presiding, acting under the authority of the General Conference of 1920, Panama Mission was organized into Central America Mission Conference.

Republic of Panama

Area: 34,180 square miles.

Location: On the Isthmus of Panama. Canal Zone (area 436 square miles; population 21,707) is the center of commercial interest, and is under American administration.

Population: 400,000. The population is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic there are large towns and numerous villages.

Colon

Location: At the Atlantic end of the canal. The center of canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping.

Population: 20,000.

David

Location: In the southwestern part of the Isthmus, province of Chiriqui.

Missionaries: Mr. E. W. Bossing and Mrs. Bossing.

Institution: Pan-American Institute.

Panama

Location: At the Pacific end of the canal. Claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. A. O. Bustamante and Mrs. Bustamante, Rev. R. E. Marshall, Mr. Walter Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, Misses Elsie J. Keyser, Miriam E. Rosecrans, Clara List (on furlough).

Institution: Pan-American Institute.

Republic of Costa Rica

Area: 23,000 square miles.

Location: Southeast end of Central America. Has delightful climate, great beauty of scenery, and fine cultivable territory.

Population: 450,000. Highest per cent white blood of any Central American republic. People are intelligent and progressive.

Industry: The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1917.

Alajuela

Location: 12 miles from San Jose. Name means "Little Gem."

Population: 5,000.

Missionaries: Mr. J. O. Swain and Mrs. Swain.

Institution: Escuela Metodista.

San Jose

Location: Capital of Costa Rica, a beautiful city with modern buildings, parks, and schools.

Population: 40,000.

Missionaries: Rev. L. D. Rounds (on furlough) and Mrs. Rounds (on furlough), Mr. L. M. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske.

Institution: Escuela Metodista.

San Ramon

Location: Center of a large farming district.

Population: 3,000.

R. E. MARSHALL, Superintendent

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 570,000 square miles. Includes Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics.

Population: 3,000,000.

Industry: Mining—tin, copper, gold, bismuth, wolfram. Vast forests, grazing lands, and rich farming lands not yet occupied.

Organization: In 1916, the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference and organized into a Mission Conference by Bishop W. F. Oldham at La Paz.

La Paz

Location: Capital of Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,500 feet above sea level. The president, ministers of state, and foreign diplomats reside here. Congress convenes here, and official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court, which still convenes in the ancient capital, Sucre. La Paz is connected with the ports of the Pacific by three lines of rail.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Salvation Army, and Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. F. S. Beck (on furlough) and Mrs. Beck (on furlough), Rev. J. E. Washburn (on furlough) and Mrs. Washburn (on furlough), Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. K. L. Howell and Mrs. Howell, Mr. H. J. Horton and Mrs. Horton, Rev. H. C. McKinney and Mrs. McKinney, Misses Helen B. Rusby (on furlough), Olive I. Given and Ruth Maxwell.

Institutions: American Institute for Boys, American Institute for Girls and La Paz Indian School.

Cochabamba

Location: In the west-central part of Bolivia, in a fertile valley. Commercial and educational center for many large and small towns.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Pentecostal and Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. C. S. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Mr. B. T. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Rev. J. M. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. I. Gholz, Misses Elizabeth Danskin and Hazel McCray.

Institutions: Cochabamba Institute for Boys, Cochabamba Institute for Girls.

J. E. WASHBURN, Superintendent

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Peru and Ecuador (709,871 square miles in Peru; as large as all of the states north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi together with Iowa, Missouri and Kansas).

Population: Peru, 5,000,000.

Industry: Copper mining is chief industry. Gold, silver, lead, vanadium, quicksilver are abundant; oil is extensive, as is rubber. Irrigation is widely used; the chief agricultural products are sugar, cotton, rice, coffee, corn, potatoes, and almost all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The first potatoes were grown in Peru by the Incas.

Lima

Location: Capital of Peru, on the Rimac River at western base of the Andes, eight miles from Callao the leading seaport. City has excellent systems of water-works, lights, modern streets, electric cars, omnibuses, autos, public parks, museums, statues. San Marcos University was founded in 1551.

Population: 250,000.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891; Church of England; Free Church of Scotland; Seventh Day Adventists; Salvation Army; Evangelical Church of Peru.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Rev. M. A. Rader and Mrs. Rader. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Minnie A. Clausen, Virginia Hayes, Ruth Holway, Frances C. Vandergrift, Mamie A. Donohue, Frances Blackburn (on furlough), Gertrude Hanks (on furlough) and Ruth Ransom (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-American School, Victoria; Central Church, Victoria Church, Wolfe Memorial Seminary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School.

Bellevista

Location: Between Lima and Callao.

Population: 10,000.

Institution: British American Hospital, and Nurses' Training School.

Missionaries: E. A. MacCornack, M.D., and Mrs. MacCornack, R.N., D. C. Gordon, M.D., and Mrs. Gordon, Misses Katherine Hankin, R.N. (on furlough), Nelle Herbst, Nelle Goddard, R.N. (on furlough), Semiramis Kutz, R.N., Elsie Read, R.N., Anna Hassells, R.N., Hazel Pease, R.N., D. M. MacCornack, M.D., and Mrs. MacCornack, Miss Ruth E. Earle, R.N.

Callao

Location: Capital of Callao Province, principal seaport of Peru, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by steam and electric railways, cement highways and bus lines.

Population: 55,000.

Industries: Manufacturing interests include refining of sugar, flour mills, cement factories, work in lumber and iron, railway shops.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor (Bishop), but was suspended after a brief period; the permanent work was established by Thomas B. Wood in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army and Pentecostal.

Missionaries: Rev. C. R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, Rev. F. M. Kinch and Mrs. Kinch, Rev. M. C. Shurtleff and Mrs. Shurtleff.

Institutions: Coeducational High School, Colon Primary School, and Methodist Episcopal Church.

Huancayo

Location: An important center in the high Andes, until recently terminal of the Central Railway; seat of pre-historic Indian fair, where 25,000 still gather weekly to exchange their products.

Population: 15,000.

Industries: Agriculture, mining in nearby mountains.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905 and was carried on until 1914 when C. E. Snell opened a school.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Miller (on furlough), Mr. Irving Whitehead, and Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Hazel Mead, R.N.

Institutions: Church, Instituto Andino, Bible Institute, Dispensary.

M. A. RADER, Superintendent

BUENOS AIRES AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. W. F. Oldham, Buenos Aires.

CHILE CONFERENCE

Area: 270,206 square miles; includes the republic of Chile.

Location: Along the western coast of South America. Chile has a coast line of 2,700 miles.

Population: 3,870,001; Spanish is spoken; the majority of the native Chileans are of mixed Indian blood.

Industries: Mining, agriculture, and stock raising; country is rich in fruits, and has extensive forests. Chile is the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, iodine and borax. Much copper is mined.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor; organized in 1897 into the Western South America Mission Conference which then embraced the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chile, Peru and Bolivia. In 1901 it became an Annual Conference. In 1904 the name was changed to the Andes Conference. In 1905 the Conference was divided to form the Andes Conference, including Chile and Bolivia, and the North Andes Mission

Conference which included Peru, Ecuador and Panama. In 1916 the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference to form the Bolivia Mission Conference. During the first twenty-five years the missionary work was carried on under the William Taylor self-support plan. During the first ten years the work was more educational than evangelistic, and the church work was limited chiefly to English speaking people. At the end of twenty-five years there was a flourishing church work among the native population. At that time the mission was taken over by the Board of Foreign Missions. The well organized schools and the possession of valuable properties were made possible through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others.

A good idea of the size and shape of the Chile Conference may be had by imagining the State of Illinois extended north to the middle of Hudson Bay and south to Cuba. Our work reaches from one extreme of the country to the other.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 20,170 square miles; includes four provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,282,926.

Industries: Mining—the northern part produces abundant copper. Agriculture—the central valleys are noted for the production of excellent fruits, especially the Huasco Valley for raisins. General agriculture is developing rapidly.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Native Pentecostal, Adventist, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Santiago

Location: Geographical, political and social center of Chile. The most populous city west of the Andes; on a fertile plain. Beautiful, modern, rapidly developing city with superb avenues and streets and parks, fine legislative and administrative buildings and many wealthy families.

Population: 507,296; there is a fairly large foreign population in which the Anglo-Saxon element is prominent.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Southern Baptist, Adventist, Anglican, Pentecostal, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Rev. S. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. H. C. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz, Rev. A. F. Wesley and Mrs. Wesley, Rev. A. F. Zimmerman (on furlough) and Mrs. Zimmerman (on furlough), Rev. J. S. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Mary F. Swaney, Misses E. Ruth Keyes, Dorothy Morse, R.N., Elva M. Becker and Jennie M. Smith.

Institutions: Girls' College, Theological Seminary (Union with Presbyterians), Anglo-Chilean Home for Girls, Dispensary, Book Depository (with Presbyterians), Sweet Memorial, Social Center.

Valparaiso

Location: There is a spacious but not well-protected harbor, yet vast sums of money are being spent in overcoming this defect. The city was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1906, but was much improved in the rebuilding.

Population: 182,422; large foreign population, especially English.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Pentecostal, Adventist, Anglican, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

C. F. HARTZELL, Superintendent

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 71,900 square miles; includes three provinces of Chile.

Location: In the northern desert region; water is brought from the mountains and food supplies in ships.

Population: 311,800.

Industry: Mining and exporting of minerals; here are found vast quantities of nitrate of soda, iodine, borax and copper.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

Iquique

Location: Capital of Tarapaca province, on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. The city has good stores, streets and banks.

Population: 37,420.

Industry: Shipping center for the nitrate trade.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1878.

Missionaries: Rev. Ezra Bauman (on furlough) and Mrs. Bauman (on furlough), Rev. W. O. Pflaum and Mrs. Pflaum, Mr. W. A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Mr. E. J. Lamfertz, Rev. L. B. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Misses Florence Depew, Achsah Skinner and Helen F. Cutting.

Institution: Iquique College for Girls and Boys.

Tacna and Arica

Location: Arica, a seaport, and Tacna the principal city, located about 40 miles inland in a valley which irrigation has made one of the most fertile spots of South America.

Population: 38,912.

Industry: Agriculture and a strong military post. Arica is a port of entry for the province and for the Republic of Bolivia.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Antofagasta

Location: The principal seaport of this province and a seaport for the Republic of Bolivia.

Population: 51,531, the city is flourishing.

Industry: The deposits of nitrate of soda supply the principal source of wealth, but there is a vast production of copper, the Chuquicamata mine being one of the principal copper mines of the world.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

W. O. PFLAUM, Superintendent

CONCEPCION DISTRICT

Organization: Formed out of former Southern District in 1926.

Concepcion

Location: Seven miles from the principal seaport of that region. It is 288 miles from Valparaiso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. The capital of Concepcion province. It was founded before any city in the United States and was the first capital of Chile under Spanish viceroys. It is the most important educational center in the southern half of Chile and one of the strongholds of the liberal party.

Population: 64,074.

Industry: Chiefly commercial, much of the wholesale business being in the hands of foreigners. The principal coal mines of Chile are in the region about Concepcion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun under Bishop Taylor in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Christian Missionary Alliance, Pentecostal, Adventist and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. N. D. Ireland and Mrs. Ireland, Rev. W. D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mr. P. E. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Misses Ruth D. Beyer, Eleanor G. Dukehart, Elizabeth D. Francis, Evelyn E. Gardner and Myrtle Goddin.

Institutions: American College (Boys), Concepcion College (Girls), Dispensary.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 29,527 square miles. Includes six provinces of Chile.

Population: 915,364. The hardy Araucanian Indians, who maintained their freedom for three hundred years after the Spaniards had established themselves in South America, are now allowed to retain a part of their settlement lands.

Industry: Farming, stock raising, lumbering and coal mining. The principal farm products are fruits, wheat, legumes, and potatoes.

Angol

Location: Between the coastal range and Andes mountains, about 80 miles south of Concepcion.

Population: 8,800.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missionaries: Mr. E. E. Reed (on furlough) and Mrs. Reed (on furlough), Mr. D. S. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Phillip Griffin and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. C. A. Irle and Mrs. Irle.

Institution: Bunster Agricultural Institute. Agricultural, fruit farm and nursery of 3,700 acres.

FREDEMICO MUÑOZ, Superintendent

MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Area: 65,100 square miles.

Population: 20,437.

Location: In the extreme south of Chile, in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska. Punta Arenas is a shipping port for ships passing through the Straits of Magellan.

Industries: Busy shipping center. Six large packing houses ship mutton to Europe; large quantities of hides are shipped to United States; home office of two shipping and transportation companies, doing business along the Chile and Argentine coasts; sheep growing; lumber and farming.

Organization: A colony of Methodists from farther north brought Methodism into Punta Arenas in 1898. The first visit of a missionary was in 1902, and the first missionary, J. L. Reeder, arrived in 1907.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent, P. O., Concepcion

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Area: 1,204,041 square miles. Includes the republics of Argentina (1,131,841 square miles) and Uruguay (72,200 square miles), the smallest republic in South America.

Population: 9,400,000. Argentina, 8,000,000; Uruguay, 1,400,000.

Industries: Stock raising and agriculture. Argentina ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. Besides the great wealth derived from stock-raising and agriculture, both countries have valuable mineral deposits and fisheries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Aires. Work in this field was confined to English speaking and other Protestant colonies, and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work was begun in Spanish. Preaching in Spanish by J. T. Thomson was begun in 1867. In 1877 Rev. T. B. Wood founded *El Evangelista*, the first Protestant periodical in the Spanish speaking world. As superintendent of missions in South America from 1879 to 1887, Dr. Wood helped to open Brazil and Paraguay to Protestant education. From this period also dates his founding of the Theological School in Buenos Aires. First annual meeting was held in 1882 and South America Annual Conference was organized on July 4th, 1893. In 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BAHIA BLANCA DISTRICT

Comprises the southern half of the province (state) of Buenos Aires, with its indicated field for extension westward over the regions of the national territories of the Rio Negro, Pampa, Neuquen and Chubut to the boundary between Argentina and Chile marked by the lofty ranges of the Andes.

Area: Province, 60,000 square miles; territories, 240,000 square miles, of which only a small part has been in any practical way occupied, since we have but four pastoral charges in the field. The territory is served by the main line and extensions of the Great Southern railway soon to reach the summit of the passes of the Andes, establishing communication with mid-southern Chile.

Population: In the more thickly settled portions and remoter regions, 1,250,000, and rapidly increasing, both from vegetative and immigration sources. There are many communities of recently foreign origin, and many prosperous towns are growing up in the hinterland surrounding the capital, the city of Bahia Blanca, with its 85,000 inhabitants. An important nucleus of population is forming about the Military Port, Naval Arsenal, Dry Docks and Basins for deep-sea shipping, established near Bahia Blanca.

Sources of Wealth: Agriculture and live stock, the region being among the richest in Argentina for the production of various cereal crops and for cattle and sheep farming. Near the western border the slopes of the Andes provide the conditions most favorable for fruit culture, which is assured a vast development.

Bahia Blanca

Location: 360 miles south of Buenos Aires, on the eastern coast of the Argentine. It is the principal seaport and naval base in this part of the Republic.

Population: 85,000.

Industry: 2,350,000 tons of cereals were shipped in 1924 to Europe and other countries, also large quantities of wool; naval arsenal and railway work shops.

FLORENTINO SOSA, Superintendent

BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT

Includes the federal capital, the city of Buenos Aires, with its civil district, and extends over the northern half of the province-state of Buenos Aires and the southernmost districts of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba.

Area: About 70,000 square miles, of which it may be said that not more than one-third has been occupied even by our scattered outposts which extend in three directions to distances of from 125 to 250 miles from Buenos Aires.

Sources of Wealth: Stock raising and agriculture, growing industries, and a vast interior and overseas commerce. In natural productiveness this region has few equals anywhere, and the marketability of its products from field and herd in recent years has contributed enormously to the enrichment of the people inhabiting it.

Population: The city and federal district of Buenos Aires are credited by recent official estimates with a population of 1,900,000; the portion of the province-state of the same name, which is the most populous of the republic, included in this district, may be safely credited with a population of 2,000,000; so that Methodism here shares with other evangelizing agencies a mission to three millions and a half people. The older cities and communities have a nucleus of population to the manner born, representatives of the old Spanish-American stock, now mingling with new elements from widely derived immigration mostly of Latin origin, but with a very considerable proportion of immigrants from central and northern Europe and from Great Britain and Ireland. A new race type is coming into the family of man, due to the intermingling of many peoples—a fact that is difficult to measure fully as to its significance for the future.

Buenos Aires

Location: Capital of Argentina, on the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth. First city in size in South America, and second largest Latin city in the world. Center of commerce and trade, and of political and social life in Argentina. It has fine thoroughfares, parks and buildings. Lines of railway connect the city with other parts of the country; steamers run to Montevideo and towns along the Parana and the Uruguay. There is also steamship connection with North America and Europe.

Population: 1,900,000. Fifty per cent are of foreign birth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Reformed Church of France, Scotch Presbyterian, Southern Baptists, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Plymouth Brethren, and Disciples of Christ.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred Aden and Mrs. Aden, Rev. G. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. Otto Liebner (on furlough) and Mrs. Liebner (on furlough), Rev. B. F. Stockwell and Mrs. Stockwell. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ina M. Beissell.

Institutions: American College and Ward Commercial School and American Grammar School (Union), Union Bible Training School, Publishing House, Boca Social Work.

Lomas De Zamora

Location: A suburb of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by the Southern railway electric street lines and by telephones.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Truscott (on furlough) and Mrs. Truscott (on furlough).

La Plata

Location: 35 miles southeast of Buenos Aires with Southern railway connections. Capital of State of Buenos Aires.

Population: 80,000.

Industry: Meat packing and preserving. Large docks and port facilities for foreign trade.

Chacabuco

Location: 100 miles west of Buenos Aires, and head of a department in State of Buenos Aires; Pacific railway connections.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Chivilcoy

Location: 100 miles southwest of Buenos Aires on the Western railway.

Population: 42,000.

Junin

Location: 125 miles west of Buenos Aires. Important railway center.

Population: 120,000.

Industry: Division shops and offices, Pacific and Central Argentine railroads; Agriculture.

Institution: Junior Day School.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman.

Mercedes

Location: 66 miles west of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by three railway lines.

Population: 18,000.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute, Evangelical Orphanage and Agricultural School.

G. P. HOWARD, Superintendent

MENDOZA DISTRICT

Location: In this district are included the three provinces, or states, of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. The territory lies on the extreme western boundary of Argentina, and its western limit is the boundary line with Chile, marked by the highest summits of the Andes Mountains. The principal field for the extension of our work lies to the northward in the provinces of La Rioja, Catamarca and Salta.

Population: Approximates 616,000. The principal cities are the capitals of these several states. Mendoza, San Luis, San Rafael and San Juan have had a prominent part in the history of Argentina, and are at this time centers of great political and social importance.

Industries: Fruit culture. The eastern slopes of the Andes and the neighboring territories are similar in climate and in topographical conditions to those of California, and are exceedingly favorable to the growth of the vine and many other fruits. These are likely to constitute an important contribution of Argentina to the wealth of the world, and are already exported in large quantities. The eastern ranges of the territory spreading out over the Pampas and reaching the boundaries of Cordoba, Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, offer conditions favorable to cereal crops and to pasturage for flocks and herds.

GABINO RODRIGUEZ, Superintendent, P. O., Espejo 913, Mendoza, R. A.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: This is the largest district in the Conference and includes the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Tucuman, half of Entre Rios and part of Buenos Aires. Its natural extensions are to the northward in the provinces bordering upon Bolivia, and watered by the River Parana and its tributaries.

Population: Approximately 2,000,000.

Rosario De Santa Fe

Location: Port of Argentina, on the Parana River, 250 miles from its mouth, second Argentina city and one of most important in South America.

Population: 292,000.

Industry: Important shipping center for cereals and live-stock.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Baptist, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Pearl Bortell, Bernice Cornelison, Ruby C. Hosford, Josephine Packer, Frances E. Strever, Ruth V. Warner (on furlough) and Marion Weigel.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: North American Academy, Gleason Institute and community center and three schools for boys.

Santa Fe

Location: Capital of Santa Fe province.

Population: 95,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Cordoba

Location: Capital of province of Cordoba and most important city in our district work, after Rosario.

Population: 162,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Alejandra

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Industry: A cattle center; has no railways; the missionary work is a radius of 40 miles.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Boys' Schools.

Parana

Location: On the high banks of the Parana river; capital of Entre Rios province.

Population: 86,900.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists and Roman Catholic.

Arroyo Seco

Location: 22 miles about Rosario City.

Population: 7,000.

Industry: Cereals and potatoes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic in circuits.

Ramallo

Location: Northern part of Buenos Aires province.

Population: About 5,000.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

San Pedro

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south of Ramallo.

Population: 26,700.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1919.

Zarate

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south San Pedro.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1924.

Cañada de Gomez

Location: Santa Fe province; a railway center.

Population: 18,700.

Industry: Cereals and tanning.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889.

Rosario Tala (Entre Rios)

Location: In the center of Entre Rios province.

Population: About 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889. There is also work in the towns of Echague, Undinarrain and Villa Mantero.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Venado Tuerto and San Eduardo

Location: In southern part of Santa Fe province.

Industry: Cereals and cattle raising.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Two schools for boys.

La Violeta

Location: In northern part of province of Buenos Aires.

Industry: Farming.

Organization: Methodist work begun in 1900.

F. A. BARROETAVENA, Superintendent, P. O., 562 Paraguay St.,
Rosario de Santa Fe

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern part of Entre Rios province, Argentina.

Population: 2,000,000. Predominant language is Spanish, traditions are Roman Catholic, and the civilization is Hispano-American.

Montevideo

Location: Capital of Uruguay, built partly on the Atlantic Ocean and partly on the Plata River. Has steamship connection with Buenos Aires, and with ports in North America and Europe.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1839.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Church, Baptist Church, South, Waldensian Church and German Lutheran.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott, Mr. V. C. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, Rev. E. M. Smith and Mrs. Smith. W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen C. Gililand, Esther H. Hagar, Alice S. Webster, Alice A. Irwin, Jennie Reid, May Murphy, Ina L. Foster, Marie Atkins.

Institutions: Pan American Institute, North American Academy. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute.

SATURNINO TARDAGUILA, Superintendent, P. O., Quito 1618, Montevideo

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

COPENHAGEN AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. Anton Bast, Copenhagen.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Area: 16,604 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denmark.

Population: 3,381,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857 by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane who had been educated in the United States and since then had been preaching in Norway. The work was organized as a Mission Conference in 1900, Bishop J. H. Vincent, presiding. In 1911, the Annual Conference was organized, Bishop William Burt, presiding.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Copenhagen: Central Mission, includes 2 Children's Homes, Day Nursery, Old People's Home, Night Shelters, Good Will Industries, Evening Schools, and other social activities; Nexø: Sailors' Home.

A. A. ROBERT, Superintendent, P. O., Svendborg

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Aarhus: Theological Seminary, Deaconess Home, Old People's Home, Central Mission; Frederikshavn: Children's Home.

S. S. ROSENDAHL, Superintendent, P. O., Aalborg

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Vejle: Methodist Book Concern, 3 Children's Homes; Odense: Children's Home, Central Mission.

CHRISTIAN NIELSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Vejle

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 149,543 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Finns in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 2,759,034 Finns and Russians.

Organization: Swedish work was begun in 1866 by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund. Finnish work was begun in 1887 by Rev. J. W. Haggman, through whose help a church was organized at Björneborg. In 1888 he preached at Helsingfors and also organized the Finnish church at Åbo. He was the first director of the Theological Seminary which was established in 1897. The first four Finnish preachers, graduates of the seminary, were ordained in 1902. The work was under the Swedish Conference from 1881 to 1892, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference, and the Russian Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference and the Finland Swedish Mission Conference. The established religion is Lutheran, but in 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally recognized. In 1924 these rights were enlarged and the legal paragraphs were written in full harmony with the Discipline of 1924, which Discipline also was recognized by the legal authorities. The Church Board (the Conference Board of Trustees) was incorporated and given right to hold, to buy and to sell properties in the name of the Church for houses of worship, parsonages, benevolent institutions, schools and burying ground. All the pastors were recognized as legal leaders of the local churches, with the right to sign legal documents in the name of the local church.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Kotha: Sailors' Mission; Viborg: Children's Home.

V. K. AULANKO, Superintendent

P. O., Viborg, Finland

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Helsingfors: Theological Seminary; Epila: Children's Home.

TORVO RAJALINNA, Superintendent, P. O., Tammerfors, Finland

FINLAND SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work among Swedish speaking people in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 340,963 people of Swedish descent, with Swedish culture and speaking the Swedish language. The Methodist pioneers in Finland were all of them Swedes or of Swedish descent, and accordingly the work in the first decades was mainly among Swedish Finns. The work was begun by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund, who were converted in New York, joined the Methodist Church there, and later returned to their home in Kristinestad. In May, 1881, a local

preacher from Sweden, K. J. Lindborg, established a Methodist society in Wasa and worked in several other places. From 1881 to 1892, the work was under the Sweden Conference, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference and the Russia Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference, consisting of all the Finnish speaking churches in Finland, and the Finland-Swedish Mission Conference, including all Swedish speaking people in Finland.

KARL HURTIG, Superintendent, P. O., Helsingfors, Finland

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Helsingfors: Deaconess Home, Children's Home; Jakobstad: Children's Home.

YRJÖ JÄRNBERG, Hangö, Finland

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Abo: Old People's Home; Hango: Children's Home.

FRITZ LARSON, Superintendent, P. O., Abo, Finland

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Area: 124,964 square miles; our field is 2,100 miles long and 108 miles wide at its broadest part. It has a coastline of 14,000 miles.

Population: 2,649,775.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Frederikstad, Norway, in 1853. The first church was organized at Sarpsborg in 1856. In August, 1876, Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Oslo: Theological School, Book Concern, Central Building, Deaconess Home, Clinical Hospital, Old People's Home, 2 Children's Homes.

ABRAHAM ANDERSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Oslo

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Grorud: Children's Home; Vadso: Old People's Home.

THOMAS THOMASSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Narvik

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Bergen: Deaconess Hospital, Deaconess Home.

THORVALD STORBYE, Superintendent, P. O., Porsgrund

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Area: 173,157 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden.

Population: 6,005,759.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York and returned to Sweden in 1853. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Stockholm: Central Building, Central Mission, Book Concern, Children's Home, Deaconess Home; Stocksund: Deaconess Home; Visby: Sailor's Home.

A. V. NORMAN, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Sailor's Home; Ostersund: Day Nursery; Kiruna: Day Nursery.

HERBERT LINDAKER, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Malmo: Central Mission, Children's Home; Norkoping: 3 Children's Homes.

WALTER HULPIERS, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Gothenburg; Union Theological Seminary for all Scandinavia; (Upsala Theological School transferred here in 1923), Central Mission; Ahlefors: Deaconess Home and Infirmary, Deaconess Hospital; Hanneberg: Deaconess Home; 2 Children's Homes.

THEODOR ARVIDSON, Superintendent, P. O., Alingsas

BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: (After definite settling of the border) 76,355 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the three Baltic Republics—the new states along the southern side of the Baltic Sea—Estonia 18,355 square miles; Latvia, 25,000 square miles; Lithuania, 33,000 (approx.) square miles.

Population: (According to the last official census) Estonia, 1,110,538; Latvia, 1,909,700; Lithuania, 2,011,173.

Organization: The work was begun in Lithuania by Rev. Heinrich Ramke of Germany, who during 1904 visited Kovno several times and preached there. In 1905 Rev. J. R. Durdis was appointed to Kovno and the work was connected with the Russian work. In 1921 mission work was organized by Bishop Nuelsen in Balticum, and in 1924 it was organized as a Mission Conference by Bishop Bast.

Missionary: Rev. G. A. Simons (on furlough).

Institutions: Estonia: Reval Children's Home, Refuge Home, Sailor's Mission; Latvia: Riga Theological Seminary, Children's Home, Deaconess Home, Sailor's Mission; Lithuania: Kovno Children's Home.

Dr. F. H. O. MELLE, Acting Superintendent, P. O., Riga, Latvia

PARIS AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. Edgar Blake.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 207,054 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in France.

Population: 39,209,766 (colonies excepted).

Organization: France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and approved as a mission field by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. Workers were appointed in May, 1906. In July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyons. Our Church has work in nineteen pastoral charges, including Paris, Lyons, Toulon, Grenoble, Chateau-Thierry, Albertville, Grasse, Cannes, Strassburg, Colmar and Hagenau.

Missionaries: Paris: Rev. R. A. Welker (contract) and Mrs. Welker (contract), Miss Mary A. Bracken, Rev. J. D. Townsend. Chateau-Thierry: Rev. J. S. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth. Grenoble: W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace M. Currier (on furlough) and Gertrude C. Lochhead.

Special Workers: Charvieu: Mr. Edgar Blake, Jr., and Mrs. Blake.

Resident Bishop: Rev. Edgar Blake, Paris.

Institutions: Home Schools: Charvieu, for Boys, including farm of 400 acres; Champfleury, for Girls, combining the homes formerly at Cannes and Ecully. Day Nurseries: Chateau-Thierry, Toulon. Community Centers. Institutional Church work: Paris (Methodist Memorial), Lyons (Croix Rousse District), Toulon, Chateau-Thierry. Headquarters: Paris, 89a, Boulevard Haussmann, VIII. W. F. M. S.: Home School for Girls, Grenoble.

EMILE LANNIEE, Superintendent, P. O., 89a, Boulevard Haussmann,

Paris VIII, France

ITALY CONFERENCE

Area: The Italy Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the work for Italians in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873, under Dr. L. M. Vernon, who held the first service in Bologna. The first Annual Meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary I. Eaton, Mildred Foster, Lena Ware and Mrs. Artele B. Ruese.

Special Workers: Rev. J. W. Maynard and Mrs. Maynard, Rev. S. W. Irwin and Mrs. Irwin.

ITALY DISTRICT

Number of Charges: 42, with 36 ministers in charge; in connection with the church work, there are day schools and dispensaries.

Institutions: Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario (boys), Via Trionfale 61, Rome; Reeder Theological Seminary, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Alfredo Tagliatela, President (affiliated with the Theological Seminary of the Waldensian Church); Methodist Publishing House, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Carlo M. Ferreri, Director; L'Evangelista (the Italian Christian Advocate), Luigi Lala Editor; Vita Gioconda (Children's Paper), Inez Ferreri, Editress; Venice: Boys' Industrial School, 923 Cannaregio, Venice, Dr. Amedeo Autelli, Director; Naples: Casa Materna (orphanage), Corso Garibaldi 35, Portici, Riccardo Santi, Director; W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute (girls), Via Savoia 15, Rome, Directress, Miss Mary Eaton.

CARLO M. FERRERI, Superintendent
P. O., Rome, Via Firenze 38

SWISS DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Italians living in French, German and Italian Switzerland.

Number of Churches: Six, with 6 ministers in charge.

FRANCO PANZA, Superintendent
P. O., 119 Avenue des Porges, Lausanne, Switzerland

SPAIN MISSION

Area: 190,050 square miles (continental only). Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Spain.

Population: 20,950,756 (continental only).

Organization: Administered as a part of France Mission Conference.

Institutions: Schools, Alicante, Seville.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: North Africa is that part of northern Africa west of Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,400 miles; includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli, an area of 1,039,600 square miles, of which 482,100 square miles are in the arable belt.

Population: 17,000,000 including the desert section. The Moslem population is 15,300,000, of whom three-fourths are Berbers and one-fourth of Arab origin. The Berbers are of the white race (see Encyclopædia Britannica, latest edition), noted for vigor, steadiness and industry, and are capable of unlimited development. The great Berber hill tribes are called Kabyles. The few negroes found were brought across the Sahara desert as slaves. The European population is about 1,100,000, the greater part French, with Spaniards next, in Morocco and Algeria, and Italians next in Tunisia. There are 200,000 Jews.

Organization: Work in Algeria and Tunisia was begun in 1908 by Bishop Hartzell, and organized as the Mission in North Africa in 1909 with E. F. Freese as Superintendent. In 1913, by order of the General Conference of 1912, Bishop Hartzell organized the North Africa Mission Conference. It is now grouped with Europe because it is separated from the rest of Africa by the great Sahara desert; and all its historical, racial, economical and political contacts and interests are with Europe.

Algeria

Area: 210,000 square miles.

Population: 5,800,000. Natives, 5,000,000; Europeans, 800,000, principally French, Spanish next.

Government: A part of France, with three administrative departments, Algiers, Constantine and Oran.

Algiers

Location: On the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Marseilles; capital of Algeria; crowded native city on the hill slope, known as the White City, characteristically oriental; European section, great modern city.

Population: 250,000, chiefly French, Berber, Arabs, Jews and Spaniards.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. F. J. Kellar and Mrs. Kellar, Rev. N. W. Lindsay (on furlough) and Mrs. Lindsay (on furlough), Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Anderson, Martha Robinson, Emily Smith, Esther H. Van Dyne, L. Frances Van Dyne, A. Dora Welch.

French Workers: Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon, Rev. Emile Girardin and Mrs. Girardin (on sick leave), Rev. Jacques Delpy and Madame Delpy, Rev. Vincent Danic, Miss Dessault, Miss Gilardi, Frédéric Rolot and Mrs. Rolot.

Kabyle Workers: Rev. Said Felici and Ali Deba, Areski Mouas.

Institutions: Central French Church and Social Center, Bab-el-Oued Church, Native City Church and Moslem Work Headquarters, Boys' Home, Bible Institute, Mission Publishing Department. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home, Student Work Center, Evangelistic Work.

Constantine

Location: 275 miles east of Algiers; capital of department of Constantine; picturesque, with fine public buildings and excellent public schools.

Population: 75,000; chiefly Arabs and Berbers, with 9,000 Europeans and 10,000 Jews.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead, Miss Marjorie Lochhead. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emily R. Loveless, Nora Webb (on furlough) and E. Gwendoline Narbeth.

Special Workers: Rev. James Robb and Mrs. Robb.

French Workers: Rev. César Bardet and Mrs. Bardet.

Arab Worker: Mr. Abd-el-Wabad.

Institutions: French Church and Social Center and Arab Church and Social Center, Native City Hall, Boys' Home. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home and Evangelistic Work.

Oran

Location: 250 miles west of Algiers on the sea; capital of Department of Oran.

Population: 160,000, about one-half of whom are of Spanish origin; small native town.

French Workers: Mr. René Bloch and Mrs. Bloch, Mr. Charles Alonso. Woman's Work, Miss Yvonne Place.

Institution: European Church and Social Center; Branch at St. Eugène.

Fort National, Kabylia

Location: 75 miles east of Algiers; important military station and administrative center in the mountains of the "Great Kabylia." 3,000 feet elevation; regional center for our work; out-stations, Agouni-Bourar and Taururth Abdalla (Ouada Tribe).

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.

French Workers: Miss A. Parker and Miss Rambaud (first half year); Miss Antoni and Miss Girard (last quarter).

Other Workers: Five Kabyle preachers.

Sidi Aich—Il Maten

Location: 75 miles by mountain road, east of Fort National, in the great Souman River valley; 25 miles by rail from the seaport of Bougie; administrative center, with a dense population; our regional center in the "Little Kabylia."

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Il Maten, Miss Martha Robinson (part year).

French Workers: Rev. Henri Rochdieu and Mrs. Rochdieu, Miss Annen and Miss Chevrin; Henri Palpant, Industrial and Agricultural Work.

Other Workers: Two Kabyle preachers.

Institutions: Il Maten (on mountain)—Kabyle Church and village work. *W. F. M. S.:* for women and children, Girls' Day School, Manual Training, Medical Work, Evangelistic Village Work. Sidi Aich (in valley on railway); Evangelistic Work, Industrial and Agricultural School, Farm.

Tunisia

Area: About 50,000 square miles.

Population: 2,200,000, chiefly of Arab and Berber origin; European population, 250,000 chiefly French, Italians and Maltese.

Government: French protectorate; Moslem Bey.

Tunis

Location: Near site of ancient Carthage on Gulf of Tunis; capital of Tunisia; exceptionally fine Arab city; European section, modern.

Population: 250,000, including 110,000 Arabs of mixed blood, 55,000 Italians and Maltese, 52,000 Jews and 30,000 French.

Missionaries: Rev. S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser, R.N., Mr. C. G. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly.

French Workers: Rev. L. E. Bénétzet and Mrs. Bénétzet.

Other Workers: One Arab and one Kabyle preacher.

Special Workers: Misses I. Marcusson, Nyburg and Karen (Swedish Missionaries).

Institutions: European Church and Work, Woman's Work, Boys' Home, Girls' Home (supported by Swedish Woman's Missionary Society).

Sousse

Location: 100 miles south of Tunis; seaport; center for great olive region and many Arab villages.

Population: 30,000, including adjacent villages open to us, 150,000; splendid roads; several thousand Europeans and Jews.

French Workers: Rev. Marius Chappuis and Mrs. Chappuis.

Institutions: European Church Work, Soldiers' Work.

E. F. FREASE, Superintendent

MADEIRA MISSION

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898; became a part of North Africa Mission Conference in 1920; was organized as a separate mission in 1925.

Population: 300,000.

Funchal

Location: On the South coast—principal city of the Islands, a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, Europe and South America and the Mediterranean and North America.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898, when there was taken over the independent work of Rev. William G. Smart, which dated back to his father's work, begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scotch Presbyterian, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart (retired) and Mrs. Smart, Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte, Rev. E. H. Haydock (on leave) and Mrs. Haydock (on leave).

Institutions: Headquarters building, where are rooms for church, day school, sailors' rest, and recreation, reading rooms and drawing room and missionaries' residence. There are daily educational classes, Sunday school and night school.

San Gercalo and Santa Maria Maior

Location: Suburbs of Funchal.

Institutions: Chapel, day school, night school, Sunday school and regular Evangelistic services.

Special Workers: Mr. Julio Freitas and Mrs. Freitas, Mrs. Pereira.

Mount Faith (San Antonio Da Serra)

Location: A station among the peasants, fifteen miles northeast of Funchal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Other Workers: Mr. and Mrs. João Simeão.

Institutions: Mission building with chapel. Sunday school, day school and night school.

Machico and Ribeira Grande

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira, with an out-station at Ribeira Grande.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte.

Special Worker: Jeronymo Franco.

Institutions: Mission building, with chapel, Sunday school and day school.

Santa Cruz

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1923.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Ribeira Brava

Location: A coast town on the southwestern side of the Island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Special Workers: Mr. and Mrs. Correa and Mrs. Maria de Macedo.

Institutions: Mission building, with chapel, Sunday school, day school and night school.

E. H. HAYDOCK (on leave), Superintendent

W. G. SMART, Treasurer

ZURICH AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. J. L. Nuelsen.

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 32,396 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Austria.

Population: 6,526,661, nearly one-third of whom live in the city of Vienna.

Religious Denominations: Protestant State Churches, 250,000; Jews, 200,000; Roman Catholics, 6,000,000; other denominations—Methodists, Old Catholics, Greek Catholics, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, 50,000.

Industries: Vienna is the chief center of commerce and industry on the Danube River. In the section of Styria is one of the largest and richest iron fields in Europe. In the Alpine regions, cattle, wood, salt, magnesia.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church has had work in this section since 1897. In 1908 it became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911, when it was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference and included all of the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established the Hungary Mission, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, and Austria Mission Conference, the first session of which was held July 16, 1920, in Vienna.

Institutions: St. Poelten: Day Nursery; Turnitz: Children's Home and Home for Aged; Vienna: Deaconess Home, 1 Day Nursery.

HEINRICH BARGMANN, Superintendent, P. O., Vienna VIII, Trautsohnsgasse 8

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 40,667 square miles; includes Methodist Episcopal work in Bulgaria.

Population: 5,034,000.

Chief Cities: Sofia, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Plevna and Varna.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857; first annual meeting held in April, 1876; Mission Conference organized in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational). Methodist work has so far been confined to that part of Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

E. E. COUNT, Superintendent of the Mission Conference

SOFIA DISTRICT

Location: Includes ten pastoral charges with Sofia, Lovech and Pleven as the chief centers.

Sofia

Missionaries: Rev. E. E. Count and Mrs. Count.

Institution: Headquarters of Mission.

Lovetch

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith M. Perry and Mellony F. Turner, Mrs. Florence G. Reeves.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: American School for Girls.

PAVEL TODOROFF, Superintendent, P. O., Lovetch

TIRNOVO DISTRICT

Location: Includes eleven pastoral charges with Tirnovno, Rustchuk and Varna as the chief centers.

M. D. DELCHEFF, Superintendent, P. O., Shumen

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN GERMANY

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856, Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878, this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893, Germany Conference was divided into the North Germany and South Germany Conferences. The work in Austria-Hungary, a part of the North Germany Conference, was separated in 1911. The present Conference divisions, five in number, were effected in 1926.

CENTRAL GERMANY CONFERENCE

Organization: Became an Annual Conference in 1926: formerly a part of North Germany Conference.

DRESDEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eastern Saxony, Silesia and a small part of Brandenburg; chief centers, Chemnitz with large factories; Dresden, capital and art center; Breslau, university city, commercial metropolis and gateway to eastern Europe.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Chemnitz and Dresden; Home for Aged in Schwarzenberg; Children's Home in Bautzen.

HERRMANN MEYER, Superintendent, P. O., Gravelottestr. 7,
Chemnitz, Saxony

LEIPZIG DISTRICT

Area: 13 circuits are in Saxony, 6 circuits are in Thuringia and one is in Prussia.

Industries: Wool, cotton and silk are worked into tissues of most varying form and color. Lace and silk embroidery were introduced in 1844 and, in the upper Vogtland, have been developed by machinery since 1857. In the production of curtains and musical instruments, this section has led the world. The cities are great centers of trade and traffic. Leipzig is the commercial center of Saxony.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Leipzig and Plauen.

E. H. ZEUNER, Superintendent, P. O., Gutenbergstr. 1, Greiz, Thuringia

NORTHEAST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the northeast of Germany with the Provinces of Brandenburg, Pommern, East and West Prussia, and part of the Prussian Province, Saxony.

Population: About 12,000,000. Includes the large cities of Berlin, Stettin, Königsberg, Magdeburg.

Industries: General manufacturing, including furniture, bicycles, autos, brick, cement and textiles.

Organization: Formerly a part of the North Germany Conference; became an Annual Conference in 1926.

BERLIN DISTRICT

Area: Includes northeast Germany with the provinces of Branderburg, Pommern, East and West Prussia.

Population: About 9,000,000. Includes the large cities of Berlin, Stettin, Koenigsburg.

Industries: General manufacturing, including furniture, bicycles, autos, brick, cement and textiles.

Institutions: Berlin: Deaconess Home and Hospital; Stettin: Deaconess Home.

HEINRICH SCHAEDEL, Superintendent, P. O., Klosterlausnitz, Thuringia

STETTIN-KOENIGSBERG DISTRICT

Institution: Stettin: Deaconess Home.

BERNARD KEIP, Superintendent, P. O., Hauptstr. 134, Berlin-Schönesberg

NORTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Northwest of Germany.

Chief Centers: Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Cassel, Kiel, Oldenburg, Bielefeld, Braunschweig, Osnabrück.

Organization: Formerly a part of North Germany Conference; became an Annual Conference in 1926.

BREMEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes the Northwest of Germany.

Institution: Bremen: Book Concern; Hamburg: Deaconess Home and Hospital.

MAX STEMMLER, Superintendent, P. O., Nordstr. 78, Bremen

HAMBURG DISTRICT

Institution: Hamburg: Deaconess Home and Hospital.

HEINRICH RAMKE, Superintendent, P. O., Martinistr. 41, Hamburg, 20

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, with country around and the Rhineland.

Population: About 9,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878, this became Germany Annual Conference and included our work in Switzerland. The churches in Switzerland separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into North Germany and South Germany Conferences. In 1897 union took place with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Germany. In 1926, the South Germany Conference was divided into the South Germany and Southwest Germany Conference.

NUREMBERG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the whole of Bavaria and the northeastern part of Württemberg.

Population: About 6,000,000.

Chief Centers: In Bavaria: Munchen the capital, 700,000. University, art galleries, technical high school, machine manufacturing and varied industries; Nuremberg, the Methodist center of Bavaria, large lead pencil and toy manufacturing works, also machine manufacturing and varied industries, 500,000; Augsburg, 200,000, large cotton mills and machine manufacturing; Wurzburg, 80,000, University, varied industries, wine growing; Hof Saale, 30,000, large

cotton mills and varied industries; Bayreuth, 30,000, well known as Richard Wagner's town, varied industries; Ansbach, 25,000, large button manufacturing and varied industries; Bamberg, 50,000, strong center of Roman Catholic Church, varied industries; Erlangen, 35,000, University; Fürth, near Nürnberg, 80,000, large looking glass manufacturing and other industries.

Industries: In Württemberg: Heilbronn, Neckar, 50,000, large salt mine, paper manufacturing; Hall, 10,000, salt mine and mineral springs; Backnang, 15,000, leather and tanning industries.

Institutions: Nuremberg: Deaconess Home and Hospital with branches at Munchen and Fürth; Dondorf: Orphanage; Augsburg, Temperance Hotel.

HEINRICH FELLMAN, Superintendent, P. O., Ludwigstr. 8,
Crailsheim, Württemberg

STUTTGART DISTRICT

Area: Includes Württemberg, except the Northwestern part.

Population: About 3,000,000.

Chief Centers: Stuttgart, 460,000; Ulm, 90,000; Esslingen, 40,000; Ludwigsburg, 25,000; Freudenstadt, 12,000.

Industries: In the environs of Stuttgart manufacturing and agriculture; in the Black Forest section wood working and a little farming.

Institutions: Nagold: Children's Home; Schwarzenberg: Old People's Home; Freudenstadt: Rest Home.

JAKOB SCHNEIDER, Superintendent, P. O., Obere Birkenwaldstr. 204, Stuttgart

SOUTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Baden, Palatinate, Hesse, Westphalia, Rhineland and the Saar country.

Population: 5,000,000.

Organization: Formerly a part of the South Germany Conference, became an Annual Conference in 1926.

FRANKFORT DISTRICT

Area: A circle, with Frankfort as center and a radius of about 25 miles.

Population: About 900,000.

Chief Centers: Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt.

Industries: Only a small part of the population is engaged in agriculture, the greater part is industrial, including the manufacture of automobiles, typewriters, dyes; Frankfort is a great banking center and Wiesbaden a fashionable watering place.

Institutions: Martins Mission Institute (Theological Seminary), Frankfort; Deaconess Home and Hospital.

J. W. E. SOMMER, Superintendent, P. O., Ginnheimerlandstr. 180, Frankfort

KARLSRUHE DISTRICT

Area: Baden, Palatinate, Saarstate, Rhineland and parts of the province Hesse-Nassau and Hesse, and the province of Westphalia.

Population: About 11,000,000.

Chief Centers: Karlsruhe, Ludwigshafen-Mannheim, Cologne.

Industries: Only a small part of the population is engaged in agriculture, the greater part is industrial: coal mines, iron works, jewelry, boots and shoes.

Institutions: Temperance Hostel, Mannheim.

KARL JAHNKE, Superintendent, P. O., Augartenstr. 26, Mannheim

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 35,654 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hungary.

Population: 8,160,000; includes Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks.

Established Religions: Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Reformed, Lutheran, Unitarian, Jewish.

Free Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. F. H. Otto Melle in Budapest in 1906. In 1907 Austria-Hungary became a district of the North Germany Conference. Organization as a Mission Conference took place in 1911 under Bishop

Burt. Under the new political conditions resulting from the World War the work in Hungary was established by the General Conference of 1920 as the Hungary Mission. In 1924, Bishop Nuelsen presiding, the work was reorganized as Hungary Mission Conference.

Institutions: Budapest: Book Concern, Training College for Preachers and Bible School, Temperance Restaurant, Legal Bureau (People's Office); Budukessi: Children's Home and Orphanage, Home for Aged and Deaconess Home.

MARTIN FUNK, Superintendent

P. O., Budapest VI. Felsödör, 5

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 96,134 square miles; Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jugo-Slavia.

Population: 12,017,323.

Organization: In 1907 this work became a part of a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911 when the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference was organized and took over all the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission and Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference. The first session of the Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference was held on April 21, 1921, in Novi Sad. Ten centers of work in Macedonia were taken over from the American Board (Congregational) in December, 1921, and were officially united with the Mission Conference in May, 1922.

Missionary: Miss Ruth S. Wolfe.

Appointments: Crvenka, Mramorak, Pribichevichevo, Novi Sad, Novi Vrbas, Sombor, Stari Bechej, Veliki Bechkerek, Strumitza, Murтино, Monospitovo, Koleshino, Radovishte, Velusa, Raklishte, Skoplje, Pristina.

Institutions: Children's Homes: Srbobran, Novi Sad Training School for girls (for social and religious workers). *Social work:* Clubs for boys and girls, Stari Bechej, Veliki Bechkerek, Novi Sad.

JOHN JACOB, Superintendent, P. O., L. Musickoga ul. 5, Novi Sad

RUSSIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 8,166,130 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Population: 131,546,065 (estimated 1922), including Russians, Turks and Tartars, Ugro-Finns, Jews, Armenians, Mongolians, and others. Millions of these people have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Kovauber in 1889 by the Rev. B. A. Carlson from Helsingfors. By appointment of Bishop Burt in 1907 the work was organized under Rev. G. A. Simons.

Appointments: There are fifteen pastoral charges.

Leningrad

(Formerly Petrograd and St. Petersburg)

Location: Former capital of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland.

Population: 1,067,328 (1923).

Institution: Deaconess work in charge of Sister Anna Eklund.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 15,976 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland.

Population: 3,880,320.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by two preachers of the Germany Conference. In 1858 it was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Conference and later of the Germany Annual Conference. In June, 1886, Switzerland Conference was organized.

EAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Appenzell, Grison, St. Gall, Thurgovie, Schaffhausen and a small part of Argovie.

Population: 821,000 Protestants; 503,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: German.

Industries: Manufacturing, including embroideries, silk and machines and agriculture.

Institutions: Zurich: Methodist Publishing House, Bethany Deaconess Hospital, Young Women's Hostel; Horgen: Home for the Aged.

HANS LÜTHI, Superintendent

P. O., Kasinostr. 24, Zurich 7

WEST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Argovie, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Soleure and Vaud.

Population: 1,193,000 Protestants; 425,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: French and German.

Industries: Agriculture, manufacturing, especially watches.

Institutions: Lausanne: Bethany Deaconess Sanatorium, Young Women's Hostel, Deaconess Rest Home at Spiez.

ALFRED HONEGGER, Superintendent

P. O., Victoriast. 102, Berne

GENERAL DATA

Alphabetical List of Missionaries.....	(Board) 496, (W. F. M. S.) 528
Appropriations for 1927.....	(Board) 465, (W. F. M. S.) 484
Bishops Resident in Foreign Fields.....	496
Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws.....	549, 552, 556
Educational Institutions, 408; (Statistics).....	411
Epworth League Statistics.....	406
Finances of the Board, 1907-1926.....	488
Finances of the Missionary Society, 1819-1906.....	486
Form of Bequest.....	562
Historical Statement.....	547
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	425
In Memoriam.....	546
Index, Topical.....	565
Medical Statistics.....	424
Mission Treasurers.....	489
Missionaries by Conferences and Missions.....	(Board) 511, (W. F. M. S.) 537
New Missionaries of the Board.....	491
Printing and Publishing Agencies.....	427
Retired Missionaries of the Board.....	524
Statistical Tables.....	380
Summary of Statistics.....	406
Treasurer's Report.....	428
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	480

I. EASTERN ASIA

GENERAL STATISTICS

For Educational Statistics, see page 411.

1. Foochow Area

FOOCHOW

From 1925

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN						MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Full Members				On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Bingtang.....						1		13		8	17	4	27	13	28	1743	1481	3224	300	3524		
Binghu.....								8		6	23	1		11	31	845	356	1201		1201		
Foochow North.....	3	1	3	2	9	3		8	1	2	23		22	11	17	750	259	1009	84	1093		
Foochow South.....	5	3	7	1	16	16		10	6	1	23	5	23	6	16	1735	414	2149	95	2244		
Futsing.....	3		2	1	6	2	4	7		8	18			18	14	48	2042	2140	4182	229	4411	
Kutien.....	2		2		4	3	1	9	4	11	39	4	28	15	78	1534	1231	2765	126	2891		
Lungtuen.....								11	3	9	20	1	26	16	21	2485	492	2977	276	3253		
Mintsing North.....	1		1		2			4	1	11	19	3	44	23	15	1252	1270	2522	83	2605		
Mintsing South.....						6		5	1	11	26	2	32	22	30	1905	2127	4032	303	4335		
Nguka.....								6	1	6	8		19	4	9	1552	1603	3155	241	3396		
Total.....	14	4	15	4	37	31	5	81	17	73	216	20	239	135	293	15843	11373	27216	1737	28953		
Last Year.....	12	6	16	8	42	28	2	81	17	78	202	29	306	159	296	15292	13530	28822	1259	31081		

HINGHWA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Hankong.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	1	3	9	2	19	4	33	1078	849	1927	537	2464
Heohing.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	16	20	7	25	11	34	1428	1352	2780	898	3678
Hinghwa.....	5	1	6	1	13	11	31	7	49	40	12	65	77	63	2416	1672	4088	992	5080
Sienyu East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	22	14	1	20	7	28	1299	1089	2388	646	3034
Sienyu West.....	1	..	1	..	2	11	..	..	15	16	9	39	23	62	1427	829	2256	633	2889
Total.....	6	1	7	1	15	24	79	10	105	99	31	168	122	220	7648	5791	13439	3706	17145
Last Year.....	6	1	6	1	14	20	81	14	125	108	23	173	..	164	8099	6553	14654	3994	18648

SOUTH FUKIEN

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Yungchun.....	3	..	3	1	7	..	13	2	7	5	2	15	41	10	361	270	631	229	860
Tehwa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	11	2	6	24	27	3	664	512	1176	251	1427
Tatien.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	16	10	1	26	15	1	632	363	995	310	1305
Total.....	3	..	3	1	7	..	25	7	34	17	9	65	83	14	1657	1145	2802	790	3592
Last Year.....	3	..	3	2	8	..	22	9	31	16	9	76	93	8	1876	1471	3347	903	4250

YENPING

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Changhufan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	12	2	31	12	11	914	273	1187	26	1213
Shahsien.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	3	1	9	8	7	235	223	458	21	479
Shunchang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	4	3	18	11	11	865	1025	1890	89	1979
Yenping.....	5	2	7	1	15	7	9	1	14	20	2	60	31	20	1249	861	2110	100	2210
Yuki.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	16	8	32	15	17	587	563	1150	85	1235
Yungan.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	5	3	2	7	5	2	291	140	431	17	448
Total.....	6	2	8	1	17	7	36	4	43	58	18	157	82	68	4141	3085	7226	338	7564
Last Year.....	7	3	10	1	21	6	33	9	50	50	26	171	75	73	4441	2936	7377	375	7752

1925-26

For Medical Statistics, see page 424.

CONFERENCE

Minutes

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
180	125	29	1380	23	36500	16	16300	..	....	5000	18500	670	....	1476	154	16	1047	397	3090
32	28	19	1308	10	6936	10	4950	..	....	850	.....	....	....	1341	39	68	.....	22	1470
52	37	10	1438	8	54500	6	10000	13	190000	320090	473100	.....	....	1892	206	53	157	545	2853
49	44	21	2127	10	44490	2	1259	..	....	.....	267970	.....	....	1731	278	330	1194	1442	4975
141	104	17	1309	17	48850	7	9800	3	22000	21000	65000	.....	....	2989	20	291	467	2995	6762
62	38	30	1712	19	29553	14	4480	2	20000	78500	24490	.....	....	2274	149	48	470	473	3414
128	169	35	1677	40	46900	12	9855	1	7500	25500	29000	.....	....	3209	70	363	1788	1245	6675
97	18	23	1637	11	26625	10	11400	1	6000	27000	3800	.....	....	2030	186	44	530	184	2974
61	44	32	2823	12	20200	12	13700	..	....	.....	13100	.....	....	2502	35	223	121	412	3293
72	71	20	854	16	48600	11	18100	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1995	17	179	1808	1294	5293
874	688	236	16265	166	361064	100	99835	20	245500	477940	894960	670	....	21439	1154	1615	7582	9009	40799
1191	740	261	16835	162	358264	94	92480	20	245500	477940	626990	1018	....	18785	1677	2389	16265	10113	49229

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

53	68	26	1144	22	41329	11	10520	..	.....	45000	10000	.....	....	1709	874	166	500	388	3637
53	85	41	1282	28	31410	14	13500	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1603	752	48	2739	517	5659
127	88	57	3895	42	116820	23	29250	6	35000	160000	85000	.....	....	3343	2259	22	5585	814	12223
50	68	31	1401	27	30450	13	12280	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2456	978	.....	3090	393	6957
79	101	30	1939	25	40000	12	12100	1	5000	10000	65000	.....	....	2468	1237	207	194	421	4527
368	410	185	9661	144	260600	73	86650	7	40000	215000	160000	.....	....	11619	6100	643	12108	2522	33003
307	413	175	9628	150	266170	76	95660	6	54500	230000	152500	19286	....	12119	6361	895	6326	879	26580

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

10	27	21	776	16	46400	15	43550	2	18000	47400	.....	3050	110	1584	11	.....	905	1438	3938
24	35	30	1275	26	55100	19	35700	..	.....	10580	.....	550	25	3245	11	.....	2170	647	6073
22	41	30	869	29	76200	26	40600	..	.....	8284	.....	730	85	2506	12	.....	580	1028	4126
56	103	81	2920	71	177700	60	119850	2	18000	66264	.....	4330	220	7335	34	.....	3655	3113	14137
55	52	88	3789	70	168960	55	114850	2	18000	55730	.....	.....	.....	7679	35	1230	1010	1322	11276

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

24	11	7	411	9	27260	9	5600	..	.....	15000	2000	50	.....	1235	30	5	490	18	1778
10	5	6	247	6	17900	6	4640	..	.....	500	4000	.....	.....	855	7	20	53	11	926
40	16	14	438	16	33903	11	6530	..	.....	4000	.....	.....	18	1933	9	48	23	24	1937
43	25	20	837	21	88300	20	12620	7	35000	58900	20600	820	80	2088	51	246	420	19	3724
22	15	16	288	6	12450	4	1530	..	.....	2750	9835	.....	.....	1129	5	33	51	191	1400
19	7	10	298	10	13800	5	2090	2	10000	6800	2000	.....	.....	793	6	11	.....	17	827
158	79	73	2649	68	193610	55	32920	9	45000	87050	38495	870	98	8804	108	363	1037	280	10592
188	151	74	3143	71	141260	57	31895	9	45000	85000	83940	.....	.....	9713	101	1335	969	12118	

2. Peking Area

NORTH CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					M. F. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CON- FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chingchao.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	8	3	11	10	1	7	15	16	1559	925	2484	203	2687
Lanhsien.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	1	17	16	3	37	13	22	2951	733	3684	386	4070
Peking.....	11	6	14	3	34	10	1	21	2	13	38	2	20	50	34	2324	1225	3549	668	4217
Shanhaikuan.....	1	2	3	3	9	1	..	11	2	10	10	3	14	54	31	1241	719	1960	51	2011
Tientsin.....	3	1	2	3	9	9	8	11	1	14	2	1	9	21	16	1368	824	2192	369	2561
Tsunhua.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	9	1	12	17	5	36	13	25	1738	1051	2789	627	3416
Total.....	18	9	21	9	57	23	5	68	10	77	93	15	123	166	144	11181	5477	16658	2304	18962
*Last Year.....	23	9	32	5	69	54	7	89	25	108	105	34	135	219	178	14614	7671	22285	2125	24410

* Including Shantung Conference.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chengtu.....	12	2	13	3	30	13	8	1	9	9	4	30	25	36	1142	1274	2416	28	2444	
Tzechow.....	1	..	1	1	3	6	10	3	3	29	1	41	30	32	1567	1468	3035	43	3078	
Total.....	13	2	14	4	33	19	18	4	12	38	5	71	55	68	2709	2742	5451	71	5522	
Last Year.....	8	2	8	4	22	12	16	4	18	51	10	73	72	81	2553	2315	4868	78	4946	

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chungking.....	3	3	6	6	18	8	12	2	4	11	2	19	2	10	747	621	1368	60	1428	
Hochow.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	4	13	9	175	119	294	23	317	
Jungchang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	1	2	25	..	2	679	855	1534	13	1547	
Suining.....	2	..	2	..	4	4	5	1	6	5	..	7	39	27	694	531	1225	30	1255	
Total.....	5	3	8	6	22	12	28	4	19	17	4	55	54	48	2295	2126	4421	126	4547	
Last Year.....	5	3	8	4	20	11	28	5	1	..	14	44	93	50	2700	2102	4802	113	4915	

SHANTUNG

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Taianfu.....	3	..	4	..	7	7	13	3	24	11	4	9	24	20	2376	1691	4067	..	4067	
Yenchow.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	6	3	8	4	4	9	7	14	821	151	972	..	972	
Total (1925).....	4	..	5	..	9	7	19	6	32	15	8	18	31	34	3197	1842	5039	..	5039	
Last Year (1924).....	5	1	4	1	11	6	19	5	12	13	14	12	31	27	2930	1618	4548	303	4851	

NOTE.—From North China Conference, 1925-1926 Reports not available.

3. Shanghai Area

CENTRAL CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chinking.....	1	..	1	..	2	6	4	..	2	..	5	8	1	13	382	203	585	38	623	
Kiangning.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	6	10	2	12	602	243	845	69	914	
Nanking-North Anhwei.....	10	3	13	2	28	21	10	..	2	..	6	15	7	5	1033	337	1370	137	1507	
Ningkwofu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	2	25	6	171	94	265	58	323	
Wannan.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	34	14	48	6	54	
Wuhu.....	1	1	2	3	7	5	1	1	2	..	..	5	..	10	361	153	514	54	568	
Total.....	14	4	18	5	41	33	25	2	7	..	24	40	35	46	2583	1044	3627	362	3989	
Last Year.....	21	4	25	6	56	34	25	5	32	16	..	29	89	75	2458	1198	3656	325	3981	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements *	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
83	45	25	1196	31	30229	25	13110	..	..	4000	..	..	..	1347	75	650	526	..	2598
112	51	20	1440	24	51765	26	18961	..	..	50000	..	..	..	4553	75	420	489	..	5537
148	90	12	3230	13	180500	8	34100	12	198000	600000	318000	..	..	5084	410	1171	1255	..	7920
49	33	17	1460	19	73930	19	16100	4	50000	200000	54000	..	..	2190	43	666	341	..	3240
99	48	19	1244	27	87051	15	34887	4	53000	425000	61000	..	..	4002	193	6327	625	..	11147
36	23	18	1198	17	41000	17	12800	..	..	15000	..	..	..	941	60	541	514	..	2056
527	290	111	9768	131	464475	110	129958	20	301000	1294000	433000	..	..	18117	856	9775	3750	..	32498
1167	553	143	12043	163	527722	147	154041	24	364000	1075000	657000	..	..	24068	1393	9023	10733	3470	48687

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

77	18	26	1388	16	5555	8	6800	9	64500	194750	....	....	....	26	1757	44	94	2546	1027	5468
87	17	24	1606	27	26550	12	5600	2	5000	38500	....	5500	....	80	1025	24	403	1170	4593	7215
164	35	50	2994	43	82100	20	12400	11	69500	233250	136930	5500	106	2782	68	497	3716	5620	12683	
161	22	50	3416	38	81246	17	8200	11	69500	128347	124700	980	420	2342	43	920	2474	4682	10461	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

21	19	19	998	22	42900	8	3000	5	51000	224000	156000	....	....	....	777	26	....	153	1699	2655
4	4	7	560	7	7500	6	4000	1	7000	9000	18000	....	....	....	123	6	....	26	587	742
29	8	11	570	19	38350	1	1000	..	....	16100	2000	....	....	....	737	16	....	....	395	1148
16	7	17	1250	11	17700	4	4000	2	9000	26000	40000	....	....	....	333	3	....	250	1598	2184
70	38	54	3378	59	106450	19	12000	8	67000	275100	216000	....	....	....	1970	51	....	429	4279	6729
...	...	55	4169	81	101300	27	12350	8	44000	208000	170000	15000	5150	2683	68	38	1818	1285	5892	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

225	41	19	1643	24	44875	26	16450	4	53000	50000	61000	....	....	....	2781	203	405	1485	349	5223
83	43	9	487	11	38588	8	12500	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	965	30	162	85	87	1329
308	84	28	2130	35	83463	34	28950	4	53000	50000	61000	....	....	....	3746	233	567	1570	436	6552
347	58	26	2026	35	66618	37	26650	4	53000	50000	61000	....	....	....	3102	298	370	3286	1147	8203

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

40	10	6	515	6	21800	4	6500	2	13000	10800	229140	3500	....	1149	5	48	....	111	1313
39	19	17	865	14	80800	7	9500	1	8000	10700	14846	24115	....	1716	10	72	....	227	2025
98	14	12	1190	9	34170	6	4300	5	31000	54100	136688	100	....	1868	75	112	170	738	2963
20	10	8	308	5	8800	4	2000	..	....	41524	1000	....	....	635	18	55	....	195	903
12	..	3	190	1	5000	..	....	2	6000	6000	....	....	....	58	2	2	....	3	65
13	4	6	290	5	11200	4	5600	4	24000	61810	33950	....	....	948	2	97	....	10	1057
222	57	52	3358	40	161770	25	27900	14	82000	184934	415624	27715	....	6374	112	386	170	1284	8326
281	55	55	4128	36	158770	28	25700	14	82000	184934	415624	2000	....	6930	380	....	185	1766	9261

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
North Kiangsi	8	2	10	1	21	8	1	9	3	3	7	1	5	41	76	787	470	1257	102	1359	
Nanchang	1	3	5	4	13	3	1	6	1	2	1	...	9	24	20	442	392	834	96	930	
Hwangmei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	3	3	10	10	26	364	331	695	52	747
Kienchang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	5	5	5	4	5	225	282	507	86	593
Kan River	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	144	75	219	35	254
Total	9	5	15	5	34	18	2	27	5	9	17	4	30	79	129	1962	1550	3512	371	3883	
Last Year	13	6	18	1	38	23	3	27	5	8	15	3	31	67	97	1918	1494	3412	395	3807	

4. Seoul Area

KOREA

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chemulpo	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	5	3	50	81	25	22	2247	888	3135	1091	4226
Chunan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	8	16	...	4	283	187	470	124	594
Haiju	1	1	2	1	5	2	4	1	4	...	38	41	10	10	1061	563	1624	370	1994
Hongsung	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	15	17	3	9	385	209	594	182	776
Kangseung	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	8	11	3	8	301	191	492	148	640
Kongju	2	1	3	...	6	3	5	1	...	1	17	26	14	20	506	333	839	169	1008
Manchuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	16	19	5	472	131	603	153	756
Pyeongyang	2	1	3	1	7	11	14	3	8	3	74	206	113	78	3320	823	4143	1009	5152
Seoul	9	2	11	1	23	26	7	5	4	8	50	91	124	111	1814	556	2370	797	3167
Suwon	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	8	31	6	11	565	201	766	248	1014
Wonju	2	1	3	...	6	...	3	2	3	2	16	21	9	3	627	527	1154	179	1333
Yengbyen	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	3	5	3	11	34	26	11	919	485	1404	342	1746
Yichun	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	26	32	2	8	499	272	771	222	993
Total	17	7	23	3	50	49	57	22	43	22	323	623	354	300	12999	5366	18365	5034	23399
Last Year	17	6	22	4	49	50	69	26	58	20	257	579	...	108	13622	5867	19489	5923	25412

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL—JAPAN

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

EAST CONFERENCE:																												
Hokkaido	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1186	589	1775	...	1775		
Ou Hokubu (Hiroaki)	2	...	2	...	4	3	2	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	706	265	971	...	971							
Ou Nambu (Sendai)	1	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	631	87	718	...	718					
Tokyo	10	1	7	2	20	6	23	10	3	...	11	...	...	...	5071	984	6055	...	6055						
Tokai (Yokohama)	1	...	1	...	2	...	25	6	10	...	2	...	...	...	2837	649	3486	...	3486						
WEST CONFERENCE:																												
Kyushiu North	3	...	3	...	6	10	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1496	525	2021	...	2021				
Kyushiu South	1	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	875	124	999	...	999					
Korea	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	1351	196	1547	...	1547	
Loe Choo	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	815	473	1288	...	1288
Furlough	3	1	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	2	19	2	44	32	94	22	37	...	19	...	...	...	14968	3892	18860	...	18860						
Last Year	19	2	20	2	43	46	90	17	51	23	56	61	14968	3892	18860	...	18860								

(a) These figures represent the districts of the Japan Methodist Church in which the Methodist Episcopal Church has work. The other districts are the territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Church of Canada.

For complete statistics of the Japan Methodist Church, see table following Summary of General Statistics by Divisions.

CONFERENCE

Conference Journal, 1925

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid							36	37	38	39	40	41
40	17	19	1148	9	84960	7	10600	7	23000	...	...	800	...	1176	551	50	1712	390	3879
69	24	10	1084	7	53300	5	9700	7	39000	...	...	...	...	1270	87	35	...	1638	3030
30	...	9	672	9	16700	9	9700	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	25	13	...	218	779
37	19	10	702	8	16500	9	8500	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	33	46	...	230	887
9	...	5	270	4	9100	4	6800	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	26	3	...	93	293
185	60	53	3876	37	180560	34	45300	11	63000	231200	175000	800	...	3718	722	147	1712	2569	8868	
298	117	57	4774	35	222800	32	48800	11	62000	174950	123625	800	...	2522	724	749	650	2006	6651	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

91	169	26	2334	65	83625	12	2258	1	26000	10000	51100	502	975	4876	29	530	945	3952	10332
39	19	15	1265	22	5000	10	3870	...	...	...	...	330	...	1871	2	111	3741	3724	9449
82	69	34	2366	53	30238	10	5200	2	16000	50200	21800	10	53	4004	6	146	7871	3653	15680
24	21	16	891	24	8870	7	3050	...	...	3000	...	230	110	1587	16	205	805	1801	4414
19	25	13	871	17	9290	4	700	...	...	1500	...	40	145	1020	14	142	342	2137	3655
37	28	22	1399	33	16960	8	2600	3	32000	64400	22400	...	...	3177	11	324	834	2212	6565
31	18	13	801	17	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	95	1097	11	200	1147	9617	12072
407	176	80	9442	83	108730	35	14375	3	55000	339490	213680	470	2608	18584	65	1704	19542	42096	81991
124	90	29	3452	32	132820	18	9838	8	148000	550000	568700	1616	325	10422	40	535	8611	27521	47129
38	34	13	971	30	10540	10	1530	...	...	31000	17600	376	40	2244	12	127	1456	2505	6344
69	33	28	2773	31	18240	11	2360	2	25000	25000	21600	19	42	2597	19	307	2773	4598	10294
117	24	41	2846	37	23602	14	3902	2	15000	36000	28000	77	150	3653	24	461	2093	4365	10601
23	34	27	1464	47	24358	9	2150	...	...	...	2700	205	190	3297	11	225	941	2342	6816
1101	740	357	30875	491	473373	148	51833	21	317000	1110500	947500	3975	4733	58434	267	5017	51101	110523	225342
1073	703	598	51337	488	594309	145	73328	21	164000	571380	343230	9000	3544	54390	8417	29542	9702	98781	200832

METHODIST CHURCH—EAST AND WEST CONFERENCES (a)

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

164	9	39	3639	9	...	8	...	1	16000	8000	526380	...	...	16441	1203	716	2516	1896	22772
168	1	23	1496	5	...	...	...	1	12230	...	145230	...	...	14031	534	260	4140	783	19748
31	5	9	1155	6	...	4	...	1	14504	...	10750	...	...	4240	492	95	...	424	5251
368	34	36	4017	28	...	23	...	9	58750	2500000	175600	...	...	43556	3253	1075	3994	2529	54407
237	42	110	8020	20	...	20	...	2	60000	...	26300	...	...	31665	2610	774	20002	2619	57670
125	5	41	2342	9	...	14	...	4	60000	180000	648000	...	...	35096	1602	663	35263	1402	74056
45	9	21	1391	7	...	6	...	1	11477	...	...	...	...	7026	564	338	...	651	8579
130	26	22	1876	8	...	11	...	1	9200	...	...	...	...	22125	1953	714	3859	2901	31552
27	17	8	566	2	...	2	...	1	4500	...	...	...	...	2168	270	38	...	254	2730
...
1295	148	309	24502	94	...	94	...	21	246661	2688000	1532260	...	...	176348	12481	4703	69774	13459	276765
1282	335	309	24502	91	...	83	...	21	77060	835550	1624400	...	...	67703	11253	6578	37471	24449	147454

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

1. Manila Area

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS						Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Full Members			On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women							
															1						2
Cagayan	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	3	...	3	107	...	14	3330	2156	5486	618	6104	
Central	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	...	24	71	...	15	3427	2433	5860	119	5979	
Ilocos	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	...	...	11	59	...	17	2098	765	2863	308	3171
Pampanga	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	...	13	...	...	...	131	...	2	5862	6693	12555	...	12555
Pangasinan	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	3	4	1	...	30	241	...	32	5205	4446	9651	287	9938	
Manila	4	4	4	4	8	12	21	2	4	16	...	...	218	...	...	8657	1253	9910	484	10394
Tarlac	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	2	3	1	...	9	188	21	2837	5086	7923	545	8468
Total	9	9	9	9	18	21	58	10	31	18	77	1015	2	101	31416	22832	54248	2361	56609		
Last Year	9	2	9	9	20	16	55	9	39	61	66	1185	30	235	31649	27147	58796	1427	60223		

MALAYA

Repeated from

2. Singapore Area

Unit of local currency is the Straits Settlement dollar, which equals 55 cents gold.

	4	3	2	9	7	...	9	2	35	21	...	...	...	...	...	1586	1028	2614	401	3015
Federated Malay States	4	3	2	9	7	...	9	2	35	21	...	...	...	...	...	1586	1028	2614	401	3015
Malacca	3	3	6	3	...	...	...	4	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	787	534	1321	153	1474
Penang	2	1	3	2	8	4	4	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	309	176	485	79	564
Sarawak	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	982	467	1449	...	1449
Singapore	4	4	3	4	15	12	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	957	252	1209	...	1209
Total	14	5	13	8	40	26	17	8	66	57	...	...	...	...	...	4621	2457	7078	633	7711
Last Year	16	4	14	8	42	30	17	8	66	57	...	...	...	...	...	4552	2565	7117	895	8012

* Repeated from 1923 Report.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents gold.

	5	3	8	4	20	3	4	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	490	219	709	200	909
Java	5	3	8	4	20	3	4	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	490	219	709	200	909
West Borneo	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	7	206	209	415	26	441
Total	6	3	9	4	22	3	4	1	...	15	...	...	...	5	8	696	428	1124	226	1350
Last Year	10	2	12	4	28	2	4	1	...	25	2	...	...	2	13	714	330	1044	295	1339

NORTH SUMATRA

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents gold.

Total	3	1	7	...	7	14	389	407	796	223	1019
Last Year	3	1	7	...	4	1	1	2	10	1	410	336	746	64	810

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

SOUTH INDIA

1. Bangalore Area

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Bangalore	3	3	6	7	2	1	32	16	89	553	948	1501	434	1935
Belgaum	3	3	6	3	2	2	47	16	12	349	4277	4626	1826	6452
Gokak	2	2	4	2	2	1	48	9	47	333	4074	4407	1357	5764
Gulbarga	1	1	2	1	3	1	12	11	29	463	3691	4154	1668	5822
Madras	4	4	8	3	3	3	51	2	16	59	1030	2788	3818	1987
Raichur	1	1	2	1	3	1	38	14	123	2349	2472	1208	3680	
Total	13	14	28	17	15	8	228	2	68	250	2851	18127	20978	8480
*Last Year	17	4	42	33	26	8	506	5	151	405	9459	46846	56305	22277

* Includes Hyderabad, organized 1925.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
12	270	43	2787	22	24677	5	7230	2	11000	18000	5000	.....	.....	2698	19	168	1708	1698	6291
310	297	80	5435	43	81096	23	13863	2	15400	15000	.....	.....	.....	8139	24	28	5815	26	14032
258	94	27	2407	26	37997	3	19700	1	5000	15000	.....	.....	.....	4161	21	71	1859	632	6744
1568	350	50	5040	35	48553	15	6290	2	20000	40000	40000	.....	.....	7229	15	29	3293	3426	13992
592	435	99	6562	58	80900	17	3414	2	20000	10000	16400	.....	.....	7259	35	47	5070	1548	13959
782	251	72	7663	47	309550	24	56250	5	132000	311428	345000	.....	.....	20137	.....	844	8214	4105	33300
146	281	42	2751	35	34739	9	5769	..	.....	8500	.....	.....	.....	3417	.....	6	374	702	4499
3668	1978	413	32645	266	617512	95	112516	14	203400	417928	406400	.....	.....	53040	114	1193	26333	12137	92817
2879	2496	410	35699	256	568978	81	86253	14	212300	248000	376400	.....	.....	48045	212	574	16592	10554	75977

CONFERENCE

1925 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

206	177	39	2245	15	87350	12	28600	†	†	†	†	a	a	17127	229	724	3238	11084	32402
195	61	25	995	12	34800	4	13600	8	65000	400000	195000	1992	1266	6771	40	394	3375	4270	14850
50	31	7	607	2	24800	6	38100	2	35600	350000	110000	.....	.....	4043	63	249	331	2517	7203
55	116	4	335	17	22000	4	10000	1	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3660	100	40	1500	200	5500
66	66	10	1289	4	110800	3	13450	8	100000	900000	250000	15000	1866	9008	185	279	44701	1941	56114
572	451	85	5471	50	279750	29	103750	19	205600	1650000	555000	18815	3732	40609	617	1686	53145	20012	116069
527	466	85	5229	45	193475	35	103000	19	205600	1650000	555000	8000	.....	38242	570	2375	18743	24665	84595

† Repeated from 1921 Report. a On church and parsonage property only.

MISSION CONFERENCE

1925 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

54	48	19	1469	5	97200	6	12400	1	50000	140000	68000	100000	1841	3755	5	529	1023	8320	13632
10	15	6	294	6	10600	2	1200	1	8000	800	.....	1000	.....	480	.....	100	6092	220	6892
64	63	25	1763	11	107800	8	13600	4	58000	140800	68000	101000	1841	4235	5	629	7115	8540	20524
52	52	21	1401	16	116050	9	13800	4	56000	142800	65000	83500	870	5714	94	1284	1327	6818	15237

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

49	82	14	506	7	67000	1	700	.....	.....	80000	.....	.....	.....	4666	.....	112	217	.....	4995
29	50	16	567	4	59600	.....	.....	.....	.....	85000	.....	15500	.....	4353	.....	133	.....	.....	4486

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

31	45	161	3690	8	33735	3	750	3	31750	219400	86263	.....	4561	871	127	563	3773	9895
33	46	38	1061	5	13400	11	23700	2	30000	58383	38500	24081	2500	2215	17	.....	114	2365
9	62	69	1281	3	1900	16	10670	.....	.....	4830	.....	.....	.....	1887	56	40	.....	8
28	66	36	351	.....	.....	10	6200	1	15500	7700	.....	5075	.....	1709	13	15	300	68
103	170	89	3314	36	84150	15	4270	4	134000	75161	121600	94976	250	6366	160	35	672	4964
46	103	30	876	.....	.....	16	7835	1	10000	16500	60000	4748	.....	1444	11	10	.....	51
250	492	423	10573	52	133185	71	53425	11	221250	423099	439500	215143	2750	18182	1128	246	1535	8978
1598	1657	931	21158	53	172820	163	447498	21	321500	772759	799996	342218	2692	36980	1300	929	1726	16754

HYDERABAD

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS	ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS	THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY							
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS				Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20			
	Ordned	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bidar.....	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	3	1	3	..	64	..	25	22	801	7684	8485	..	8485
Hyderabad.....	4	1	5	..	10	..	..	2	3	5	..	57	..	11	33	1323	2890	4213	..	4213
Sironcha.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	32	..	5	12	170	527	697	..	697
Tandur.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1813	9737	11550	..	11550
Vikarabad.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	89	..	26	48	2408	9110	11518	..	11518
Yellandu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	3	8	218	1677	1895	..	1895
Total.....	7	2	9	..	18	..	..	13	6	12	..	252	..	70	123	6733	31625	38358	..	38358

NOTE.—(1) This is the first reporting year for this Conference: see these districts in South India Conference for 1925 for comparison.
NOTE.—(2) Columns 8-16, 26-33 are repeated from South India for 1925.

BURMA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Pegu-Burmese.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	178	160	338	72	410
Rangoon-Burmese.....	5	..	4	..	9	5	..	3	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	231	268	499	57	556
Chinese.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	207	76	283	84	367
English.....	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	39	309	191	500
Indian.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	12	..	2	2	297	239	536	186	722
Total.....	10	..	9	..	19	12	..	8	7	1	..	55	..	2	2	1183	782	1965	590	2555
Last Year.....	10	..	9	..	19	12	..	8	..	1	..	66	..	1	3	1114	804	1918	599	2517

2. Bombay Area

BOMBAY

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Basim.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	10	29	222	188	410	143	553
Bombay.....	5	..	5	..	10	3	..	4	..	4	..	14	..	27	29	945	495	1440	367	1807
Nagpur.....	3	..	3	..	6	3	..	9	2	1	..	20	..	18	35	495	175	670	335	1005
Poona.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	8	26	186	159	345	210	555
Puntamba-Igatpuri.....	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	3	..	1	..	10	..	10	14	764	860	1624	321	1945
Total.....	12	..	12	..	24	15	1	21	2	7	..	61	..	73	133	2612	1877	4489	1376	5865
Last Year.....	12	..	12	..	24	18	4	19	6	7	..	115	10	26	116	2509	1624	4133	1275	5408

GUJARAT

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Admedabad.....	2	1	3	1	7	2	..	13	1	7	..	75	..	44	89	1997	4964	6961	3480	10441
Baroda.....	3	..	3	..	6	6	1	13	3	6	..	71	..	19	63	1518	5863	7381	3701	11082
Central.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	27	..	3	22	659	2460	3119	1880	4999
Godhra.....	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	14	..	1	..	43	..	5	43	607	6065	6672	4815	11487
Kathiawar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	..	11	569	408	977	341	1318
Total.....	5	1	6	2	14	11	1	46	4	16	..	223	..	71	228	5350	19760	25110	14217	39327
Last Year.....	6	1	7	3	17	11	1	42	12	14	2	179	116	12	206	5056	19059	24115	13783	37898

INDUS RIVER

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Ajmer.....	2	..	2	..	4	9	2	4	..	10	..	16	..	10	31	37	1138	1260	2398	1111	3509
Baluchistan.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	4	..	2	..	2	7	7	61	133	194	115	309
Batala.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhatinda.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	1	8	..	15	10	160	18	1534	6809	8343	3873	12216
Bikanir.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	6	10	24	3547	6149	9696	4783	14479
Hissar.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	7	1	2	13	269	819	1088	530	1618
Lahore.....	3	..	2	..	5	4	1	4	4	3	..	6	..	..	9	1783	3150	4933	2082	7015
Sindh.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	3	1	1	..	12	4	270	21	4004	8876	12880	9504	22384
Total.....	9	..	8	..	17	14	3	26	7	34	..	79	35	504	136	12805	28033	40838	22573	63411	
Last Year.....	6	..	6	..	12	12	1	24	7	35	..	135	..	514	160	13099	27462	40561	21840	62401	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
454	483	92	1630	2	.....	13	14700	1	10500	32000	43500	10000	440	3184	72	58	581	24	3919
65	141	89	2081	2	40000	19	69350	3	75000	127000	199400	90064	.....	5516	92	449	70	2863	8990
33	30	43	1040	3	9750	3	8125	1	13000	8335	70095	1810	.....	731	57	480	7418	253	8939
169	341	91	1400	.....	.....	44	62520	3	39000	164600	40000	9189	.....	1588	7	32	830	7	2464
17	96	67	1803	.....	.....	9	18564	1	18000	33000	.....	21875	.....	2287	6	18	.....	9	2320
10	25	15	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	9	33	.....	6	838
748	1116	402	8147	5	49750	88	173259	9	155500	364935	352995	132938	440	14096	243	1070	8899	3162	27470	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

12	4	9	379	3	11300	2	2075	1	8000	3300	2400	...	...	853	...	...	900	213	1966
26	7	31	1945	3	79600	4	2900	3	67500	649000	225600	115370	14701	2757	941	...	1154	4176	814
37	8	5	310	1	60000	..	..	..	..	172500	78000	118363	1637	3147	261	220	1637	1152	6417
1	15	3	205	1	175000	..	..	1	12000	10000	400000	...	426	4363	763	484	...	8442	14052
28	33	14	469	2	2000	2	750	1	10000	16900	...	14012	...	2125	114	177	...	595	3011
104	67	62	3308	10	327900	8	5720	6	97500	851700	706000	247745	16784	13245	2079	2035	6713	11216	35288
138	81	67	3246	8	324500	8	5740	6	97500	917100	705520	249483	6775	15619	340	5528	11472	8779	41739

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

29	34	58	1276	1	3000	1	10000	1	10000	40800	29100	...	...	1285	...	162	...	135	1582
39	31	33	732	5	279000	4	67324	4	70000	423912	145500	203901	21556	15427	...	6448	3150	16127	41152
16	20	69	2055	3	21000	12	53785	3	47285	104825	100000	40000	10000	2607	...	347	17270	4954	25178
5	16	25	724	3	32800	3	48500	2	45000	137800	122000	18000	...	3740	...	3375	124	552	7791
98	35	36	649	3	9300	2	8800	2	8800	32300	...	1520	...	963	...	181	...	76	1220
187	136	221	5436	15	345100	22	188409	12	181085	739637	396600	263421	31556	24022	...	10513	20544	21844	76923
154	154	212	5961	15	342100	22	188409	5	87850	587525	366000	198900	1000	24394	53	10883	6573	20726	62629

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

81	300	260	8384	4	22250	1	3000	3	75000	204047	30000	20782	...	9257	872	...	...	...	10129
39	822	190	6712	8	44250	2	3500	3	36500	116500	160000	2297	...	8039	452	...	...	...	8491
44	125	60	2801	5	6500	1	1800	...	...	3070	...	...	...	2496	68	...	...	...	2564
177	392	206	6587	4	19600	1	2000	2	20500	45425	175000	7745	...	6055	360	...	...	...	6415
53	22	37	1314	..	...	2	650	..	...	22000	...	...	150	764	63	...	...	...	827
1085	1661	753	25798	21	92600	7	10950	8	132000	391042	365000	30824	150	26611	1815	...	...	...	28426
437	822	706	25887	21	92600	19	22700	8	113500	369437	365000	30806	6000	22571	913	1166	...	868	25518

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

32	78	47	1152	3	27350	2	50000	2	23000	165850	153000	60000	...	2412	789	...	...	2037	5238
8	11	7	165	1	20000	1	15000	1	10000	30000	...	6100	...	3107	283	...	...	597	3987
166	392	59	2820	1	200	7	2376	..	...	...	...	...	...	2929	21	...	...	74	3024
187	230	86	3782	1	7000	..	...	..	...	500	...	...	...	1444	98	...	...	25	1567
29	32	35	1311	..	...	2	5500	..	...	...	...	...	...	1194	170	...	...	...	1364
92	167	29	1299	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1034	105	...	...	87	1226
309	508	100	3936	5	15400	16	22778	1	15000	29678	70000	...	...	4990	175	...	...	597	5762
26	51	16	794	1	20000	1	12000	1	8400	3125	...	...	...	5161	179	...	...	601	5941
849	1469	379	15259	12	89950	29	107654	5	56400	229153	223000	66100	...	22271	1820	...	...	4018	28109
1207	1826	421	19754	12	89950	28	107154	5	56400	229153	223000	50000	8301	19862	2776	...	...	4214	26852

3. Calcutta Area

BENGAL

Repeated from the

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS	ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS	THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY						
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE	LOCAL PREACHERS		Church Members Now on Roll			Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20			
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single					Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Asansol	3	2	3	..	6	2	..	3	..	5	..	21	19	19	41	646	1654	2300	1126	3426
Birbhum	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	1	4	..	1	287	5	4	14	287	188	475	249	724
Calcutta Bengali . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	3	..	17	5	47	56	844	723	1567	475	2042
Calcutta Hindustani . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	5	11	7	226	390	616	151	767
English	6	..	5	..	11	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	16	42	385	190	575	303	878
Pakaur	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	7	16	20	318	866	1184	306	1490
Tamluk	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	39	63	102	99	201
Total	13	..	12	..	25	15	3	16	..	9	1	57	43	113	188	2745	4074	6819	2709	9528
Last Year	15	1	14	..	30	18	7	18	14	12	..	67	14	64	146	2745	3587	6332	2444	8776

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Balaghat.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	12	12	8	25	207	294	501	186	687
Gadawara.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	12	7	11	167	767	934	408	1342
Jagdulpur.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	31	31	13	21	297	1851	2148	727	2875
Kumbulpore.....	3	..	3	..	6	5	..	8	2	2	..	32	32	5	87	558	696	1254	640	1894
Khandwa.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	7	..	4	4	30	30	7	39	385	1588	1973	674	2647
Raipur.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	15	15	6	31	333	179	512	163	675
Total.....	8	..	8	..	16	13	1	26	5	6	6	132	132	46	214	1947	5375	7322	2798	10120
Last Year.....	8	..	8	..	16	11	..	28	..	85	..	73	..	63	184	1898	5074	6972	2842	9814

LUCKNOW

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Arrah.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	5	..	3	..	19	..	4	21	175	1914	2089	961	3050
Ballia.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	2	2	1	20	..	8	19	266	2622	2888	1116	4004
Buxar.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	22	..	..	21	185	3331	3516	1574	5090
Cawnpore.....	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	10	2	6	..	58	..	14	76	1032	3279	4311	1981	6292
Gonda.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	7	..	22	..	5	35	512	848	1360	432	1792
Lucknow.....	16	..	12	..	28	18	5	8	3	6	..	43	..	2	24	708	549	1257	529	1786
Rae Bareilly.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	15	..	7	22	454	606	1060	454	1514
Tirhoot.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	2	2	..	13	..	3	20	265	618	883	370	1253
Total.....	22	..	18	..	40	32	5	37	9	30	1	212	..	43	238	3507	13767	17364	7417	24781
Last Year.....	21	..	17	..	38	33	5	46	..	38	..	252	..	55	287	3474	13284	16758	7331	24089

4. Delhi Area

NORTH INDIA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Bareilly.....	2	..	3	..	5	6	1	13	2	13	..	88	..	77	122	3781	3251	7032	3319	10351
Bijnor.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	11	..	31	..	12	38	2125	5920	8045	3228	11273
Budaon.....	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	10	1	10	..	52	..	48	80	4621	5361	9982	5468	15450
Chandausi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	23	..	24	33	2983	6187	9170	5438	14608
Garhwal.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	..	3	..	39	..	24	54	633	292	925	424	1349
Hardoi.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	6	..	25	..	2	30	811	932	1743	750	2493
Kumaon.....	2	1	3	..	6	11	..	11	2	8	..	45	..	20	115	963	472	1435	657	2092
Moradabad.....	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	7	..	11	..	64	..	11	73	3721	9109	12830	5384	18214
Pilibhit.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	..	25	..	21	22	1808	2823	4631	2192	6823
Sitapur.....	2	..	2	..	4	3	1	2	2	8	..	16	..	2	40	560	480	1040	384	1424
Lucknow College.....	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special and Furlough.....	5	1	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	15	4	20	..	39	32	2	62	9	81	..	408	..	241	607	22006	34827	56833	27244	84077
Last Year.....	13	3	17	..	34	34	2	65	13	80	..	386	..	252	555	21527	33283	54810	25758	80568

CONFERENCE

1925 Report
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Admits	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contribution on the field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
223	143	50	1494	2	2200	5	33900	1	20000	27000	49080	.....	.....	2823	.....	216	.....	5474	8513
..	7	11	400	3	3900	8	47000	3	44000	6200	35900	18800	.....	966	19	38	30	551	1604
25	58	34	1603	7	111202	8	15575	..	.....	974775	500	216800	.....	2898	.....	.....	.....	51985	54883
32	25	18	697	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1962	.....	48	.....	150	2160
1	24	4	415	3	256000	3	127500	2	107500	1970000	655000	776068	.....	13585	77	16309	10216	252889	333076
36	20	25	594	8	15900	12	17950	1	17000	55600	12400	28000	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	5927	6359
2	7	3	127	1	1050	2	2400	.....	.....	10980	24200	8158	.....	306	5	45	.....	.....	356
319	284	145	5330	24	390252	38	244325	7	188500	3044555	777080	1047826	.....	22972	101	16656	10246	356976	406951
1065	486	174	6747	22	380550	41	205975	12	245000	3043141	778300	680197	62464	25838	515	18294	63716	340328	448691	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

16	14	50	1528	5	14500	3	20000	2	18000	42700	18500	2590	.....	971	100	98	.....	124	1293
24	30	31	995	3	4600	4	6800	..	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	626	65	62	.....	6	759
54	58	54	1044	2	3300	3	18900	1	16000	18500	40000	.....	.....	1411	120	117	246	559	2453
75	74	68	2631	9	60800	12	113900	7	95000	252350	217000	113000	.....	5318	1500	1543	38	1552	9951
49	91	52	1154	3	7700	14	35460	2	22000	43750	35000	6000	.....	1865	200	180	.....	498	2743
2	15	66	1814	1	12000	3	32800	1	18000	16700	64350	.....	.....	1018	95	94	.....	143	1350
220	282	321	9166	23	102900	39	227860	13	169000	374052	374850	121590	.....	11209	2080	2094	284	2882	18549
204	312	348	9478	22	102600	39	228160	11	177000	378400	292700	115590	.....	11153	1550	2482	270	2463	17918

CONFERENCE

1925 Report
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

53	79	34	1172	..	.....	3	2000	2	26000	27390	53000	33000	7000	2128	259	119	.....	125	2631
72	160	41	1504	3	4075	15	36200	1	11000	16000	9200	9000	.....	1222	187	.....	.....	21	1430
219	186	46	1988	2	1600	9	10375	1	6000	6240	.....	.....	.....	1859	49	.....	.....	58	1966
152	269	152	3378	8	114500	20	8300	4	54400	95333	139500	21000	.....	7234	1418	.....	2198	1585	12435
49	43	62	2680	5	32400	18	10300	2	27000	45000	49000	25400	.....	1626	232	.....	.....	187	2045
89	79	67	1877	6	71700	11	15400	2	60000	1450097	1300600	35000	20000	6598	845	1182	482	3807	12914
107	69	38	1080	4	4200	10	5300	1	6000	7000	.....	.....	.....	1219	90	.....	.....	1309	.....
67	47	37	1146	2	5000	3	8817	2	22000	21650	60000	.....	.....	1790	230	.....	37	794	2851
808	932	477	14825	30	233475	89	96692	15	212400	1668710	1611300	123400	27000	23676	3310	1301	2717	6577	37581
1341	1103	622	17873	30	232575	90	95592	16	246000	1444213	747850	150400	19600	20651	2537	1856	972	6573	32589

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

82	268	105	4960	15	48500	36	81750	5	90000	479750	174050	25000	.....	5532	142	812	313	60	6859
894	500	94	3404	7	13150	17	32700	1	9000	34750	55000	.....	.....	2681	107	396	.....	303	3487
121	437	102	2411	14	27150	31	14650	2	24000	51250	68000	22828	.....	5445	137	709	.....	997	7281
463	513	71	1570	8	4350	26	7350	..	.....	6170	.....	.....	.....	1720	84	101	.....	12	1917
14	37	40	1215	4	4740	16	36350	2	45000	349506	35000	40500	.....	2137	56	211	.....	102	2506
63	58	71	2684	6	13600	8	5950	1	18000	19100	36000	.....	.....	2488	134	219	.....	46	2887
110	102	67	1992	14	152750	36	71150	6	125000	695725	367300	50395	.....	8958	178	1593	394	2583	18706
198	596	143	3644	12	47000	78	44250	3	48000	292000	140000	72094	.....	5324	267	1145	.....	193	6929
69	183	37	1164	7	6650	17	21600	1	13500	100	.....	.....	.....	698	98	49	.....	27	872
19	48	37	941	5	34600	9	10830	2	30000	45600	30000	.....	.....	1634	137	141	.....	288	2200
.....
2033	2742	767	23985	92	352490	274	326580	23	402500	1973951	905350	210817	.....	36617	1340	5376	707	4604	48644
2046	3052	863	24149	90	343440	266	313331	18	295500	1664850	787350	211022	.....	39178	1150	7172	3902	2404	53806

NORTHWEST INDIA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Aligarh.....	2	..	2	..	4	5	1	8	..	9	..	46	..	16	54	4351	8702	13053	8565	21618
Anupshahr.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	16	..	10	13	3438	4750	8188	4529	12717
Bulandshahr.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	47	..	7	25	2551	6555	9106	7767	16873
Delhi.....	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	6	..	8	..	17	..	66	24	3781	10065	13846	8788	22634
Meerut.....	3	3	..	..	6	5	..	13	..	9	..	96	..	20	71	10359	20647	31006	15841	46847
Muttra.....	1	1	..	..	2	8	1	11	..	10	..	51	..	5	84	4059	4333	8392	5302	13694
Muzaffarnagar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	12	..	14	22	3033	6480	9513	4610	14123
Roorkee.....	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	8	..	3	..	45	..	36	46	3990	5536	12586	4863	17449
Sonepat.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	4	..	22	..	135	49	509	8181	8690	6800	15490
Total.....	9	..	9	..	18	23	4	59	11	60	..	352	..	309	388	36071	78309	114380	67065	181445
Last Year.....	10	3	12	..	25	28	4	58	12	68	..	365	..	441	420	33342	76120	109462	64201	173663

IV. Africa.

ANGOLA

Repeated from

Unit of currency is the

1. Cape Town Area

Loanda.....	4	..	4	3	11	1	..	1	3	7	..	8	..	..	744	581	1305	..	1305
Malanje.....	7	..	5	..	12	2	..	..	..	21	..	8	..	..	419	332	751	..	751
Total.....	11	..	9	3	23	3	..	1	3	28	..	16	..	..	1163	893	2058	..	2056
Last Year.....	11	..	9	3	23	3	..	1	3	28	..	16	..	..	580	897	1477	599	2076

CONGO MISSION

Unit of local currency is the Belgian franc, which equals 5 cents gold.

Elisabethville-Luba.....	7	1	7	1	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	60	608	837	1445	..	1445
Lunda-Chiokwe.....	3	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	52	199	310	509	..	509
Total.....	10	1	9	2	22	..	..	1	..	2	..	112	807	1147	1954	..	1954
Last Year.....	9	1	8	2	20	..	2	..	1	1	..	14	9	299	361	660	47	707

RHODESIA MISSION

Reprinted from

Unit of local currency is the pound sterling, which equals \$4.86 gold.

Mrewa.....	4	2	3	1	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	*61	..	2	1	1003	1364	2367	574	2941
Mutambara.....	2	..	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	†17	..	3	4	343	304	737	115	852
Old Umtali.....	4	2	5	1	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	‡44	..	16	6	2286	1263	3549	834	4383
Total.....	10	4	10	2	26	14	1	..	1	..	..	122	..	21	11	3632	3021	6653	1523	8176
Last Year.....	11	3	9	2	25	12	..	1	..	..	..	125	..	2	12	3238	2824	6062	1146	7208

* Includes one unordained traveling preacher, member of Conference on trial.

† Includes one unordained traveling preacher, member of Conference on trial.

‡ Includes five unordained traveling preachers, members of Conference on trial.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

Unit of currency is the

Inhambane.....	3	1	4	..	8	3	..	4	...	...	...	112	...	...	8	1392	4255	5647	...	5647
Limpopo.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	1114	1725	2839	...	2839
Transvaal.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	...	...	74	...	...	...	777	1395	2172	...	2172
Total.....	7	1	8	..	16	3	..	5	1	...	...	272	...	...	8	3283	7375	10658	...	10658
Last Year.....	8	3	11	..	22	2	..	2	2	...	...	240	...	9	8	3846	5044	8800	...	8800

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field		
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid								
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
321	859	136	3365	3	35590	8	31550	*	*												
703	689	79	2976	1	100			1	10000	56000	175700			8633	107	302			9042		
358	490	112	3726	1	2250	10	19200	1	5000	250	30000			2162	20	151			2333		
326	395	93	4942	1	3227	3	92032	1	20000	24477	97000			3410	69	192		20	3691		
709	1603	268	10685	2	23774	31	108500	2	35000	163700	117000			3918	72	169	333	155	4647		
468	879	126	2760	2	23000	6	55500	2	25000	118936	178879			8228	265	265		55	8813		
707	724	111	3639	1	6000	3	9300	1	15000	20000				5495	170	418		463	6546		
308	574	91	3143	7	79700	6	13750			18000	36000			1658	29	152		8	1847		
306	346	159	4154			4	21183			73646				4654	280	273	317	812	6336		
														1361	46	97			1504		
4206	6559	1175	39390	18	173641	71	351015	8	110000	475009	634579			39519	1058	2019	650	1513	44759		
5433	8423	1183	42660	16	145191	73	335265	8	110000	374908	532949	20000		36968	1685	2186	1017	1543	43399		

* Repeated from 1922 Report.

CONFERENCE

1925 Report

United States gold dollar

53	44	12	2150	9	11071	15	19345	2	21000	22150	..	510	190	755	..	800	807	180	2542
175	170	14	2918	13	5285	21	15765	7	10800	8200	20000	700	54	351	..	905	2900	47	4203
228	214	26	5068	22	16356	36	35110	9	31800	30350	20000	1210	244	1106	..	1705	3707	227	6745
126	116	31	3152	20	20500	30	37740	9	31800	15950	20000	..	..	835	1629	6208	828	..	9500

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

163	85	6	709	12	350000	5	350000	5	316000	35000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25000	25000
46	15	2	490	25	35000	2	100000	4	45000	75000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2000	2000
209	100	8	1199	37	385000	7	450000	9	361000	115000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27000	27000
76	37	7	1009	7	291300	4	78000	9	361000	12000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13279	13279

CONFERENCE

1925 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

213	16	55	2792	71	1580	55	2111	6	4705	4270	1700	....	....	233	....	....	....	645	878
43	57	18	1713	17	750	18	1166	3	2290	3906	5280	....	....	113	....	....	15	337	465
229	193	42	4384	38	3605	46	6645	10	5950	23000	5000	....	....	568	....	....	403	1095	2066
485	266	115	8889	126	5935	119	9922	19	12945	31176	11980	....	....	914	....	....	418	2077	3409
593	329	108	8444	123	4950	73	5970	12	5700	17704	7480	....	....	100	....	....	132	2170	2402

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

372	216	94	3906	67	3810	3	275	6	28750	40000	25000	....	....	1203	41	34	....	....	1278
256	189	81	2155	32	1350	2	103	1	6000	..	..	....	....	443	20	12	....	....	475
190	4	..	..	3	1400	1	300	1	10000	5000	..	....	....	4952	34	35	....	....	5021
818	409	175	6151	102	6560	6	675	8	44750	45000	25000	....	....	6598	95	81	....	....	6774
592	255	160	5131	101	5500	5	375	7	38750	40000	..	....	....	3465	128	..	....	....	3593

2. Covington (U. S. A.) Area

LIBERIA

Unit of currency is the

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE				LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20		
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Full Members				On Trial	Appointed										Not Appointed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bassa.....	2	..	2	2	1	1	..	13	..	4	..	21	..	..	..	1138	430	1568	43	1611
Cape Palmas.....	2	..	2	2	6	..	..	5	1	2	..	34	..	1	12	1445	556	2001	93	2094
Kru Coast.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	4	5	2	..	20	..	25	8	2368	1173	3541	102	3643
Montserrado.....	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	14	2	5	..	13	..	3	14	2236	149	2385	20	2405
Total.....	4	2	5	3	14	..	..	36	8	13	..	88	..	29	34	7187	2308	9495	258	9753
Last Year.....	4	2	5	3	14	..	..	36	8	15	4	37	93	29	34	6409	4090	10499	344	10843

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

1. Mexico City Area

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents gold.

Central.....	2	..	2	..	4	13	..	12	..	..	..	12	13	10	20	2080	1963	4043	173	4216
Northern.....	..	1	..	1	2	5	..	8	..	..	..	7	20	5	9	631	633	1264	190	1454
Puebla.....	1	3	3	..	7	8	..	12	..	..	..	25	36	7	24	1815	2320	4135	168	4303
Total.....	3	4	5	1	13	26	..	32	..	2	..	44	69	22	53	4526	4916	9442	531	9973
Last Year.....	3	4	5	1	13	22	2	28	6	2	1	30	70	5	16	4831	5032	9863	562	10425

CENTRAL AMERICA

Unit of currency is the

Panama.....	2	2	3	4	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	8	163	163	326	49	375
Costa Rica.....	2	..	2	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	48	63	111	15	126
Total.....	4	2	5	5	15	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3	3	15	211	226	437	64	501
Last Year.....	5	2	6	4	17	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	3	3	11	198	201	399	42	441

NORTH ANDES

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the sol, which equals 70 cents gold.

Central.....	2	2	3	..	7	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	8	..	..	160	239	399	150	549
Coast.....	2	5	7	7	21	6	..	5	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	399	246	645	100	745
Total.....	4	7	10	7	28	6	..	7	2	..	..	5	19	..	..	559	485	1044	250	1294
Last Year.....	4	8	9	4	25	5	1	7	2	..	..	7	20	..	..	487	741	1228	245	1473

2. Buenos Aires

BOLIVIA MISSION

Repeated from

Unit of currency is the

Total.....	2	10	9	10	31	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	10	59	35	94	8	102
Last Year.....	2	9	6	10	27	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	30	85	..	85

CHILE

Unit of local currency is the Chilean peso, which equals 12½ cents gold.

Northern.....	3	1	3	4	11	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	459	513	972	.....	972
Central.....	9	1	10	6	26	.....	2	9	2	1	.....	.....	23	1	1	845	841	1686	.....	1686
Concepcion.....	1	2	3	5	11	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	518	569	1087	.....	1087
Southern.....	4	4	8	4	1	3	4	1	619	771	1390	1390
Magellan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	83	105	188	.....	188
Total.....	13	8	20	15	56	.....	2	21	6	2	4	5	44	1	3	2524	2799	5323	.....	5323
Last Year.....	10	8	17	20	56	.....	.....	20	4	2	.....	17	46	.....	.....	2717	3664	6281	570	6851

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
200	43	19	1291	24	31361	4	3225	3	18000	45202	.....	.....	.....	1315	1473	4	437	151	3380
132	93	24	1598	17	35996	10	2010	2	3000	34803	.....	.....	.....	716	431	13	1319	158	2637
80	102	9	440	8	6240	4	4000	2	3000	4305	.....	.....	.....	216	530	390	318	.....	1454
25	20	24	1835	25	83200	2	5450	4	25000	45365	.....	.....	.....	4002	3833	582	1920	988	11325
437	258	76	5164	74	156797	20	14685	9	46000	129675	.....	.....	.....	6249	6267	989	3994	1297	18796
420	329	100	6227	99	217932	17	11383	9	46000	129675	.....	.....	.....	6892	6267	599	3994	1547	19299

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

132	123	30	2287	26	449100	15	75000	1	40000	55000	684000	6636	3000	15428	1073	2175	7956	6507	33139
6	59	20	1091	18	106450	13	91660	4	34750	196000	100000	2800	435	7827	872	1255	1239	3128	14321
44	121	41	2578	26	169000	3	34000	1	18000	342500	136500	61700	3108	12126	951	497	15965	4330	33869
182	303	91	5956	70	724550	35	200660	6	92750	593500	920500	71136	6543	35381	2896	3927	25160	13965	81329
272	394	96	5694	71	721250	31	176760	6	92750	593500	920500	62496	6180	37192	2522	2822	5245	9642	57423

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

32	15	6	400	3	20000	1	500	4	15000	35000	..	..	..	800	150	..	..	477	1427
29	12	5	235	3	8500	2	..	2	7000	3500	..	1000	..	90	35	..	..	202	327
61	27	11	635	6	28500	3	4000	6	22000	38500	..	1000	..	890	185	..	..	679	1754
48	25	7	502	3	22000	1	1000	2	10000	30000	..	8500	1000	900	..	..	175	126	1201

MISSION CONFERENCE

1924 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

17	45	9	346	..	..	..	..	1	18162	53606	..	..	..	585	38	12	..	1532	2167
..	15	6	664	1	10000	..	..	..	..	70000	..	..	..	3205	163	119	..	3168	6655
17	60	15	1010	1	10000	..	..	1	18162	123606	..	..	..	3790	201	131	..	4700	8822
7	93	17	1260	1	10000	..	..	1	18162	123606	..	..	..	3819	389	273	..	8511	12922

CONFERENCE

1922 Report

United States gold dollar

..	4	8	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	550000	..	45000	..	500	..	..	..	..	500
5	7	7	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45000	..	400	..	..	..	..	400

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

13	32	14	818	6	173000	3	72000	..	..	500000	..	24000	..	26685	1892	1893	..	..	30470
53	40	25	1392	10	637900	5	50000	1	100000	1090000	..	12000	..	30664	1073	1074	..	..	32811
60	54	20	1432	6	136000	2	40000	..	..	410000	..	..	..	15850	959	959	..	..	17768
39	73	18	1447	15	249100	6	90000	..	..	3000000	..	243000	..	17480	959	959	..	..	19398
..	6	4	284	5	130000	1	10000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7900	602	603	..	..	9105
165	205	81	5373	42	1326000	17	262000	1	100000	5000000	..	279000	..	98579	5485	5488	..	..	109552
176	205	81	5639	44	1371150	10	216350	1	100000	5000000	..	280000	15000	75695	6645	6913	63924	..	153177

EASTERN SOUTH

Unit of local currency is the Argentina paper peso, which equals 42.4 cents gold

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Buenos Aires	4	2	3	3	12	5	2	11	2	2	7	12	25	8	17	2227	751	2978	684	3662
Northern	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	12	1	2	19	5	22	27	28	1733	1006	2739	1484	4223
Uruguay	2	..	2	..	4	1	..	2	..	5	7	..	18	1	6	1341	605	1946	354	2300
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	16	18	115	116	231	..	231
Cuyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	3	3	6	228	187	415	52	467
Total	7	2	5	4	18	6	2	36	4	9	34	20	73	55	75	5644	2665	8309	2574	10883
Last Year	8	2	6	3	19	5	4	37	3	4	29	16	72	63	84	5630	2724	8354	1943	10297

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BALTIC AND SLAVIC

1. Copenhagen Area

Repeated from
Unit of currency is the

Esthonia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	56	..	3	780	200	980	..	980
Latvia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	18	..	4	418	151	569	..	569
Lithuania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	13	..	2	205	104	309	..	309
Total.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	9	4	..	..	87	..	9	1403	455	1858	..	1858
Last Year.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	19	3	..	..	66	..	5	1078	618	1696	..	1696

DENMARK

Repeated from
Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 27 cents gold.

Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	2028	114	2142	..	2142
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1116	85	1201	..	1201
Southern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	854	116	970	..	970
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	3	20	..	..	3998	315	4313	..	4313
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	2	21	56	110	4187	388	4575	1736	6311

FINLAND

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and for

Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	6	..	..	2	1021	517	1538	39	1577
Western.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	9	..	..	1	644	219	863	3	866
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	15	..	..	3	1665	736	2401	42	2443
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	..	15	1	..	3	1585	679	2264	27	2291

FINLAND SWEDISH

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and for

Western.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	826	78	904	..	904
Southern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	290	27	317	..	317
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	..	14	..	..	1116	105	1221	..	1221
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	1	..	13	..	..	1068	126	1194	..	1194

NORWAY

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gold.

North.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	22	..	..	1018	147	1165	111	1276
West.....	16	1	3	62	48	2840	185	3025	401	3426
East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	2	1	94	..	100	3129	242	3371	466	3837
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	3	12	178	..	148	6987	574	7561	978	8539
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	2	2	12	166	..	133	6895	685	7580	1020	8600

AMERICA CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolence Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolence Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
61	120	36	3020	15	1661590	9	2965500	4	177000	246358	186000	19000	927	86512	3271	10312	7962	18063	126120	
41	70	36	2155	18	400500	11	215000	..	..	38000	155000	23927	8401	47161	1331	3691	7572	6708	66643
16	65	32	2386	14	349775	8	229290	..	..	..	950000	14580	3932	34735	1903	2458	14553	3556	57205
..	5	13	473	6	69000	2	55000	..	..	..	..	12800	2000	12447	300	1045	1740	3829	19361
..	19	9	500	4	60500	3	47000	..	..	6000	..	8369	500	13450	315	206	592	3452	18015
63	288	126	8534	57	2541275	35	842790	4	177000	290358	1291000	78676	15760	194305	7120	17712	32419	35608	287164	
30	399	122	8750	52	2895782	34	832917	4	175000	573818	721000	64489	6225	117119	7472	17314	30932	58207	231044	

MISSION CONFERENCE

1925 Report
United States gold dollar

..	20	28	1662	5	67000	6	*	..	..	15000	..	..	..	552	..	44	..	..	596
..	9	16	978	4	181000	7	..	..	..	15000	..	..	..	1006	..	54	500	..	1560
..	9	12	660	2	62000	2	..	..	..	10000	..	..	..	640	..	28	..	..	668
..	38	56	3300	11	310000	15	..	..	..	40000	..	..	..	2198	..	126	500	..	2824
..	24	50	3272	11	310000	15	..	..	..	40000	..	..	..	111	..	80	..	..	191

* Included with Churches (under same roof).

CONFERENCE

1924 Report
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	83	26	2203	17	1058390	11	615080	..	..	1051450	..	614721	27265	43389	14955	7274	..	146910	212528
..	39	19	1400	12	407600	5	102200	..	..	433000	..	132429	6331	23463	7197	5121	..	86133	121914
..	29	16	1302	8	293830	8	148000	..	..	105000	..	125939	2251	18287	5344	3164	..	72345	99140
..	151	61	4905	37	1759820	24	865280	..	..	1589450	..	873089	35847	85139	27496	15559	..	305388	433582
..	174	66	5407	35	1671720	21	801280	..	..	1589450	..	1326000	21090	83942	27944	128284	14084	1440731	1694985

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	39	17	1853	8	1500000	6	300000	..	..	51000	..	192200	8054	152924	5606	112787	86081	63880	421278
..	3	7	725	4	1316000	4	250000	..	..	110000	..	137000	22794	104157	2987	17286	9550	70202	204182
..	42	24	2578	12	2816000	10	550000	..	..	161000	..	320200	30848	257081	8593	130073	95631	134082	625460
..	27	27	2708	12	2650000	10	550000	..	..	160000	..	404200	20000	266263	8593	130073	91772	..	496701

MISSION CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) equals 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	2	18	1668	9	3023791	9	280000	..	..	728807	..	484360	17960	225478	13837	71529	267631	675687	1254162
..	5	8	485	7	1719100	4	1150000	..	..	530000	..	705360	16900	123057	3379	10330	33124	321897	491787
..	7	26	2153	16	4742891	13	1430000	..	..	1258807	..	1189720	34860	348535	17216	81859	300755	997584	1745949
..	7	22	2111	15	4007507	11	1430000	..	..	1196807	..	1124007	54042	295694	33080	35619	90272	993491	1448156

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	23	12	2474	13	954000	5	107000	..	..	..	..	289743	7186	52330	4853	8563	5216	41699	112661
2	79	20	6353	21	2172050	11	303200	..	..	336000	..	902664	19687	105089	7544	10892	16413	123667	263605
4	92	28	5265	30	1697000	13	546900	..	..	488000	..	492467	26438	118199	10605	17636	15217	109378	271035
6	194	60	14092	64	4823050	29	957100	..	..	824000	..	1664874	53311	275618	23002	37091	36846	274744	647301
8	272	63	13923	61	4579350	29	935000	..	..	810000	..	1762768	50249	264596	24046	49777	167109	266363	771891

SWEDEN

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					OF THE W. F. M. S.		ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS						THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
North.....	21	4	..	..	1	32	1	2	2131	120	2251	..	2251	
South.....	31	2	..	3	1	44	2	..	4118	264	4382	..	4382	
West.....	38	5	..	3	1	65	..	14	4725	365	5090	..	5090	
East.....	28	7	..	1	2	53	..	19	4523	226	4749	..	4749	
Total.....	118	18	..	7	5	194	3	35	15497	975	16472	..	16472	
Last Year.....	141	21	..	6	13	180	..	38	15535	1031	16566	..	16566	

2. Paris Area

FRANCE MISSION

Repeated from
Unit of currency is the

Total.....	3	1	4	..	8	2	4	15	3	..	..	5	12	..	..	848	302	1150	..	1150
Last Year.....	2	1	3	..	6	2	6	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	224	971	..	971

ITALY

Unit of local currency is the lira, which equals 4 cents gold.

Italy.....					4	2	43	1	3	28				14	24	2714	315	3029	890	3919
Switzerland.....							2		3	4		1				559	91	650	117	767
Total.....					4	2	45	1	5	32	1			14	24	3273	406	3679	1007	4686
Last Year.....					3	2	43	4	9	1	8	14	13	37	3453	778	4231	515	4746	

NORTH AFRICA

Repeated from
Unit of local currency for North Africa is the franc, which equals 7½ cents gold.

Algiers: European.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	60	17	77	27	104
Native.....	4	..	4	..	8	4	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	5	15	28	43	4	47
Constantine: European.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	44	11	55	6
Native.....	1	..	1	1	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	20	28	3
Ft. Nat'l Region: European.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	4
Native.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	2	25	56	81	21	102
Il Maten-Sidi Aich Region: European.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	2
Native.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	3	7	11	46	57	20	77
Oran: European.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	42	7	49	5	54
Sousse: European.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	13	2	15
Tunis: European.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	19	42	1	43
Native.....	2	1	3	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	6	22	28	4	32
Total.....	8	1	9	1	19	10	3	7	4	4	..	12	12	5	27	258	235	493	96
Last Year.....	10	1	..	2	22	7	3	7	4	4	..	14	12	5	27	256	219	475	89

MADEIRA

Unit of local currency is the escudo, which equals 19.4 cents gold.

Total.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	102	68	170	20
Last Year (1923).....	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	118	11	129	70

3. Zurich Area

AUSTRIA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the Austrian shilling, which equals 14 cents gold.

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	1	13	..	3	72	316	1042	245	1287
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	3	..	12	1	..	664	341	1005	286	1291

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	DEBT		36	37	38	39	40	41	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property			Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
...	9	45	3130	35	975850	14	294400	...	...	...	...	376083	7353	77943	5955	28430	25298	46716	184342
...	23	59	5918	42	1207230	15	237300	...	...	...	...	418823	7659	117580	20076	37824	23959	66031	265470
...	23	65	5448	62	1999891	19	994335	...	...	...	...	1302282	18646	133079	14386	46835	55918	133398	383616
...	19	59	3926	52	1697320	12	414600	...	...	...	...	696335	15245	113340	19026	52072	45951	89618	320007
...	74	228	18422	191	5880291	60	1940635	...	...	1712749	...	2793523	48903	441942	59443	165161	151126	335763	1153435
132	217	20212	183	5525685	60	1765165	...	...	...	1431000	...	2796083	52141	423891	48052	193278	268578	345501	1279300

CONFERENCE

1924 Report
United States gold dollar

...	43	29	1877	8	218080	8	*	...	...	232002	40000	45000	...	4593	292	267	...	...	5152
...	29	24	1894	1	2000	1	2000	...	...	...	40000	...	...	25	70	...	...	1071	1166

* Included in Churches.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

14	45	56	2639	22	10240000	18	1500000	2	260000	6500000	2000000	...	...	72353	3220	92633	...	148757	316963
...	7	447	2	...	80000	1	20000	...	...	...	...	...	...	50384	80	15325	...	10100	75889
14	49	63	3086	24	10320000	20	1520000	2	260000	6500000	2000000	...	...	122737	3300	107958	...	158857	392852
2	82	70	3859	24	1500000	19	1765000	...	...	800000	1190000	...	...	53654	3883	25039	...	54659	137237

MISSION CONFERENCE

1925 Report
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

2	2	3	455	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10200	...	400	...	494	11094
14	...	3	275	...	...	...	...	2	150000	745000	665000	100000	41266	1500	...	25	...	718	2243
1	...	2	25	1	290000	1	30000	...	...	...	...	...	14253	2400	...	170	...	247	2817
...	...	7	185	...	...	1	20000	3	150000	225000	300000	229415	18872	4812	...	100	...	5895	10807
...
4	5	7	260	3	80000	3	90000	2	250000	115000	...	69277	...	2400	...	170	1000	1516	5086
...
2	6	4	200	1	20000	1	20000	3	130000	199000	...	114015	14426	3228	...	125	...	1051	4404
...	...	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	236000	...	...	...	744	...	...	...	6009	6753
...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	1	100000	70000	...	...	...	900	...	35	...	1465	2400
...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4904	...	327	1000	487	6718
3	...	2	90	...	...	...	...	2	130000	280000	...	132574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	13	32	1686	5	390000	6	160000	13	910000	1870000	965000	645281	88817	31088	...	1352	2000	17882	52322
9	15	37	2131	4	373000	6	150000	12	889000	1791000	910000	603000	...	32767	...	...	1000	10166	43933

MISSION

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	7	5	251	5	*2700	...	...	3	*31000	...	...	*1080	*120	...	...	1040	6012	7052
...	4	138	2	330000	2	140000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4831	...	...	...	4831

* United States gold.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	7	13	844	6	705000	3	440000	...	...	520000	...	169375	...	7730	922	2425	3887	22720	36884
...	7	13	922	6	705000	3	440000	...	...	520000	...	169375	...	3986	799	1391	...	19787	25963

BULGARIA MISSION

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the lev, which equals 1.35 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sofia.	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	8	2	..	..	1	10	..	2	518	135	653	50	703
Trnovo.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	268	59	327	19	346
Total.	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	15	2	..	..	2	19	..	2	786	194	980	69	1049
Last Year.	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	14	3	..	..	10	..	..	2	731	241	972	75	1047

NORTH GERMANY

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents gold.

Berlin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	2	49	..	..	3412	828	4240	1195	5435
Bremen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	2	58	..	..	3361	801	4162	1267	5429
Dresden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	..	..	3	86	..	..	5081	2443	7524	1688	9212
Leipzig.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	2	110	..	..	4432	2244	6676	1496	8172
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	10	..	..	9	303	..	..	16286	6316	22602	5646	28248
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	9	12	31	..	247	..	11	15792	6403	22195	5709	27904

SOUTH GERMANY

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents gold.

Northern.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	36	4	..	..	..	129	..	4	4977	985	5962	1544	7506
Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4	..	..	..	214	..	4	3894	962	4856	891	5747
Southwestern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	..	..	..	378	..	9	6325	911	7236	1473	8709
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	101	12	..	..	..	721	..	17	15196	2858	18054	3908	21962
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	101	10	..	..	95	629	..	19	15062	3146	18208	4027	22235

HUNGARY MISSION

Unit of local currency is the Hungarian crown, which equals 20 cents gold.

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	1	17	1	4	422	290	712	167	879
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	1	1	13	2	4	408	261	669	163	832

JUGO-SLAVIA

Unit of local currency is the dinar, which equals 2 cents gold.

Total.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	2	..	1	4	4	..	..	775	665	1440	595	2035
Last Year.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	1	10	1	..	9	..	..	760	544	1304	327	1631

RUSSIA MISSION

Repeated from 1919 Report

Unit of currency is the

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4	*1	..	..	7	..	..	..	1482	205	1687	28	1715
Last Year.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	750	100	850	..	850

* 1924 figures.

SWITZERLAND

Unit of local currency is the Swiss franc, which equals 19.3 cents gold.

East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	..	24	..	..	..	..	6791	579	7370	144	7514
West.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	4153	415	4568	85	4653
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	5	1	30	..	..	..	..	10944	994	11938	229	12167
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	7	1	33	..	..	..	..	10768	997	11765	..	11765

CONFERENCE

1925 Report
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
1	64	12	726	7	5553000	10	1625000	..	..	1554400	2060000	1215000	810000	55569	15836	8264	250000	1953	331622
1	27	11	445	7	1850000	12	3075000	..	..	350000	..	..	..	62124	2826	13458	..	974	79382
2	91	23	1171	14	7403000	22	4700000	..	..	1904400	2060000	1215000	810000	117693	18662	21722	250000	2927	411004
1	75	25	1195	15	7695000	14	2740000	..	..	1904400	2060000	..	..	137065	43735	4735	260000	8800	454335

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	54	33	2984	19	950000	12	307500	..	..	..	..	251988	..	56627	575	1009	7108	118929	184188
...	95	55	2960	24	700000	8	210200	..	..	1500000	..	201136	..	67784	432	949	4315	97177	170657
...	133	79	5086	38	610000	14	219489	..	..	..	..	279271	..	113947	746	1212	39869	173774	320548
...	100	60	5153	26	820000	12	309230	..	..	..	..	237228	..	97083	1266	1323	9763	177152	286587
...	382	227	16163	107	3080000	46	1046419	..	..	1500000	..	969623	..	335441	2959	4493	61055	567032	970980
...	417	229	17295	102	2482000	41	1079750	..	..	1500000	..	1002000	..	249557	3748	6062	98033	489398	846798

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	112	103	5895	55	2385752	6	380115	..	..	700000	..	464880	..	83445	1200	14608	..	166174	265427
...	58	91	3232	52	1537206	7	220000	..	..	..	..	164836	..	75022	1000	12948	..	118377	207347
...	118	142	5800	73	1745941	6	217500	..	..	600000	..	324845	..	112367	1300	18590	..	207581	339838
...	288	336	14927	180	5668899	19	817615	..	..	1300000	..	954561	..	270834	3500	46146	..	492132	812612
...	324	342	16279	160	5377997	33	950188	..	..	1200000	..	1213106	..	283819	2543	20862	73889	300983	682096

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	15	22	480	5	110009	8	109909	..	..	570000	..	60000	..	4926	377	7557	3358	2482	18640
2	18	20	405	3	93009	7	46000	..	..	142000	..	50000	..	3000	300	1300	..	220	4820

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	42	17	687	17	2827187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109074	1731	9495	30673	125488	276371
...	27	24	1127	18	2818950	5	173000	..	..	300000	..	..	..	61327	735	13701	11445	165575	252783

CONFERENCE

except as noted otherwise
United States gold dollar

...	10	10	1500	7	125000	7	125000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	900	7	125000	7	125000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

1	144	167	11800	55	4261700	32	1224400	..	..	..	3033506	..	163846	10274	72196	237627	188275	672213
...	85	98	10268	40	2687880	8	288570	..	..	..	1468048	..	93077	6980	56004	24153	281231	461445
1	229	265	22068	95	6049580	40	1512970	..	..	..	4501554	..	256923	17254	128200	261780	469506	1133663
6	219	264	22295	93	6744900	41	1551670	..	..	1200000	5509707	118949	221092	15437	60474	118949	563030	978982

CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					OF THE W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	Ordnained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CON- FERENCE		LOCAL PREACH- ERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Memem Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Com- munity, Cols. 19 and 20	
								Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
I. EASTERN ASIA																					
CHINA: Shanghai.....	14	1	1	3	5	6	..	25	2	7	..	24	40	35	46	2583	1044	3627	362	3989	
1. Central China.....	11	5	19	5	43	36	..	18	4	12	38	5	71	55	68	2709	2742	5451	71	5522	
2. Chengtu West China.....	5	4	9	4	22	18	..	28	4	19	17	4	55	54	48	2295	2126	4421	126	4547	
3. Chungking West China.....	14	11	23	6	54	47	5	81	17	73	216	20	239	135	293	15843	11373	27216	1737	28953	
4. Fochow (1925).....	6	2	5	..	13	25	..	79	10	105	99	31	168	122	220	7648	5791	13439	3706	17145	
5. Hinghwa.....	9	8	17	7	41	25	2	27	5	9	17	4	30	79	129	1962	1550	3512	371	3883	
6. Kiangsi (1925).....	18	8	29	9	64	48	1	68	10	77	93	15	123	166	144	11181	5477	16658	2304	18962	
7. North China.....	5	..	5	2	12	4	..	19	6	32	15	8	18	31	34	3197	1842	5039	..	5039	
8. Shantung (1925).....	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	25	7	34	17	9	65	83	14	1657	1145	2802	790	3592
9. South Fukien.....	7	2	9	1	19	7	..	36	4	43	58	18	157	82	68	4141	3085	7226	338	7564	
10. Yenping.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for China.....	92	46	134	39	311	233	8	406	69	411	570	138	966	842	1064	53216	36175	89391	9805	99196	
11. Japan.....	18	2	19	2	41	45	..	94	22	37	..	19	..	..	..	14968	3892	18860	..	18860
12. Korea.....	16	5	21	4	46	54	..	57	22	43	22	323	623	354	300	12999	5366	18365	5034	23399	
Total for Eastern Asia.....	126	53	174	45	398	332	8	557	113	491	592	480	1589	1196	1364	81183	45433	126616	14839	141455	
II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA																					
1. Malaya (1925).....	19	4	17	8	48	31	..	17	8	66	..	57	..	..	..	4621	2457	7078	633	7711
2. Netherl'ds Ind's (1925).....	7	2	7	4	20	4	..	4	1	..	..	15	..	5	8	696	428	1124	226	1350
3. North Sumatra.....	4	1	5	1	11	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	389	407	796	223	1019
4. Philippine Islands.....	11	..	11	..	22	22	..	58	10	31	18	77	1015	2	101	31416	22832	54248	2361	56609	
Total for Southeastern Asia.....	41	7	40	13	101	57	..	86	19	97	18	163	1015	7	109	37122	26124	63246	3443	66689	
III. SOUTHERN ASIA																					
1. Bengal (1925).....	16	..	16	..	32	23	3	16	..	9	1	57	43	113	188	2745	4074	6819	2709	9528	
2. Bombay.....	12	..	12	..	24	17	1	21	2	7	..	61	..	73	133	2612	1877	4489	1376	5865	
3. Burma.....	10	..	9	..	19	15	..	8	7	1	..	55	..	2	2	1183	782	1965	590	2555	
4. Central Provinces.....	10	..	9	..	19	19	1	26	5	6	6	132	132	46	214	1947	5375	7322	2798	10120	
5. Gujarat.....	8	1	9	2	20	17	1	46	4	16	..	223	..	71	228	5350	19760	25110	14217	39327	
6. Hyderabad.....	7	2	9	..	18	16	..	13	6	12	..	252	..	70	123	6733	31625	38358	..	38358	
7. Indus River.....	7	1	8	..	16	14	3	26	7	34	..	79	35	504	136	12805	28033	40838	22573	63411	
8. Lucknow (1925).....	16	3	19	..	38	34	5	37	9	30	1	212	..	43	238	3597	13767	17364	7417	24781	
9. North India.....	14	2	16	..	32	42	2	62	9	81	..	408	..	241	607	22006	34827	56833	27244	84077	
10. Northwest India.....	10	2	12	..	24	33	4	59	11	60	..	352	..	309	388	36071	78309	114380	67065	181445	
11. South India.....	14	2	16	..	32	22	..	15	..	8	3	228	2	68	250	2851	18127	20978	8480	29458	
Total for Southern Asia.....	124	13	135	2	274	252	20	329	60	264	11	2059	212	1540	2507	97900	236556	334456	154469	488925	
IV. AFRICA																					
1. Angola.....	9	..	9	4	22	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1163	893	2056	..	2056
2. Congo.....	9	2	10	3	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	112	807	1147	1954	..	1954
3. Liberia.....	5	2	6	2	15	..	..	36	8	13	..	88	..	29	34	7187	2308	9495	258	9753
4. Rhodesia (1925).....	10	3	10	4	27	15	1	..	1	..	..	122	..	21	11	3632	3021	6653	1523	8176
5. Southeast Africa.....	7	2	9	..	18	3	..	5	1	..	..	272	..	8	3283	7375	10658	..	10658	
Total for Africa.....	40	9	44	13	106	22	1	41	11	13	..	484	..	162	53	16072	14744	30816	1781	32597	
V. LATIN AMERICA																					
1. Mexico.....	3	3	6	..	12	24	..	32	..	..	..	44	69	22	53	4526	4916	9442	531	9973
2. Central America.....	3	4	6	3	16	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3	3	15	211	226	437	64	501
3. Bolivia (1922).....	3	7	8	4	22	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	10	59	35	94	8	102
4. Chile.....	10	8	17	16	51	..	2	21	6	2	4	5	44	1	3	2524	2799	5523	..	5323	
5. Eastern So. America.....	8	1	9	..	18	19	2	36	4	9	34	20	73	55	75	5644	2665	8309	2574	10883	
6. North Andes (1924).....	4	6	9	11	30	7	..	7	2	..	..	5	19	..	..	559	485	1044	250	1294
Total for South America.....	25	22	43	31	121	26	5	66	13	11	38	30	136	68	88	8786	5984	14770	2832	17602	
Total for Latin America.....	31	29	55	34	149	50	6	98	16	11	38	75	208	93	156	13523	11126	24649	3427	28076	
VI. EUROPE AND NO. AFRICA																					
1. Austria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	1	13	..	3	726	316	1042	245	1287
2. Baltic and Slavic (1925).....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	9	4	..	87	..	9	..	1403	455	1858	..	1858
3. Bulgaria (1925).....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	15	2	..	..	2	19	..	2	786	194	980	69	1049
4. Denmark (1924).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	3	20	..	..	3998	315	4313	..	4313
5. Finland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	15	..	..	..	3	1665	736	2401	42	2443
6. Finland-Swedish.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	14	..	..	..	1116	105	1221	..	1221
7. France (1924).....	3	..	2	1	6	3	4	15	3	..	..	5	12	..	..	848	302	1150	..	1150
8. North Germany.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	10	..	..	9	303	..	..	16286	6316	22602	5646	28248
9. South Germany.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	101	12	..	..	721	..	17	15196	2858	18054	3908	21962	
10. Hungary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	1	17	1	4	422	290	712	167	879
11. Italy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1	5	32	1	..	14	24	3273	406	3679	1007	4686
12. Jugo-Slavia.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	1	4	4	..	775	665	1440	595	2035
13. Norway.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	3	12	178	..	148	6987	574	7561	978	8539
14. Russia (1919).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	1482	205	1687	28	1715
15. Sweden.....	118	18	7	5	194	3	35	15497	975	16472	..	16472
16. Switzerland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	5	1	30	125	..	..	..	10944	994	11938	229	12167
Total for Europe.....	6	4	2	12	11	6	631	73	11	88	..	50	1707	18	245	81404	15706	97110	12914	110024	
17. North Africa (1925).....	9	2	9	2	22	10	8	7	4	4	..	12	12	5	27	258	235	493	99	592	
18. Madeira.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	102	68	170	20	191	..

BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

of the Board and the Society are of June 1, 1927

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
					\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
222	57	52	3358	40	80885	25	13050	14	41000	92467	207812	13858		3187	56	193	85	642	4163	
164	35	50	2994	43	41050	20	6200	11	34750	116625	68465	2750	53	1391	34	249	1858	2810	6342	
70	38	54	3378	59	53225	19	6000	8	33500	137550	108000			985	25		215	2140	3365	
874	688	236	18265	166	180532	100	49918	20	122750	238970	447480	335		10720	577	808	3791	4504	20400	
368	410	185	9661	144	130300	73	43325	7	20000	107500	80000			5810	3050	322	6054	1266	16502	
185	60	53	3876	37	90280	34	22650	11	31000	115600	87500	400		1859	361	74	856	1285	4435	
527	290	111	9768	131	232238	110	64979	20	150500	647000	216500			9058	428	4888	1875		16249	
308	84	28	2130	35	41732	34	14475	4	26500	25000	30500			1873	116	284	785	218	3276	
56	103	81	2920	71	88850	60	59925	2	9000	33132		2165	110	3667	17		1828	1556	7068	
158	79	73	2649	68	96805	55	16400	9	22500	43525	19247	435	49	4402	54	181	519	140	5296	
2032	1844	923	56999	794	1035897	530	297882	106	491500	1557369	1265504	19943	212	42952	4718	6999	17866	14561	87096	
1295	148	309	24502	94	94	94	21	21	123331	1344000	766130			88174	6240	2351	34887	6730	138382	
1101	740	357	30875	491	236687	148	25917	21	158500	555250	473750	1988	2367	29217	134	2508	25550	55262	112671	
5328	2732	1589	112376	1379	1272584	772	323799	148	773331	3456619	2505384	21931	2579	160343	11092	11858	78303	76553	338149	
572	451	85	5471	50	153863	29	57063	19	113080	907500	305250	10348	2053	22335	339	927	29230	11007	63838	
44	63	25	1763	11	43120	8	5440	4	23200	56320	27200	40400	736	1694	2	252	2846	3416	8210	
49	82	14	506	7	26800	1	280			32000				1866		45	87		1998	
3668	1978	413	32645	266	308756	95	56258	14	101700	208964	203200			26520	57	596	13167	6069	46409	
4353	2574	537	40385	334	532539	133	119041	37	237980	1204784	535650	50748	2789	52415	398	1820	45330	20492	120455	
319	284	145	5330	24	130084	38	81442	7	62833	1014852	250927	349275		7657	34	5552	3415	118992	135650	
187	136	221	5436	15	115033	22	62803	12	60362	124654	132200	87807	10519	8007		3504	6848	7282	25641	
104	67	22	3308	10	109300	8	1907	6	32500	283900	235333	82581	5588	4415	693	678	2238	3739	11762	
220	282	321	9166	23	34300	39	79594	13	56333	124684	124950	40530		3736	693	698	95	961	6183	
1085	1661	753	25798	21	30867	7	3650	8	44000	130347	121667	10275	50	8870	605				9475	
1748	1116	402	8147	5	16583	88	57753	9	51833	121645	117665	44313	147	4699	81	357	2966	1054	9157	
849	1469	379	15259	12	29983	29	35885	5	18800	76384	74333	22033		7424	607			1339	9370	
808	932	477	14825	30	77825	89	32231	15	70800	556237	537100	41133	9000	7892	1103	434	906	2192	12527	
2033	2742	767	23885	92	117497	274	108860	23	134167	657984	301783	70272		12205	447	1792	235	1535	16215	
4206	6559	1175	39390	18	57880	71	117005	8	36667	158336	211526			13173	353	673	217	504	14920	
250	492	423	10573	52	44395	71	17808	11	73750	141033	146500	71714	917	6061	376	82	512	2992	10023	
10809	15740	5125	161217	302	763747	736	595298	117	642045	3511948	2262084	819933	26221	84139	4992	13770	17432	140590	260923	
228	214	26	5068	22	16356	36	35110	9	31800	30350	20000	1210	244	1106		1705	3707	227	6745	
209	100	8	1199	37	19250	7	22500	9	18050	5750								1350	1350	
437	258	76	5164	74	156797	20	14685	9	46000	129675				6249	6267	989	3994	1297	18796	
485	266	115	8889	126	28844	119	48220	19	62913	151515	58223			4442		2031	10094	15657	6774	
818	409	175	6151	102	6560	6	675	8	44750	45000	25000			6598	95	81				
2177	1247	400	26471	361	227807	188	121190	54	203513	362290	103223	1210	244	18395	6362	2775	9732	12968	50232	
182	303	91	5956	70	362275	35	100330	6	92750	593500	460250	35568	3272	17690	1448	1964	12580	6983	40665	
61	27	11	635	6	28500	3	4000	6	22000	38500		1000		890	185			679	1754	
	4	8	380							55000		45000		500					500	
165	205	81	5373	42	165750	17	32750	1	12500	625000		34875		12322	686	686			13694	
63	288	126	8534	57	107750	35	357343	4	75048	123112	547384	33359	6682	82385	3019	7510	13746	15098	121758	
17	60	15	1010		5000			1	9081	61803				1895	100	66		2350	4411	
245	557	230	15297	100	1248251	52	390093	6	96629	1359915	547384	113234	6682	97102	3805	8262	13746	17448	140363	
488	887	332	21888	176	1639026	90	494423	18	211379	1991915	1007634	149802	9954	115682	5438	10226	26326	25110	182782	
	7	13	844	6	98700	3	61600			72800		23763		1082	129	340	432	3181	5164	
	38	56	3300	11	310000	15				40000				2198		126	500		2824	
2	91	23	1171	14	99941	22	63450			25709	27810	16403	10935	1589	252	293	3375	40	5549	
	151	61	4905	37	475151	24	233626			429151		235734	9679	22988	7424	4201		82455	117068	
	42	24	2578	12	535040	10	104500			30590		62548	5861	6247	2152	3252	2391	3352	15637	
	7	26	2153	16	901149	13	271700			239173		226047	6623	8713	430	2046	7519	24940	43648	
	43	29	1877	8	218080	8				232002	40000	45000		4593	292	267			5152	
	382	227	16163	107	733040	46	249048			357000		230770		79835	704	1069	14531	134954	231093	
	288	336	14927	180	1349198	19	194592			309400		227185		64458	833	10983		117127	193401	
	15	22	480	5	22000	8	20000			114000		12000		985	63	1511	672	497	3728	
14	49	63	3086	24	412800	20	60800	2	10400	260000	80000			4910	132	4318		6354	15714	
	42	17	687	17	56544									2181	35	188	613	2510	5527	
6	194	60	14092	64	1253993	29	248846			214240		432867	13861	71601	5980	9644	9580	71433	168298	
	10	10	1500	7	125000	7	125000													
	74	228	18422	191	1528876	60	504565			445315		726316	12715	114905	15455	42942	39293	87208	299883	
1	229	265	22068	95	1341269	40	292003					898790		49580	3330	24743	50523	90615	218797	
23	1662	1460	108253	794	9460781	324	2429730	2	104090	2799380	147819	3107413	50674	436111	83274	105923	129429	624756	1331493	
26	13	32	1686	5	29250	6	12000	13	68250	140250	72375	48996	6661	2832		192	150	1841	3625	
	7	5	251	5	2700			3	31000			1080	120				202	1166	186	

SUMMARY OF GENERAL

DIVISIONS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I. Eastern Asia.	126	53	174	45	398	332	8	557	113	491	592	480	1589	1196	1364	81183	45433	126616	14839	141455
II. Southeastern Asia.	41	7	49	13	101	57	..	86	19	97	18	163	1015	7	109	37122	26124	63246	3443	66689
III. Southern Asia.	124	13	135	2	274	252	20	329	60	264	11	2059	212	1540	2507	97900	236556	334456	154469	488925
IV. Africa.	40	9	44	13	106	22	1	41	11	13	..	484	....	162	53	16072	14744	30816	1781	32537
V. Latin America.	31	29	55	34	149	50	6	98	16	11	38	75	208	93	156	13523	11126	24649	3427	28076
VI. Europe.	6	..	4	2	12	11	6	631	73	11	88	50	1707	18	245	81404	15706	97110	12914	110024
North Africa.	9	2	9	2	22	10	3	7	4	4	..	12	12	5	27	258	235	493	99	592
Madeira.	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	102	68	170	20	190
Total, Excluding Europe.	373	113	459	109	1054	723	38	1118	223	880	650	3277	3037	3003	4218	246160	334286	580446	178078	758524
Grand Total.	379	113	463	111	1066	734	44	1749	296	891	747	3327	4744	3021	4463	327564	349992	677556	190992	868548
Last Year.	389	131	487	118	1125	705	57	1738	344	1118	795	3429	4827	2875	4534	323459	348977	672436	197126	869562
Increase. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	4105	1015	5120	..	..
Decrease.	10	18	24	7	59	..	13	..	48	227	48	102	83	71	71	..	..	..	6134	1014

JAPAN METHODIST

The Methodist Episcopal Church (Japan Mission Council), the
Unit of local currency is the yen,

DISTRICTS																			
EAST CONFERENCE:																			
Hokkaido.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1186	589	1775	1775
On Hokubu (Hiroaki).....	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	706	265	971	971
On Nambu (Sendai).....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	631	87	718	718
†Tokyo.....	10	1	7	2	20	6	..	23	10	3	..	11	..	..	..	5071	984	6055	6055
†Tokai (Yokohama).....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	25	6	10	..	2	..	..	..	2837	649	3486	3486
*Yamanashi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	1656	150	1806	1806
*Nagano.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	664	630	1294	1294
WEST CONFERENCE:																			
*Hokuriku.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	767	99	866	866
**Kinki.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	11	..	2	..	..	..	3256	145	3401	3401
**Sanyo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	8	..	2	..	..	..	1480	162	1642	1642
**Hoyo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	13	..	5	..	..	..	1435	116	1551	1551
Kyushiu, North.....	3	..	3	..	6	10	..	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1496	525	2021	2021
Kyushiu, South.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	875	124	999	999
†Korea.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	1351	196	1547	1547
Loo Choo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	815	473	1288	1288
Furlough.....	3	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	21	2	19	2	44	32	..	133	42	87	..	31	..	..	..	24226	5194	29420	29420
Last Year.....	19	2	20	2	43	46	2	124	34	106	34	90	..	..	97	24226	5194	29420	29420

By mutual agreement work in Japan is divided as follows:

* United Church of Canada.

† United Church of Canada and Methodist Episcopal Church.

‡ Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Methodist Episcopal Church.

** Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Unmarked, Methodist Episcopal Church.

STATISTICS BY DIVISIONS

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
228	2732	1589	112376	1379	\$ 1272584	772	\$ 323799	148	\$ 773331	\$ 3456619	\$ 2505384	\$ 21931	\$ 2579	\$ 160343	\$ 11092	\$ 11858	\$ 78303	\$ 76553	\$ 338149	
253	2574	537	40385	334	532539	133	119041	37	237980	1204784	535650	50748	2789	52415	398	1820	45330	20492	120455	
309	15740	5125	161217	302	763747	736	595298	117	642045	3511948	2262084	819933	26221	84139	4992	13770	17432	140590	260923	
177	1247	400	26471	361	227807	188	121190	54	203513	362290	103223	1210	244	18395	6362	2775	9732	12968	50232	
488	887	332	21888	176	1639026	90	494423	18	211379	1991915	1007634	149802	9954	115682	5438	10226	26326	25110	182782	
23	1662	1460	108253	794	9460781	324	2429730	2	10400	2769380	147810	3107413	59674	436111	35274	105923	129429	624756	1331493	
26	13	32	1688	5	29250	6	12000	13	68250	140250	72375	48396	6661	2332	....	102	150	1341	3925
7	5	251	5	2700	....	....	....	3	31000	....	....	1080	120	....	....	....	202	1166	1308
181	23200	8020	364274	2562	4467653	1925	1665751	390	2167498	10667806	6486350	1093100	48568	433306	28282	40551	177475	278220	957834	
204	24862	9480	472527	3356	13928434	2249	4065481	392	2177898	13437186	6634160	4200513	108242	869417	63556	146474	306904	902976	2289327	
852	27931	10002	496790	3281	13531043	2242	4489608	369	1920480	12779680	6004146	4477175	127734	747222	67614	159376	320063	852206	2146481	
...	...	...	...	75	397391	7	....	23	257418	657506	630014	....	....	122195	....	....	....	50770	142846
648	3069	522	24263	..	....	..	394127	..	....	....	....	276662	19492	....	4058	12902	13159	....	....

CHURCH

United Church of Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, cooperate which equals 50 cents gold

164	9	39	3639	9	....	8	....	1	16000	8000	526380	....	....	16441	1203	716	2516	1896	22772
168	1	23	1496	5	....	6	....	1	12230	....	145230	....	....	14031	534	260	4140	783	19748
31	5	9	1155	6	....	4	....	1	14504	....	10750	....	....	4240	492	95	....	424	5251
368	34	36	4017	28	....	23	....	9	58750	2500000	175600	....	....	43556	3253	1075	3994	2529	54407
337	42	110	8020	20	....	20	....	2	60000	....	26300	....	....	31665	2610	774	20002	2619	57670
95	1	25	2420	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6884	631	290	....	498	8303
25	3	53	4048	13	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6912	866	482	6745	910	15915
73	3	31	1951	18	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7802	971	390	....	971	10134
316	34	45	3341	12	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45049	4291	1895	16950	10279	78464
88	16	41	2841	14	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10458	1168	487	1087	969	14169
140	13	50	3467	8	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18629	1202	455	18080	1459	39825
125	5	41	2342	9	....	14	....	4	60000	180000	648000	....	....	35096	1602	693	35263	1402	74056
45	9	21	1391	7	....	6	....	1	11477	....	....	....	....	7026	564	338	....	651	8579
130	26	22	1876	8	....	11	....	1	9200	....	....	....	....	22125	1953	714	3859	2901	31552
27	17	8	566	2	....	2	....	1	4500	....	....	....	....	2168	270	38	....	254	2730
130	218	554	42570	163	....	150	....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	....	....	272082	21610	8702	112636	28545	443575
193	437	554	42570	162	....	138	....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	....	....	100070	19305	12637	45474	41959	219454

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEMBERS

ALL FIELDS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Seniors	Juniors	CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Seniors	Juniors
I. EASTERN ASIA			IV. AFRICA		
China			Angola	....	....
Central China	419	....	Congo	....	....
Chengtun	....	....	Liberia	226	154
Chungking	349	....	Rhodesia	....	....
Foochow	2,237	....	Southeast Africa	....	....
Hinghsia	....	400			
Kiangsi	....	....	Total for Africa	226	154
North China	1,545	....		
Shantung	....	....	V. LATIN AMERICA		
South Fukien	152	....	Mexico	1,052	1,280
Yenping	2,313	....	Central America	....	55
Total for China	7,015	400	Bolivia	....	....
Japan	....	....	Chile	669	927
Korea	1,733	1,051	Eastern South America	1,914	754
			North Andes	307	264
Total for Eastern Asia	8,748	1,451	Total for South America	2,890	1,945
			Total for Latin America	2,942	3,280
II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA		
Malaya	1,071	936	Austria	275	201
Netherlands Indies	202	17	Baltic and Slavic	819	521
North Sumatra	....	....	Bulgaria	204	37
Philippine Islands	....	....	Denmark	1,697	1,256
Total for Southeastern Asia	1,273	953	Finland	780	416
			Finland Swedish	727	621
III. SOUTHERN ASIA			France	....	....
India			North Germany	4,909	374
Bengal	546	702	South Germany	5,520	285
Bombay	418	675	Hungary	102	16
Burma	265	169	Italy	493	263
Central Provinces	761	660	Jugo-Slavia	....	....
Gujarat	297	232	Norway	4,423	2,693
Hyderabad	....	....	Russia	....	....
Indus River	....	....	Sweden	5,518	5,100
Lucknow	....	....	Switzerland	1,407	474
North India	2,669	1,249	Total for Europe	26,674	12,257
Northwest India	1,915	3,034	North Africa	238	25
South India	798	1,807	Total Excluding Europe	28,111	14,791
Total for Southern Asia	7,669	8,528	Grand Total	54,785	27,048

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

1926

Missionaries of the Board (June 1, 1927):

Men:

Ordained	379
Unordained	113

Women:

Wives	463
Single	111

Total

Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	1,066
Other Foreign Workers	734
	44

Total Foreign Workers 1,844

Ordained National Preachers:		
Members of Conference:	In Full	1,749
	On Trial	296
Local Preachers:	Appointed	891
	Not Appointed	747
Total		3,683
Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters:		
	Appointed	3,327
	Not Appointed	4,744
Total		8,171
All Other Workers:	Men	3,021
	Women	4,463
Total		7,484
Total Ordained and Unordained National Workers		19,338
The Christian Community:		
	Church Members	327,564
	Preparatory Members	349,992
Total		677,556
Baptized Children	Under Instruction	190,992
Total Christian Community		868,548
Baptisms:	Adults	23,204
	Children	24,862
Total		48,066
Sunday Schools:	Number	9,475
	Scholars	472,527
Epworth League Members:	Seniors	54,785
	Juniors	27,048
Churches and Chapels:	Number	3,356
Parsonages and Homes:	Number	2,249
Missionary Residences:	Number	392
Estimated Value:	Churches and Chapels	\$13,928,434
	Parsonages and Homes	4,095,481
	Missionary Residences	2,177,898
	Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants	13,437,186
Total Estimated Value		\$33,638,999
Estimated Value Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Property.....		\$6,634,160
Debt		4,200,513
Paid on Debt		108,242
Contributions of Church on Foreign Field:		
	Ministerial Support	869,417
	Disciplinary Benevolences	63,556
	Annual Conference Benevolences	146,474
	New Buildings and Improvements	306,904
	All Other Purposes	902,976
Total Contributions		\$2,289,327
Contributions of Church on Foreign Field, Excluding Europe:		
	Ministerial Support	\$433,306
	Disciplinary Benevolences	28,282
	Annual Conference Benevolences	40,551
	New Buildings and Improvements	177,475
	All Other Purposes	278,220
Total Contributions, Excluding Europe.....		\$957,834

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic type*, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry (in which the Board of Northern Baptist Church cooperates), Junior College, School of Education, Department of Missionary Training and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Hua Nang College, Foochow, Fukien.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Sciences and Theological School.

Yenching College, Peking, China. Affiliated with Peking University. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Shantung Christian University Medical School, Tsinanfu, Shantung. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Baptist Missionary Society (British), the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Northern Presbyterian, the Southern Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Wesleyan Methodist (British), the English Presbyterian, the United Lutheran Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the China Medical Board, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Conducted by the China Medical Board which carries all costs and has preponderance of control and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the United Church of Canada, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

INDIA

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Forman Christian College, Lahore. Conducted chiefly by the Missionary Board of the Northern Presbyterian Church. Methodist Episcopal Board provides two professors.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary), Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Women's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Board of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), and the United Church of Canada.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South Churches and the United Church of Canada.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Theology of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

Peking Theological Seminary. Formerly the Peking Bible Institute and distinct from the School of Theology of Peking University.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the United Church of Canada.

EUROPE

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Martin Missions Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Theological School, Oslo, Norway.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Theological School, Gothenburg, Sweden.

INDIA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

ALL INDIA

India Methodist Theological College, Jubbulpore.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal South Churches.

LATIN-AMERICA

CHILE CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Schools under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are in italics unless otherwise noted

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	High	College	Graduate Course	Other	Total Pupils
CHINA															
Univ. of Nanking (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	Nanking	5	M	41	195	...	197	342	...	524	3	171	1237
<i>Girling College</i> , Nanking	Central China	Nanking	Nanking	1	F	25	9	...	...	14	...	133	...	...	147
Nanking School of Theology, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	Nanking	1	M	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	91
Fukien Christian Univ. (Union), Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	M	14	2	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	176
Union Theological Seminary, Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	M	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
Peking University (Union), Peking	North China	Peking	Peking	1	M	47	41	...	...	...	...	375	...	58	433
School of Religion, Peking	North China	Peking	Peking	1	M	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
<i>Yenching College</i> (Union), Peking	North China	Peking	Peking	1	F	26	7	...	...	...	14	92	...	13	119
Theological Seminary, Peking	North China	Peking	Peking	1	M	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
West China Union Univ., Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	9	M F	9	20	...	...	95	...	150	...	100	345
EUROPE															
Theological Seminary, Frankfort	South Germany	Northern	Northern	1	M	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64
Theological Seminary, Helsingfors	Finland	...	...	1	M	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Theological Seminary, Oslo	Norway	Eastern	Eastern	1	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Theological Seminary, Gothenburg	Sweden	Western	Western	1	M	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
INDIA															
India Meth. Theol. Coll., Jubbulpore	All India	Baroda	Baroda	1	M F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
Nicholson Theological Sch., Baroda	Gujarat	Baroda	Baroda	1	M F	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
Theological Seminary, Bareilly	North India	Bareilly	Bareilly	1	M F	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62
JAPAN															
Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	Tokyo	3	M	23	105	Other, in Aoyama	1083	802	...	...	...	100	1985
Theological Sch. (Union), Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	Tokyo	Includ	F	6	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Woman's College</i> (Union), Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	Tokyo	1	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
KOREA															
Chosen Christian Coll. (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	Seoul	1	M	11	27	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	234
Theological Seminary (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	Seoul	1	M	Not	Reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63
LATIN AMERICA															
Theological Seminary (Union), Mexico	Mexico	Central	Central	1	M F	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS															
Theological Seminary (Union), Manila	Philippine Islands	Manila	Manila	1	M F	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77
Total				37		248	515	...	197	1534	14	2786	3	1046	5580

ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High	Other	Total Pupils		
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH															
Primary and Grammar Schools	Angola	Loanda	10	M F	3	17								672	672
Day Schools, Quessua Station	Angola	Malanje	2	M F	1	1			87						87
Boarding School	Angola	Malanje	1	M	3	3			117	1					118
Boarding School, Quessua	Angola	Malanje	1	F	3	1			70	75					145
District Day Schools	Angola	Quiongua	6	M F		6			150						150
Total			20		10	28			424	76				672	1172

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High	Other	Total Pupils		
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH															
Congo Institute, Kanene	Congo	Elisabethville	1 M F	2	7	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Village Schools, Elisabethville Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	10 M F	2	7	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	338
Village Schools, Kabongo Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	14 M F	1	14	906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	906
Girls' Boarding School, Kabongo	Congo	Elisabethville	1 F	1	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Village Schools, Kanene Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	8 M F	..	10	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Village Schools, Likasi Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	14 M F	..	15	626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	626
Village Schools, Kapanga Circuit	Congo	Lunda-Chiokwe	15 M F	2	25	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Village Schools, Sandao Circuit	Congo	Lunda-Chiokwe	23 M F	2	28	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910
Total			86	10	99	3630	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	3723
Hartzell Academy, Grand Bassa	Liberia	Bassa	1 M F	..	3	87	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Sinoe River Indus. Inst., Jacktown	Liberia	Bassa	1 M F	1	3	73	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Cape Palmas Seminary, Cape Palmas	Liberia	Cape Palmas	1 M F	..	6	205	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
Cavalla River Indus. Inst., Wissika	Liberia	Cape Palmas	3 M F	1	4	115	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Training School, Garraway	Liberia	Cape Palmas	1 M F	2	4	25	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	208
Village Schools, Nana Kroo Mission	Liberia	Kroo Coast	15 M F	2	29	741	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	774
College of West Africa, Monrovia	Liberia	Montserrado	1 M F	1	11	159	107	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
St. Paul River Indus. Inst., White Plains	Liberia	Montserrado	1 M F	1	3	33	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Patten Memorial Day Sch., Monrovia	Liberia	Montserrado	1 M F	..	1	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Total			25	8	64	1540	470	16	..	..	..	..	..	52	2078
Boarding School, Mtoko	Rhodesia	Mrewa	1 M F	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Boarding School, Mrewa	Rhodesia	Mrewa	1 M F	2	3	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Boarding School, Nyadiri	Rhodesia	Mrewa	1 F	3	1	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Village Schools	Rhodesia	Mrewa	91 M F	13	64	4107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4107
Boarding School, Mutambara	Rhodesia	Mutambara	1 M F	4	4	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
Village Schools	Rhodesia	Mutambara	18 M F	6	34	1288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1288
Fairfield School, Old Umtali	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	1 M F	4	4	289	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347
Village Schools	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	40 M F	5	38	2823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2823
Total			154	38	148	8979	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9037
Hartzell Girls' School, Inhambane	Southeast Africa	Inhambane	1 F	2	4	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Village Schools	Southeast Africa	Inhambane	89 M F	..	106	2852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2852
Village Schools	Southeast Africa	Limpopo	81 M F	..	82	1978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1978
Village Schools	Southeast Africa	Transvaal	80 M F	..	123	1459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1459
Total			251	2	315	6376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6376
Board	Africa		531	52	640	20118	473	16	..	..	..	..	..	815	21422
Society	Africa		5	16	14	831	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	964
Total			536	68	654	20949	606	16	..	..	..	..	..	815	22386
CHINA															
Day Schools	Central China	Chinkiang	5 M F	..	10	180	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
Tsong Deh Middle School, Chinkiang	Central China	Chinkiang	1 M	..	8	..	90	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Tsong Shih Middle School, Chinkiang	Central China	Chinkiang	1 M F	4	13	51	31	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Day Schools	Central China	Kiangning	10 M	..	16	175	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
Day Schools	Central China	Kiangning	6 F	..	8	143	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Day Schools	Central China	North Anhwei	6 M F	..	10	105	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
District Day Schools	Central China	North Anhwei	4 M F	7	..	117	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Middle School, Hochow	Central China	North Anhwei	1 M	..	4	11	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Day Schools	Central China	Nanking	5 M F	17	..	256	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373
Conference Academy, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1 M	2	7	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Hwei Wen Middle School, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1 F	5	20	..	..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
Hitt Training School, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1 F	2	9	18	27	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Women's Bible School (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1 F	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	91
Day Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu	6 M F	..	16	226	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
Day Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu	1 M F	..	3	65	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Middle School, Ningkwofu	Central China	Ningkwofu	1 M	..	18	..	..	30	125	..	..	..	..	..	155
Day Schools	Central China	Wannan	1 M F	..	2	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Other	Total Pupils	
CHINA														
Day Schools		Central China	Wuhu	12	M F	19		312	67				379	
Day Schools		Central China	Wuhu	1	M F	14		285	37				322	
Green Hill School, Wuhu		Central China	Wuhu	1	F	9			37				37	
Total				71		25	219	1978	649	622		91	3340	
Day Schools		Chengtu	Chengtu	22	M	27		654					654	
Day Schools		Chengtu	Chengtu	16	F	28		625	4				629	
Day Schools, City, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	4	M F	14	56	236					292	
Boarding School, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F	4	15		39	71			110	
Asbury Woman's School, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F	4			24	6			30	
Higher Primary Schools		Chengtu	Chengtu	2	M	1	8		99				99	
Day Schools		Chengtu	Tzechow	18	M	22		612					612	
Higher Primary Schools		Chengtu	Tzechow	7	M	10			165				165	
Middle School, Tzechow		Chengtu	Tzechow	1	M	1	7			79			79	
Caldwell School, Tzechow		Chengtu	Tzechow	1	F	2	8		72	55			127	
Day Schools, City, Tzechow		Chengtu	Tzechow	3	M F		8	230					230	
Day Schools		Chengtu	Tzechow	15	F		30	735					735	
Total				91		8	181	56	3116	385	205		3762	
Day Schools		Chungking	Chungking	5	M	10		200					200	
Day Schools		Chungking	Chungking	19	F	1	37	896					896	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Chungking	5	M		15		136				136	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Chungking	4	F		8		23				23	
Middle School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	M	5	12			146			146	
Middle School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	F	2	6		42	40			82	
Kindergartens		Chungking	Chungking	4	M F	1	9	134					134	
Industrial School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	F	1	2					25	25	
Woman's School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	F		2					19	19	
Day Schools		Chungking	Hochow	4	M		4	184					184	
Day Schools		Chungking	Hochow	6	F		8	284					284	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Hochow	4	M		6		78				78	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Hochow	5	F		9		27				27	
Day Schools		Chungking	Jungchang	6	M		9	242					242	
Day Schools		Chungking	Jungchang	6	F		12	367					367	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Jungchang	5	M		9		55				55	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Jungchang	2	F		4		18				18	
Day Schools		Chungking	Suining	10	M		10	323					323	
Day Schools		Chungking	Suining	15	F	1	25	616					616	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Suining	7	M		8		177				177	
Higher Primary Schools		Chungking	Suining	8	F	1	10		58				58	
Middle School, Suining		Chungking	Suining	1	M	2	5			67			67	
Middle School, Suining		Chungking	Suining	1	F	2	8		35	51			86	
Kindergarten, Suining		Chungking	Suining	1	M F	1	2	42					42	
Total				122		17	230	176	3112	649	304	44	4285	
Day Schools		Foochow	Binghu	8	M F	10		175	8				183	
Day Schools		Foochow	Binghu	11	F	1	14	175	5			4	184	
Day Schools		Foochow	Bingtang	1	M F		3	60					60	
Day Schools		Foochow	Bingtang	11	F		14	146					146	
Higher Primary School, Bingtang		Foochow	Bingtang	1	M		6	42	30				72	
Higher Primary School, Bingtang		Foochow	Bingtang	1	F	1	7		37				37	
Day Schools		Foochow	Foochow	19	M F		36	598					598	
Day Schools		Foochow	Foochow	13	M F		18	298					298	
Siong-Iu-Dong Kindergarten, Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	1	M F		6	70					70	
Higher Primary School, Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	2	M		17	12	130				142	
Higher Primary School, Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	2	M F	3	37	300	159				459	
Mary E. Cook Kindergarten, Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	1	M F		4	140					140	
Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	1	M	4	39		110	76			186	
Hwa Nan Middle School, Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	1	F	13	9		20	185			205	
Woman's Bible School, Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	1	F	1	6					62	62	
Normal and Mid. Sch. (Union), Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	1	M	1	8	32	12	60		3	107	
Kindergarten Tr. Sc. (Union), Foochow		Foochow	Foochow	1	F	1	1					23	23	
Day Schools		Foochow	Futsing	4	M		7	156					156	
Day Schools		Foochow	Futsing	6	M F		11	166					166	
Higher Primary School, Futsing		Foochow	Futsing	1	M	2	5	8	32				40	
Higher Primary School, Futsing		Foochow	Futsing	1	F		8		61				61	

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (Day and Boarding)						
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Other	Total Pupils	
CHINA														
Higher Primary, Chushihkou		North China	Peking	1	M	8		84	113				197	
Higher Primary, Shunehihmen		North China	Peking	1	M	7		74	111				185	
Higher Primary, Peking		North China	Peking	1	M	14		420					420	
Peking Academy, Peking		North China	Peking	1	M	8	59	497	370				867	
Mary Porter Gamewell School, Peking		North China	Peking	1	F	5	18	171	45				216	
Women's Training School, Peking		North China	Peking	1	F	1	4					45	45	
Kindergartens		North China	Peking	4	M F	1	4	56					56	
Day Schools		North China	Shanhaikuan	12	M F		12	425					425	
Day Schools		North China	Shanhaikuan	10	F		17	297	20				317	
Middle School, Shanhaikuan		North China	Shanhaikuan	1	M	1	9	106	72				178	
Middle School, Changli		North China	Shanhaikuan	1	M	2	10	41	204	76			321	
Alderman Memorial School, Changli		North China	Shanhaikuan	3	F	3	12	100	120				220	
Thompson Memorial School, Changli		North China	Shanhaikuan	3	F	1	4	30					30	
Day Schools		North China	Tientsin	21	M F		26	854					854	
Day Schools		North China	Tientsin	13	M F	2	18	377	44				421	
Middle School, Tientsin		North China	Tientsin	1	M	8	15		215	100			315	
Higher Primary, Tientsin		North China	Tientsin	1	M	2	6		144				144	
Keen Memorial School, Tientsin		North China	Tientsin	1	F	7	26	38	123	48			235	
Day Schools		North China	Tsunhua	2	M		3		70				70	
Day Schools		North China	Tsunhua	11	F		12	173					173	
Boarding School, Tsunhua		North China	Tsunhua	1	F		4	38	19				57	
Total				155		35	359	112	4274	2486	639	59	7570	
Day Schools		Shantung	Taianfu	35	M		48	878	226				1104	
Day Schools		Shantung	Taianfu	7	F		9	190					190	
Middle School, Taianfu		Shantung	Taianfu	1	M	1	17			339			339	
Middle School, Taianfu		Shantung	Taianfu	1	F	3	9		53	120			173	
Women's Training School, Taianfu		Shantung	Taianfu	1	F	1	2		18				18	
Day Schools		Shantung	Yenchow	16	M		18	332	51				383	
Day Schools		Shantung	Yenchow	7	F		9	175	3				178	
Total				68		5	112	1593	333	459			2385	
Day Schools		South Fukien	Tatien	10	M F		11	194					194	
Higher Primary, Tatien		South Fukien	Tatien	1	M F		8	61	31	7			99	
Day Schools		South Fukien	Tehwa	20	M F		23	406	18				424	
Higher Primary, Tehwa		South Fukien	Tehwa	1	M F		7	60	32	33			125	
Day Schools		South Fukien	Yungchun	33	M F		48	928	42				970	
Bible School, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M	2	3					12	12	
Hardy Boys' School, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M	3	10		30	32	27		89	
Girls' Boarding School, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	F	1	6		57	30			87	
Women's School, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	F	1	2	20					20	
Kindergarten, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M F	1	2	40					40	
Total				70		8	120	60	1736	185	67	12	2060	
Day Schools		Yenping	Changhufan	2	M		8	103	22				125	
Day Schools		Yenping	Changhufan	1	F		3	48					48	
Day Schools		Yenping	Shabsien	3	M		6	92	8				100	
Day Schools		Yenping	Shabsien	5	F		6	100	3				103	
Day Schools		Yenping	Shunchang	3	M		8	143	7				150	
Day Schools		Yenping	Shunchang	2	F		5	86	5				91	
Day Schools		Yenping	Yenping	3	M		9	149	40				189	
Day Schools		Yenping	Yenping	5	F		6	175	4				179	
Nathan Sites Mem. Acad., Yenping		Yenping	Yenping	1	M	3	12		68	20		12	100	
Emma Fuller Memorial Sch., Yenping		Yenping	Yenping	1	F	3	7		43	15			58	
Women's Bible School, Yenping		Yenping	Yenping	1	F	1	5					39	39	
Day Schools		Yenping	Yuki	3	M		8	78	22				100	
Day Schools		Yenping	Yuki	2	F		6	69	7				76	
Day Schools		Yenping	Yungan	2	M		5	79	12				91	
Day Schools		Yenping	Yungan	2	F		8	97	4				101	
Total				36		7	102	1219	245	35		51	1550	
Board		China		529		72	1202	352	15056	4821	2101	134	22464	
Society		China		379		109	917	765	11043	2072	1106	366	15352	
Total				908		181	2119	1117	26099	6893	3207	500	37816	

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)									
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Secondary			Other	Total Pupils		
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA																	
Girls' School, Lovetch		Bulgaria		1	F	4	14		86	34							120
Orphanage, Epila		Finland		1	M F		2		7	11							18
Orphanage, Viborg		Finland		1	M F		2		6	11							17
Boys' Home School, Charvieu		France		1	M		8		40		15					18	73
Girls' Home School, Grenoble		France		1	F		2		30							30	
Casa Materna (Orphanage), Naples		Italy		1	M F		5		110							80	190
Collegio Monte Mario, Rome		Italy		2	M		12		47		80					8	135
Crandon Hall, Rome		Italy		1	F	5	31	72	111	75						111	369
Industrial Institute, Venice		Italy		1	M		8			31	8					26	65
Girls' Training School, Novi Sad		Jugo-Slavia		1	F	1	6									60	60
Evangelical Schools, Seville		Spain		2	M F		5									200	200
Board		Europe		10		1	48		210	53	103					392	758
Society		Europe		3		9	47	72	227	109						111	519
Total				13		10	95	72	437	162	103					503	1277
Elementary Schools				5	M F		5									165	165
Boys' Home, Algiers		North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				45	45
Girls' Home, Algiers		North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				41	41
Student Hostel, Algiers		North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				10	10
Boys' Home, Constantine		North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				32	32
Girls' Home, Constantine		North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				25	25
Boys' Home, Tunis		North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				24	24
Girls' Home, Tunis		North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				12	12
Carpet School, Il Maten		North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				12	12
Indust. and Agri. School, Sidi Aich		North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				4	4
Day School, Ouadhas		North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				22	22
Bible Institute, Algiers		North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools				5	5
Board		North Africa		7												132	132
Society		North Africa		4												100	100
Total				11												232	232
INDIA AND BURMA																	
								Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College				
Primary Schools		Bengal	Asansol	12	M		13	288	22								310
Primary Schools		Bengal	Asansol	7	F		11	198	10								208
Boys' School, Ashabaree		Bengal	Asansol	1	M	1	7				76						76
Girls' School, Ashabaree		Bahgal	Asansol	1	F	1	7					89					89
Boys' School, Calcutta		Bengal	English	1	M		14	61	36			71					168
Girls' School, Calcutta		Bengal	English	1	F		19	242	79			78					399
Primary Schools		Bengal	Birbhum	5	M		5	147	5								152
Primary Schools		Bengal	Birbhum	6	F		14	141									141
Primary Schools		Bengal	Calcutta-Bengali	6	M		13	156	12	8							176
Primary Schools		Bengal	Calcutta-Bengali	11	F		20	517	8								525
Collins Boys' School, Calcutta		Bengal	Calcutta-Bengali	1	M		20	52	65		79	210					406
Lee Memorial, Calcutta		Bengal	Calcutta-Bengali	3	F	1	21	130	40		24	22	19				235
Primary Schools, Calcutta		Bengal	Cal.-Hindustani	2	M F		2	66									66
Primary Schools		Bengal	Pakaur	17	M		23	366	5								371
Primary Schools		Bengal	Pakaur	2	F		4	126	8								134
Primary Schools		Bengal	Tamluk	2	M F		6	109	11	5	1	4					130
Total				78		4	199	2599	301	13	269	385	19				3586
Primary Schools		Burma	Pegu-Burmese	1	M		1	7	5								12
Primary Schools		Burma	Pegu-Burmese	2	M F		2	52	3								55
Boys' School, Rangoon		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese	1	M		20	207	299		346	149					1001
Girls' School, Rangoon		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese	2	F		40	165	66		72	46					349

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA AND BURMA																
Boys' School, Syriam		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese	1	M F	..	8	37	61	..	65	..	..	..	..	163
Boys' Schools, Thongwa		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese	2	M F	..	6	33	31	..	78	..	..	..	..	142
Girls' School, Thongwa		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese	1	F	..	3	33	21	..	10	..	..	..	..	64
Boys' Schools, Twaute		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese	3	M F	..	9	120	65	..	51	..	..	..	..	236
Primary School, Pegu		Burma	Chinese	1	M	..	2	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Boys' School, Rangoon		Burma	Chinese	1	M	..	8	70	41	..	9	..	..	..	..	120
Girls' School, Rangoon		Burma	Chinese	1	F	..	7	162	26	..	4	..	..	..	..	192
Girls' High School, Rangoon		Burma	English	1	M F	2	16	180	60	..	..	20	..	..	..	260
Primary School, Thandaung		Burma	English	1	M F	..	2	..	12	24	11	..	..	..	..	47
Primary Schools		Burma	Indian	8	M F	..	13	366	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	393
Total				26	..	4	135	1454	738	11	635	215	..	..	..	3053
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Bombay	Basim	Basim	3	M F	..	6	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Boys' Middle School, Basim	Bombay	Basim	Basim	1	M	..	4	28	11	..	22	4	1	1	..	67
Boarding School, Basim	Bombay	Basim	Basim	1	F	..	5	42	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	54
Girls' School, Basim	Bombay	Basim	Basim	1	F	..	5	41	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Primary Schools (Gujarati)	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay	3	M F	..	5	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Primary Schools (Marathi)	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay	4	M F	..	9	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
Primary Schools	Bombay	Nagpur	Nagpur	7	M F	..	19	442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	442
Middle School, Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur	Nagpur	1	M	1	5	59	22	58	5	4	..	..	..	148
Primary Schools	Bombay	Nagpur	Nagpur	3	F	..	5	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Primary and Middle Schools, Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur	Nagpur	1	M F	1/2	5	73	26	13	7	..	1	4	..	124
Normal Training School, Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur	Nagpur	1	F	1/2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Bombay	Poona	Poona	3	M F	..	5	150	62	..	..	..	..	15	..	227
Primary Schools	Bombay	Poona	Poona	2	F	..	4	65	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Taylor High School, Poona	Bombay	Poona	Poona	1	F	..	10	72	35	33	..	6	..	..	..	146
Hillman Memorial School, Telegaon	Bombay	Poona	Poona	1	M F	1	9	69	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	105
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Bombay	Puntamba-Igat ri.	Puntamba-Igat ri.	5	M F	..	5	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Boarding School (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Bombay	Puntamba-Igat ri.	Puntamba-Igat ri.	1	M F	..	5	109	17	..	21	4	..	..	..	151
Biblical Institute (Marathi), Igatpuri	Bombay	Puntamba-Igat ri.	Puntamba-Igat ri.	1	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total				40	..	5	109	1740	212	142	58	18	2	35	..	2207
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Central Provinces	Balaghat	Balaghat	2	M F	..	8	170	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Coed. Middle Schs. (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Central Provinces	Balaghat	Balaghat	4	M F	..	11	116	27	..	33	..	..	..	..	17
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Central Provinces	Gadawara	Gadawara	4	M F	..	4	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Jagdulpur	Jagdulpur	2	M F	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Middle School, Jagdulpur	Central Provinces	Jagdulpur	Jagdulpur	1	M	..	5	60	15	..	15	2	..	..	..	92
Alderman Girls' School, Jagdulpur	Central Provinces	Jagdulpur	Jagdulpur	1	F	..	9	77	37	..	12	1	..	..	..	127
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	1	M F	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Thoburn Biblical Institute (B. F. M. and W. F. M. S.), Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	1	M F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Hardwicke Boys' High Sch., Narsinghpur	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	4	M	1	22	95	42	3	130	90	..	..	..	360
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	3	F	..	8	85	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	103
Johnson Girls' High School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	2	F	4	19	173	42	..	97	35	..	..	..	347
Christian Normal School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	1	F	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Khandwa	Khandwa	4	M F	..	4	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Middle School, Khandwa	Central Provinces	Khandwa	Khandwa	1	M	..	9	80	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	125
Primary School	Central Provinces	Khandwa	Khandwa	1	F	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Middle School, Khandwa	Central Provinces	Khandwa	Khandwa	1	F	..	7	51	24	15	..	..	..	4	..	94
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Raipur	Raipur	6	M F	..	7	108	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Middle School, Raipur	Central Provinces	Raipur	Raipur	1	M	1	7	43	19	25	..	..	..	..	..	87
Primary School	Central Provinces	Raipur	Raipur	1	F	..	3	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Stevens Girls' School, Raipur	Central Provinces	Raipur	Raipur	1	F	1	9	50	49	..	49	..	..	..	..	148
Total				42	..	8	140	1333	304	76	336	128	..	54	..	2231
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	69	M F	..	130	2190	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2196
Industrial School, Nadiad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	1	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	23
Vernacular School, Nadiad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	1	M	1	..	104	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Boys' High School, Baroda City	Gujarat	Baroda	Baroda	1	M	1	6	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	141
Boys' School, Baroda Camp	Gujarat	Baroda	Baroda	1	M	..	5	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	130
Teacher-Training School, Baroda City	Gujarat	Baroda	Baroda	1	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
Webb Mem. Girls' School, Baroda City	Gujarat	Baroda	Baroda	3	M F	2	29	227	26	..	55	27	..	4	..	339
Butler Mem. Nurse Tr. Sch., Baroda City	Gujarat	Baroda	Baroda	1	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Gujarat	Baroda	Baroda	32	M F	..	38	665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Gujarat	Central	Central	27	M F	..	32	881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	881
Primary Schools	Gujarat	Kathiwar	Kathiwar	9	M F	..	12	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA AND BURMA																
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Gujarat.	Godhra.	Godhra.	39	M F	..	57	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	860
Primary School.	Gujarat.	Godhra.	Godhra.	1	M	1	6	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Middle School (Practising), Godhra.	Gujarat.	Godhra.	Godhra.	1	F	1	11	123	49	..	..	..	..	..	172
Normal College, Godhra.	Gujarat.	Godhra.	Godhra.	1	F	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	46
Total.				188		10	332	5396	113	..	185	168	..	90	5952	
Primary Schools.	Hyderabad.	Bidar.	Bidar.	2	M F	..	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Boarding School, Bidar.	Hyderabad.	Bidar.	Bidar.	1	M	..	7	35	16	..	16	8	..	1	76	
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Hyderabad.	Bidar.	Bidar.	35	M F	..	34	445	12	..	..	..	..	..	457
Boarding School, Bidar.	Hyderabad.	Bidar.	Bidar.	1	F	1	7	..	76	..	4	..	..	12	92
Primary Schools.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	15	M F	..	15	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
High School, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	1	M	2	19	119	..	..	123	1	1	1	244
Primary Schools.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	34	M F	..	31	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	449
Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	1	F	2	20	86	110	..	98	41	..	..	335
Primary Schools.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	2	M F	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Boarding School, Sironcha.	Hyderabad.	Sironcha.	Sironcha.	1	M F	..	12	..	212	22	20	5	..	..	259
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Hyderabad.	Sironcha.	Sironcha.	1	M F	..	3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Frances Davis Boarding School, Sironcha.	Hyderabad.	Sironcha.	Sironcha.	1	F	1	6	..	..	92	..	3	2	97	144
Primary Schools.	Hyderabad.	Tandur.	Tandur.	11	M F	..	11	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Hyderabad.	Tandur.	Tandur.	22	M F	..	22	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	367
Crawford Boys' School, Vikarabad.	Hyderabad.	Vikarabad.	Vikarabad.	1	M	1	9	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	97
Primary Schools.	Hyderabad.	Vikarabad.	Vikarabad.	25	M F	..	24	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	346
Mary Knott Girls' School, Vikarabad.	Hyderabad.	Vikarabad.	Vikarabad.	1	F	..	10	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	146
Primary Schools.	Hyderabad.	Yellandu.	Yellandu.	4	M F	..	4	107	2	..	..	..	..	..	109
Total.				159		7	238	2465	428	114	381	180	1	16	3585	
Bowen Memorial Hostel, Ajmer.	Indus River.	Ajmer.	Ajmer.	1	M	..	..	32	33	..	7	5	..	..	77
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Indus River.	Ajmer.	Ajmer.	19	M F	..	17	197	47	..	..	..	..	..	244
Avery Girls' School, Ajmer.	Indus River.	Ajmer.	Ajmer.	1	M F	..	9	94	31	..	18	..	..	..	143
Mary Wilson Sanitarium Sch., Tilaunia.	Indus River.	Ajmer.	Ajmer.	1	F	..	5	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	39
Baluchistan Chris. Inst., Sheikh Mandah.	Indus River.	Baluchistan.	Baluchistan.	1	M	..	5	23	5	..	1	..	..	27	56
Bible Training School, Sheikh Mandah.	Indus River.	Baluchistan.	Baluchistan.	1	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Indus River.	Batala.	Batala.	8	M F	..	9	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Indus River.	Bhantinda.	Bhantinda.	17	M F	..	17	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Indus River.	Bikanir.	Bikanir.	7	M F	..	9	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Indus River.	Hissar.	Hissar.	5	M F	..	5	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Indus River.	Lahore.	Lahore.	10	M F	..	13	254	11	10	..	..	..	..	275
Christian Institute, Raewind.	Indus River.	Lahore.	Lahore.	1	M	..	8	37	30	..	57	..	..	..	124
Lucie Harrison Girls' School, Lahore.	Indus River.	Lahore.	Lahore.	1	F	..	9	91	..	..	33	2	..	..	126
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.).	Indus River.	Lahore.	Lahore.	7	M F	..	7	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Total.				80		1	114	1371	178	10	116	7	..	29	1711	
Primary Schools.	Lucknow.	Arrah.	Arrah.	6	M	1	8	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Boarding School, Arrah.	Lucknow.	Arrah.	Arrah.	1	M	1	4	..	..	..	27	4	..	..	31
Primary Schools.	Lucknow.	Arrah.	Arrah.	2	F	1	5	55	3	..	..	..	..	..	58
Primary Schools.	Lucknow.	Ballia.	Ballia.	2	M	..	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Primary School.	Lucknow.	Buxar.	Buxar.	1	M	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Primary Schools.	Lucknow.	Cawnpore.	Cawnpore.	26	M	1	38	404	84	..	..	..	..	..	488
Central Middle School, Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Cawnpore.	Cawnpore.	1	M	5	7	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Hudson Memorial School, Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Cawnpore.	Cawnpore.	1	M F	..	2	25	..	..	6	..	..	..	31
Girls' High School, Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Cawnpore.	Cawnpore.	1	M F	2	13	52	33	..	23	28	..	..	136
Lucknow College, Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	1	M	9	31	..	..	..	..	..	503	..	503
Boys' School, Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	1	M	2	16	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	175
Lal Bagh School, Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	1	F	3	13	..	..	313	..	..	..	..	313
Primary School, Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	1	F	..	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Isabella Thoburn High Sch., Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	1	F	15	10	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	124
Primary Schools.	Lucknow.	Rae-Bareilly.	Rae-Bareilly.	2	M F	..	3	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Indian Girls' School, Muzaffarpur.	Lucknow.	Tirhoot.	Tirhoot.	1	F	1	7	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	59
Total.				49		41	161	792	120	..	603	156	503	..	2174	
Boys' Middle School, Bareilly.	North India.	Bareilly.	Bareilly.	1	M	1	13	..	..	203	..	..	..	..	203
Girls' Boarding School, Bareilly.	North India.	Bareilly.	Bareilly.	1	F	..	14	..	141	42	23	..	..	..	206
Training School, Shahjahanpur.	North India.	Bareilly.	Bareilly.	1	M	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Boys' Middle School, Shahjahanpur.	North India.	Bareilly.	Bareilly.	1	M	..	30	..	76	..	339	138	553	

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						Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA AND BURMA																
Industrial School, Shahjahanpur	North India	Bareilly	1	M	7	6									92	92
Primary Schools	North India	Bareilly	7	M		15	72	120								192
Primary Schools	North India	Bareilly	2	F		4	42									42
Boarding School, Bijnor	North India	Bijnor	2	M F	1	10	82	25			5	17			9	138
Primary Schools	North India	Bijnor	4	M		4	121									121
Primary Schools	North India	Bijnor	7	F		7	67									67
Training Schools, Budaon	North India	Budaon	4	M F		9									59	59
Boarding School, Budaon	North India	Budaon	1	M		16					164	2				166
Boarding School, Budaon	North India	Budaon	1	F	1	5					63					63
Primary Schools	North India	Budaon	12	M		12	189									189
Primary Schools	North India	Budaon	14	F		12	233									233
Primary Schools	North India	Chandausi	6	M F		6	88									88
Gill School, Gadoli	North India	Garhwal	1	M F		8	50	29			19					98
High School, Pauri	North India	Garhwal	1	M	1	20		228			114	53				395
Primary Schools	North India	Garhwal	13	M		22	267	81								348
Boarding School, Hardoi	North India	Hardoi	1	M F	2	8	40	33			21					94
Boarding School, Almora	North India	Kumaon	1	M		2	35	35	110		272	126				543
Boarding School, Almora	North India	Kumaon	3	F	2	15	127	26			31	12				196
Boarding School, Dwarahat	North India	Kumaon	1	M		11	17	48			88					153
Boarding School, Dwarahat	North India	Kamaon	2	F		8	33	8			13					54
High School, Naini Tal	North India	Kumaon	1	M	10		28	44			72	54				198
High School, Naini Tal	North India	Kumaon	1	F	10		36	23			34	38				131
Boarding School, Pithoragarh	North India	Kumaon	1	M		6		45			37					82
Boarding School, Pithoragarh	North India	Kumaon	1	F		6		20			12					32
Boarding School, Ranikhet	North India	Kumaon	1	F		6					155					155
Primary Schools	North India	Kumaon	12	M		24	365									365
Primary Schools	North India	Kumaon	4	F		8	267									267
Parker High School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	M	1	17		89			193	60				342
Parker Branch School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	M	1	6	142									142
Normal School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	F		5									15	15
Girls' School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	F	2	11	41				183					224
Primary Schools	North India	Moradabad	16	M		21	274	5								279
Primary Schools	North India	Moradabad	12	F		20	207	3								210
Primary Schools	North India	Pilibhit	7	M		7	74									74
Primary Schools	North India	Pilibhit	2	F		2	32									32
Boarding School, Sitapur	North India	Sitapur	1	M	1	8	66	22								88
Boarding School, Sitapur	North India	Sitapur	1	F	2	8	54	23			25					102
Primary School, Lakhimpur	North India	Sitapur	1	F	3	2	77									77
Total			153		48	451	3126	1199	42	2043	523				180	7113
Industrial Institute, Aligarh	Northwest India	Aligarh	1	M	1	10									39	39
Middle School, Aligarh	Northwest India	Aligarh	1	M	1	6		40			3					43
Middle School, Aligarh	Northwest India	Aligarh	1	F	2	10		93	32	21						146
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Aligarh	34	M		36	617									617
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Aligarh	22	F		18	285									285
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Anupshahr	5	M		5	64									64
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Anupshahr	1	F		1	11									11
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Bulandshahr	9	M		12	146									146
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Bulandshahr	3	F		3	28									28
Primary School	Northwest India	Delhi	1	F		6	30	5								35
Training School, Meerut	Northwest India	Meerut	1	F	1	2									18	18
Middle School, Meerut	Northwest India	Meerut	1	M	3	10		27			90					117
Middle School, Meerut	Northwest India	Meerut	1	F	2	10		38			29	38				105
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Meerut	30	M		35	603									603
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Meerut	6	F		10	154									154
Training Schools, Muttra	Northwest India	Muttra	2	F	4	7									60	60
Middle School, Muttra	Northwest India	Muttra	1	M		12					165					165
Middle School, Muttra	Northwest India	Muttra	1	F	1	12					123					123
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muttra	25	M		30	429									429
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muttra	6	F		7	49									49
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muzaffarnagar	5	M		5	101									101
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muzaffarnagar	7	F		7	66									66
Boarding School, Roorkee	Northwest India	Roorkee	1	M	1	4		9			9					18
Boarding School, Roorkee	Northwest India	Roorkee	1	F	1	5		29				3				32
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Roorkee	16	M		12	289									289
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Roorkee	4	F		4	103									103
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Sonepat	6	M F		7	107									107
Total			192		17	286	3082	241	32	440	41				117	3953

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						Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA AND BURMA																
Primary Schools	South India	Bangalore	5	M F	10	197										197
Normal and Industrial Institute, Kolar	South India	Bangalore	1	M	2										9	9
Boarding School, Kolar	South India	Bangalore	1	M	9	43	37			53	6					138
Baldwin High School, Bangalore	South India	Bangalore	1	M	10	41			53	19						113
Training School (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	South India	Bangalore	1	M F	1									9		9
Primary Schools	South India	Bangalore	17	M F	40	591										591
Nurses Training School, Kolar	South India	Bangalore	1	F	5									12		12
Kindergarten and Baby Fold, Kolar	South India	Bangalore	1	M F	2	16										16
Boarding School, Kolar	South India	Bangalore	1	F	16	80	36		72		18			7		213
Baldwin High School, Bangalore	South India	Bangalore	1	F	8	24	45			32	17			1		119
Training Institute (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	South India	Bangalore	1	M F	1									43		43
Primary Schools	South India	Belgaum	9	M F	9	150										150
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	South India	Belgaum	15	M F	15	243										243
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum	1	M	29					292	347					639
Primary Schools	South India	Belgaum	7	M F	20	236	29									265
Sherman Girls' School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum	1	F	82	8										90
Taylor Smith High School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum	1	F	2	7				29	17					46
Industrial School, Gokak Falls	South India	Belgaum	1	M	1									9		9
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	South India	Belgaum	34	M F	39	713	32									745
Primary Schools	South India	Gulbarga	9	M F	9	33										33
Boarding School, Gulbarga	South India	Gulbarga	1	M	3	51	7			7	2					67
Industrial School, Gulbarga	South India	Gulbarga	1	M	1									9		9
Boarding School, Gulbarga	South India	Gulbarga	1	M F	8	29	36		4							69
Primary Schools	South India	Gulbarga	1	F	1	2										2
Primary Schools	South India	Madras	32	M F	54	1188	44									1232
Boarding School, Madras	South India	Madras	1	M	8	23	33		12	27	5			1		101
Primary Schools	South India	Madras	5	M F	22	353	36		5							394
Skidmore Mem. Girls' School, Madras	South India	Madras	1	F	12	69	35			28	5			20		157
Boarding School, Raichur	South India	Raichur	1	M	2	8	18									26
Primary Schools	South India	Raichur	17	M F	17	196										196
Boarding School, Raichur	South India	Raichur	1	M F	10	97	19		22					4		142
Total			171		15	381	4424	456	115	521	436			124		6076
Board	India		517		88	1143	10743	2388	158	3670	1774	524		298		19555
Society	India		319		71	908	8741	1672	387	1863	479	1		262		13405
Jointly Operated	India		342		1	495	8298	230	10	54	4			85		8681
Total			1178		160	2546	27782	4290	555	5587	2257	525		645		41641
JAPAN																
To-O-Gijuku, Hiroasaki	East Japan	Tohoku	1	M	4	21										490
Jo Gakko, Hiroasaki	East Japan	Tohoku	1	F	2	16				490						202
Alexander Memorial, Hiroasaki	East Japan	Tohoku	1	M F	1	3	55				202					51
Aiko Kindergarten, Hiroasaki	East Japan	Tohoku	1	M F	1	3	45									41
Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	1	F	2	19				289						289
Dickerson Memorial, Hakodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	1	M F	1	6	90									90
Pascoe Memorial, Hokodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	1	M F	3	36										36
Kanagawa Kindergarten, Yokohama	East Japan	Tokai	1	M F	3	62										62
Crèches, Aizawa	East Japan	Tokai	2	M F	7											120
Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	1	F	5	47				950						950
Training School, Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	1	F	1	9								15		15
Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki	West Japan	North Kyushuu	1	M	2	20				500						500
Jo Gakko, Fukuoka	West Japan	North Kyushuu	1	F	2	18				305						305
Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki	West Japan	North Kyushuu	1	F	5	32				369				51		421
Kwassui College, Nagasaki	West Japan	North Kyushuu	1	F	3	8					93					93
Kindergartens	West Japan	North Kyushuu	2	M F	7	168										168
Kindergartens, Kumamoto Station	West Japan	South Kyushuu	6	M F	6	122										122
Kindergartens, Kagoshima	West Japan	South Kyushuu	1	M F	3	68										68
Board	Japan		2		6	41				490	500					990
Society	Japan		23		23	190	646			2115	93			186		3044
Total			25		29	231	646			490	2615	93		186		4030

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Primary	High	College		Other	Total Pupils
KOREA														
Primary Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	6	M	21	..	..	640	..	..	..	..	..	640
Primary School	Korea	Chunan	1	M	2	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40
Primary School, Haiju	Korea	Haiju	1	M	6	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	260
Primary School, Kalsan	Korea	Hongsung	1	M F	2	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100
High School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	M	2	4	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	70
Primary School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	M	2	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	130
Primary Schools	Korea	Pyongyang	38	M	103	..	..	3760	..	..	..	..	..	3760
Primary Schools	Korea	Pyongyang	13	F	27	..	..	923	..	..	..	..	..	923
Kindergartens	Korea	Pyongyang	17	M F	28	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	850
Pai Chai High School, Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	9	15	..	..	773	..	..	..	..	773
Kindergartens	Korea	Seoul	4	M F	3	21	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Primary Schools	Korea	Seoul	4	M	3	26	1411	..	..	..	..	..	..	1411
Bible School (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Ewha Haktang, Seoul	Korea	Seoul	5	F	8	29	120	339	225	..	..	..	35	719
Primary School, Suwon	Korea	Suwon	1	M	4	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	270
High School, Yengbyen	Korea	Yengbyen	1	M	1	7	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	80
Primary Schools	Korea	Yengbyen	4	M F	11	..	..	254	..	..	..	..	..	254
Boys' School, Kwangju	Korea	Yichun	1	M F	2	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40
Primary Schools	Korea	Yichun	7	M F	21	40	99	..	..	..	..	..	132	271
Board	Korea		58	..	15	222	1411	5240	923	..	..	..	85	7659
Society	Korea		50	..	11	109	1330	1615	225	..	..	..	132	3302
Total			108	..	26	331	2741	6855	1448	..	..	..	217	10961
LATIN AMERICA														
Day Schools	Mexico	Central	6	M F	12	..	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	340
Sarah L. Keen School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	M F	5	14	54	130	94	45	..	..	6	323
Industrial School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	F	4	4	..	32	31	..	..	..	..	63
Bible Training School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	F	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Day Schools	Mexico	Central	2	M F	4	..	..	173	10	..	..	..	..	183
Day Schools	Mexico	Northern	5	M F	9	39	195	6	..	..	..	..	..	240
Velasco Institute, Queretaro	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	6	15	65	20	..	..	..	..	..	100
Villagran School, Pachuca	Mexico	Northern	1	M	12	20	123	40	..	..	..	..	..	183
Ludlow Institute, Pachuca	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	4	11	60	175	71	..	..	..	..	306
Colegio Juarez, Guanajato	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	2	7	23	34	18	..	..	..	..	75
Day School	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	2	26	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Day Schools	Mexico	Puebla	18	M F	23	82	636	18	..	..	..	..	..	736
Methodist Mexican Institute, Puebla	Mexico	Puebla	1	M	3	18	130	199	..	..	..	..	..	329
Day Schools	Mexico	Puebla	3	M F	5	85	113	24	..	..	..	..	..	222
Normal Institute, Puebla	Mexico	Puebla	1	M F	7	19	70	336	217	..	..	..	..	623
Board	Mexico		32	..	3	80	156	1489	283	..	..	..	..	1928
Society	Mexico		12	..	25	67	318	1054	465	45	..	..	14	1896
Total			44	..	28	147	474	2543	748	45	..	..	14	3824
Pan-American Institute, Panama City	Central America	Panama	1	M F	5	6	..	100	17	40	..	..	30	187
Pan-American Institute, David	Central America	Panama	1	M F	3	2	..	17	..	12	..	..	32	61
Methodist School, Alajuela	Central America	Costa Rica	1	M F	2	2	..	31	..	..	..	..	6	37
Methodist School, San Jose	Central America	Costa Rica	1	M F	4	4	..	71	14	..	..	..	4	89
Total—Board			4	..	14	14	..	219	31	52	..	..	72	374
American Institute, Pa Paz	Bolivia	La Paz	1	M F	10	16	..	328	178	24	..	..	..	530
American Institute, Cochabamba	Bolivia	Cochabamba	1	M F	7	10	..	97	42	51	..	..	..	190
Night Schools	Bolivia	Cochabamba	2	M F	..	4	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	220
Total—Board			4	..	17	30	..	645	220	75	..	..	..	940

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Primary	Grammar	Commercial			Other	Total Pupils	
LATIN AMERICA																
Santiago College, Santiago	Chile		Central	1	F	7	22	54	201	65					4	324
Colegio Americano, Concepcion	Chile		Concepcion	1	M	6	9		42	37	29				11	119
Concepcion College, Concepcion	Chile		Concepcion	1	F	6	7	20	31	62					64	177
Bunster Farm Agri. Inst., Angol	Chile		Southern	2	M F	4	2		26						24	150
Total—Board				5		23	40	74	300	164	29				103	670
Colegio Americano e Instituto Commercial Ward, Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.		Buenos Aires	2	M	6	25		160	86	35					281
Training School (Union), Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.		Buenos Aires	1	M	2	1							2	2	
Instituto Modelo, Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.		Buenos Aires	1	F	2	4		11						11	
Evangelical School, Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.		Buenos Aires	1	M F		2							35	35	
Orphanage and Agri. Inst., Mercedes	East'n So. Amer.		Buenos Aires	1	M		3							57	57	
Primary Schools	East'n So. Amer.		Northern	3	M	1	3		112						112	
Gleason Institute, Rosario	East'n So. Amer.		Northern	1	F		2		163						163	
Colegio Americano, Rosario	East'n So. Amer.		Northern	1	M F	4	16		70	54				31	155	
Evangelical Schools	East'n So. Amer.		Northern	2	M F		6		108						108	
Colegio Rivadavia, San Luis	East'n So. Amer.		Cuyo	1	M F		3		68						68	
Evangelical School, Mendoza	East'n So. Amer.		Cuyo	1	M F		1	15	20	238				9	44	
Crandon Institute, Montevideo	East'n So. Amer.		Uruguay	1	F	9	19	25	107	238				49	419	
North American Academy, Montevideo	East'n So. Amer.		Uruguay	1	M	4	6		31	47	56			6	140	
Pan-American Inst. (Cerro), Montevideo	East'n So. Amer.		Uruguay	1	M F		3	20	38						58	
Howard Evan. Sch. (Cerro), Montevideo	East'n So. Amer.		Uruguay	1	M F		1		31						31	
Board	East'n So. Amer.			17		15	58	35	579	133	91			109	947	
Society	East'n So. Amer.			3		13	37	25	340	292				80	737	
Total				20		28	95	60	919	425	91			189	1684	
Anglo-American School, Callao	North Andes		Coast	1	M F	2	13	60	320						380	
Victoria School, Lima	North Andes		Coast	1	M F	2	3		161						161	
Girls' School, Lima	North Andes		Coast	1	F	6	7		135	30					165	
Board	North Andes			2		4	16	60	481						541	
Society	North Andes			1		6	7		135	30					165	
Total				3		10	23	60	616	30					706	
Board	Latin America			64		76	238	325	3713	831	247			284	5400	
Society	Latin America			16		44	111	343	1529	787	45			94	2798	
Total				80		120	349	668	5242	1618	292			378	8198	
MALAYA																
									Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Industrial	Commercial		
Chinese School, Ayer Tewar	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	2	M F		3	20	32	5						57
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	2	M	2	28	193	316	171	75					755
Chinese School, Kajang	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M		1	25								25
Anglo-Chinese School, Kampar	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M F		12	131	137	65						333
Anglo-Chinese School, Klang	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M	2	14	98	264	103	22					487
Methodist School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	2	M	4	19	146	305	163	37					651
Anglo-Chinese School, Parit Buntar	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M F		11	65	134	83	10					292
Anglo-Chinese School, Port Swettenham	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M F		4	38	45							83
Chinese School, Pusing	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M		2	51								51
Anglo-Chinese School, Sitiawan	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	4	M F		4	37	60	18						115
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	3	7	121	110	38	14					283
Methodist School, Klang	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	1	4	48	22	5						75
Methodist School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	4	8	214	131	61	11					417
Treacher School, Taiping	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	2	6	51	66	23	2					142
Anglo-Chinese School, Telok Anson	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M F		11	81	150	74	19					324
Chinese School, Asahan	Malaya		Malacca	1	M F		1	10	10							20

MEDICAL STATISTICS, 1926

Only those Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Board of Foreign Missions from which statistics have been received are reported here.

NAME AND LOCATION	STAFF								HOSPITAL							OUT-PATIENTS					DISPENSARY					
	FOREIGN				NATIONAL				Number of Beds	Number of In-Patients	Number of Patient Days	Average Days Per Patient	Number of Major Operations	Number of Minor Operations	Obstetrical Cases	First Visits	Return Visits	Obstetrical Cases	Number of Itinerary Treatments	Total Out-Patient Treatments	First Calls	Return Calls	Total Treatments	Number of Minor Operations	Number of Preventive Inoculations	
	Missionary Doctors	Missionary Nurses	Other Doctors	Total	Doctors	Nurses	Other Workers	Total																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
EASTERN ASIA																										
CHINA																										
Central China																										
Tunkin General.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	6	12	92	1587	17	18	84	5	7	5	1	4	16	1532	3683	5213	53	80
Wuhu General.....	2	1	..	3	4	6	8	18	42	901	13144	14	356	63	19	146	114	7	2	262	4321	9546	13867	207	..	
Univ. of Nanking (Union)...	4	5	2	11	7	8	7	22	150	2964	38042	13	1132	..	69	..	..	..	..	3000	15940	31591	47531	..	..
Chungking																										
Syracuse-in-China.....	1	2	1	3	1	7	26	34	75	435	8731	20	70	787	49	174	25	94	..	199	1199	2292	3491	..	..
Foochow																										
Wiley General, Kutien.....	1	1	..	2	3	..	2	5	50	465	7132	15	75	150	..	195	525	10	315	1045	1586	3401	4987	340	300	
Kiangsi																										
Ensign Mem'l, Nanchang...	2	2	..	4	2	2	7	11	25	385	6000	16	86	11	..	..	47	..	..	47	6672	22452	29124	235	148
Water of Life, Kiukiang....	1	1	1	3	2	2	22	26	80	1101	16303	15	328	27	..	73	233	..	..	306	6997	14866	21900	317	106
North China																										
Changli General.....	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	5	27	306	4753	15	152	515	3	265	176	..	78	516	1526	4341	5867	..	21
Hopkins Mem'l, Peking....	5	2	..	7	8	6	70	84	67	795	15156	19	192	320	..	25	..	..	..	25	10479	31581	42060	1050	250
General, Shanhaikwan.....	1	1	..	2	2	3	3	7	32	126	1520	12	56	405	..	128	91	..	200	419	1854	9270	11124	..	..
General, Tientsin.....	1	2	..	3	1	2	19	22	35	736	8109	11	47	..	108	2363	1445	73	..	3808	3877	6456	10333	256	609	
Shantung																										
General, Tsouhsien.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	12	12	150	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949	2429	4378	..	..
General, Feicheng.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	120	485	..	..
Yenping																										
Spear Mem'l, Yenping.....	1	1	..	2	2	2	15	19	55	759	9350	75	142	124	4	117	64	18	3	202	1365	3762	5127	212	840	
General, Yungan.....	1	1	..	1	2	25	84	1856	22	37	34	..	44	21	6	..	71	635	2340	2972	144	98
Dispensary, Changbunan....	1	1	..	1	2	18	65	..	82	42	3	..	124	2140	4280	6420	124	124
Dispensary, Shansien.....	1	1	..	1	2	4	16	182	11	26	72	..	74	186	3	..	263	786	1755	541	177	92
Dispensary Kwe' Hua.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	26	559	19	33	52	..	98	229	..	..	327	1352	2090	4042	153	118
General, Yuki.....	1	1	..	1	2	10	24	440	18	17	8	..	25	..	4	..	29	526	2059	2585	32	76
Hinghwa																										
Jakway Dispensary, Ng Sauh	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	..	85	1131	..	..	..	..	76	127	..	79	282	637	3982	4619	..	..
KOREA																										
Norton Mem'l, Haiju.....	2	1	..	3	2	5	10	17	20	156	1871	12	15	135	5	64	53	..	..	117	2232	5408	7640	29	..
Christian Dispens'y, Kongju...	1	1	..	2	1	2	3	6	..	13	170	13	..	..	..	99	917	26	1703	979	609	5230	5839	44	10
Union Christian, Pyengyang...	2	2	..	4	4	5	56	65	54	925	11693	13	331	2160	12	..	..	..	..	974	10493	20987	31480	..	2858
Severance Union, Seoul.....	11	4	..	15	22	39	107	168	92	2057	26464	13	738	793	..	..	..	..	..	516	18308	40123	58431	..	..
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA																										
NETHERLANDS INDIES																										
Methodist Mission, Tjisaroea	1	1	..	2	..	17	1	18	60	425	13525	37	72	25	7	..	..	..	..	4993	..	..	1550	1	825
SOUTHERN ASIA																										
INDIA																										
Gujarat																										
Thoburn Mem'l, Nadiad....	1	3	..	4	..	9	10	19	100	1498	..	..	713	785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad																										
Methodist Hospital, Bidar...	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	17	188	1614	4	109	216	1	2207	2325	3	..	4532	4589	3211	7800	216	2586
Crawford Mem'l, Vikarabad...	1	1	..	2	1	4	11	16	27	252	2020	8	24	42	6	68	32	3	81	181	2779	2746	5525	48	2221	
CONGO																										
AFRICA																										
Dispensary, Kabongo.....	1	..	..	1	..	6	1	7	12	99	2768	27	..	33	3	1442	2201	2	2500	6145	3823	5369	9192	..	..
Garrett Mem'l, Kapanga....	1	1	..	2	..	5	1	6	20	125	8030	64	..	19	26	27	51	..	164	242	12000	13800	15800	..	100	
Rhodesia																										
Washburn Mem'l, Nyadisi...	1	1	..	2	..	2	3	5	17	179	3725	20	3	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3725	..	..
LATIN AMERICA																										
MEXICO																										
Latin America (Un.), Puebla	2	3	..	5	..	14	1	15	41	373	5595	15	121	26	19	825	1550	3	30	2405	..	..	..	..	..
North Andes-Peru																										
British-American, Callao...	4	6	..	10	6	41	36	83	72	897	15557	17	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6716	..	..

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italics* those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

CHINA

EASTERN ASIA

Central China.

Chinkiang—*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.*

Nanking—University of Nanking Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches.

Wuhu—Wuhu General Hospital.

Foochow

Foochow City—*Magaw Memorial Hospital.*

Foochow City—*Woolston Memorial Hospital.*

Futsing—*Lucie F. Harrison Hospital.*

Haitang—*Dispensary.*

Kutien—Wiley General Hospital.

Lek Du—*Nathan Sites Good Shepherd Hospital.*

Lungtien—*Dispensary.*

Hinghwa

Hankong—Richmond Methodist Hospital.

NgSauh—Otis A. Jakway Dispensary.

Sienyu—*Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.*

Kiangsi

Kiukiang—Water of Life Hospital.

Kiukiang—*Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital.*

Nanchang—Ensign Memorial Hospital.

Nanchang—*Women's and Children's Hospital.*

North China

Changli—Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—Hopkins Memorial Hospital.

Peking—*Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital.*

Shanhaikwan—Shanhaikwan Dispensary.

Taianfu—Taianfu Men's Hospital.

Tientsin—*Isabella Fisher Hospital.*

Tsouhsien—Hospital.

Tsunhua—Kwangchi Dispensary.

West China

Chengtú—Chengtú Hospital.

Chungking—Chungking General Hospital.

Chungking—*William Gamble Memorial Hospital.*

Yenping

Changhufan—Dispensary.

Shahsien—Dispensary.

Shunchang—Dispensary.

Yenping—Alden Speare Memorial Hospital.

Yuki—Hospital.

Yungan—Yungan Christian Hospital.

KOREA

Chemulpo—*Dispensary.*

Haiju—Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital.

Kongju—*Dispensary.*

Pyongyang—Union Christian Hospital (Hall Memorial): conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches: Woman's Department under Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Seoul—Severance Union Medical College Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Australian, Presbyterian and United Church of Canada.

Seoul—*Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital; Public Health Clinic; Dispensary.*

Wonju—Swedish Methodist Hospital.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Tjisaroea, Java—Tjisaroea Methodist Hospital.

Palembang, Sumatra—Dispensary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila—*Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.*

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

Bengal

Calcutta—At 140 Dharamtala St., Dispensary.

Pakaur—*Edith Jackson Fisher Memorial Hospital.*

Bombay

Igatpuri—Dispensary.

Poona—Dispensary.

Puntamba—Dispensary.

Gujarat

Baroda—*Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.*

Nadiad—Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

Hyderabad

Sironcha—*Clason Memorial Hospital.*

Indus River

Chaman—Dispensary.

Lahore—Dispensary.

Madar—Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Sheik Mandah—Dispensary.

Tilaunia—*Mary Wilson Sanitarium.*

Lucknow

Rasra—*Dispensary.*

North India

Bareilly—*Clara A. Swain Memorial Hospital.*

Ujhani—*Hospital.*

Northwest India

Brindaban—*Sarah E. Creighton Memorial Hospital.*

South India

Bidar—Bidar Methodist Hospital.

Kolar—*Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital.*

Vikarabad—Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital.

AFRICA

AFRICA

Angola

Loanda—Dispensary.

Quessua—Dispensary.

Quiongua—Dispensary.

Congo

Kabongo—Dispensary.

Kapanga—Hospital.

Rhodesia

Mtoko—Dispensary.

Mutambara—*Riley Dispensary.*

Nyadiri—Washburn Memorial Hospital.

Old Umtali—Dispensary and Nurses' Training School.

Southeast Africa

Gikuki—Inhambane Hospital.

Kambini—Dispensary.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO

Guanajuato—Good Samaritan Hospital.

Mexico City—Gante St. Dispensary (Centre).

Mexico City—Aztecas Dispensary (North).

Mexico City—Cuauhtemotzin Dispensary (South).

Puebla—Latin-American Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

BOLIVIA

La Paz—Dispensary.

CHILE

Concepcion—Dispensary.

Santiago—Dispensary.

PERU

Callao—British-American Hospital.

NORTH AFRICA

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Tunis—Dispensary for Arab Women.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AGENCIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

CHINA **EASTERN ASIA**

Methodist Publishing House, Foochow.
Hinghwa Mission Press, Hinghwa City.

JAPAN
Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

MALAYA **SOUTHEASTERN ASIA**

Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES
Java Book Concern, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Methodist Publishing House, Manila.

INDIA **SOUTHERN ASIA**

Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.
Methodist Publishing House, Madras.

AFRICA **AFRICA**

Methodist Mission Press, Monrovia, Liberia.
Patton Mission Press, Malanje, Angola.
Congo Mission Press, Kambove, Congo.
Rhodesia Mission Press, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Inhambane Mission Press, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

MEXICO **LATIN-AMERICA**

Evangelical Press of Mexico City, Mexico City: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Northern Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and the Y. M. C. A.

SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist Publishing House, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Union Book Store, Buenos Aires: conducted by the Mission Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Disciples and Scotch Presbyterian Churches, and the American Bible Society, the Y. W. C. A. and the Religious Tract Society of London.

Union Depository for Literature, Santiago, Chile: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches.
Methodist Book Depository, Lima, Peru.

DENMARK **EUROPE**

Methodist Book Concern, Copenhagen.

HUNGARY
Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

GERMANY
Buchhandlung und Verlag des Traktalhauses, Bremen.

ITALY
Methodist Publishing House, Rome.

NORWAY
Methodist Book Concern, Oslo.

SWEDEN
Methodist Book Concern, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND
Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

NORTH AFRICA
Bible Depot of the North Africa Mission, Constantine, Algeria.

TREASURER'S REPORT

November 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926

AUDIT

Pages 447 to 455 of this report have been prepared by the Treasurer, as working sheets for the information and use of the Board. All of the figures used have been taken from the books that have been audited but are set up here in different form to meet the needs of this annual meeting. Pages 428 to 445 are taken from the auditors' report as certified by the auditors on page 446. The entire audit is at the disposal of the Board.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIABLE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS

World Service Divisible Receipts

World Service, Direct.....	\$366,425.87	
World Service, Designated.....	393,034.34	
World Service, Treasurer.....	1,745,404.02	
Our Share of Divisible Receipts.....		\$2,504,864.23

World Service Non-Divisible Receipts

World Service Specials, Designated.....	\$59,555.63	
World Service Specials, Undesignated.....	15,717.95	
Total Non-Divisible Receipts.....		75,273.58

Receipts from other Sources

Annuity Fund, Designated.....	\$10,516.36	
From Legacies, Undesignated.....	81,925.02	
From Legacies, Designated.....	26,089.93	
Interest, Permanent Fund, Undesignated.....	10,907.88	
Interest, Permanent Fund, Designated.....	44,865.21	
Miscellaneous, Undesignated.....	17,891.31	
Miscellaneous, Designated.....	45,641.94	
Total Receipts from Other Sources.....		237,837.65

TOTAL APPROPRIABLE RECEIPTS..... \$2,817,975.46

Total Appropriate Receipts for 1925.. \$3,101,359.54

Decrease for this year (Exclusive of

Conditional Appropriations and Debt) 283,384.08

DISBURSEMENTS

Board Obligations.....	(Schedule A).....	\$231,813.04
General Expense.....	(Schedule B).....	253,349.24
Indirect Appropriations.....	(Schedule C).....	164,744.27
Personnel Preparation Fund.....	(Schedule D).....	6,800.00
Direct Appropriations.....	(Schedule E).....	2,098,366.00
Non-Recurring Items, Field Projects Fund.....	(Schedule F).....	95,299.68
Non-Recurring Items, Designated Gift Adjustment Fund.....	(Schedule G).....	231,502.59

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE APPROPRIATION..... \$3,081,874.82

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS--Continued

RECAPITULATION

Total Disbursements under the Appropriation.....	\$3,081,874.82
Total Appropiable Receipts.....	2,817,975.46
Excess of Expenditures.....	<u>\$263,899.36</u>

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CONDITIONAL
APPROPRIATIONS AND THE DEBT

RECEIPTS

Conditional Appropriations

Non-Recurring.....	\$135,000.00	
Recurring.....	205,298.67	
TOTAL CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.....		\$340,298.67

Receipts for the Debt

Preferential.....	600,000.00	
Contributions.....	8,264.10	
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE DEBT.....		608,264.10

Total.....	<u>\$948,562.77</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS

Conditional Appropriations (Schedule H)

Non-Recurring Items.....	\$135,000.00	
Recurring Items.....	205,298.67	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.....		\$340,298.67

Debt

Applied on the Debt.....	608,264.10
TOTAL.....	<u>\$948,562.77</u>

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE A

BOARD OBLIGATIONS

INTEREST PAID.....	\$146,586.14
Interest on bank loans, made necessary by the Board Obligations and on funds borrowed to maintain the necessary current work of the Board, because of delay in forwarding funds from the churches.	
Less interest received.....	19,245.40
On bank balances and on advances to mission fields.	
Net interest.....	\$127,340.74
DEFICIT.....	28,022.30
Disbursements on account of current work for 1925 in excess of receipts for that year.	
LOSS IN EXCHANGE.....	59,048.00
The loss in exchange in China for 1925 as reported to October 31, 1925.	
DEBT.....	17,402.00
The amount included in appropriations for 1926 to be applied on debt of Board.	
Total Board Obligations.....	\$231,813.04

SCHEDULE B

GENERAL EXPENSE

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Corresponding Secretaries.....	\$18,349.69
Salaries of the corresponding secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, for the general supervision of all the work of the Board.	
2. Secretary-Counsel.....	6,560.00
Salary of the secretary-counsel and stenographic help.	
3. Board and Committee Meetings.....	8,329.73
Travel expense and entertainment of the members of the Board for the annual meeting and expense of Board Committees.	
4. Office Service.....	
a. Reception.....	2,518.17
Salary of reception clerk and office messenger. Incidental supplies.	
b. Stenographers and Clerks....	6,678.07
Salaries of stenographers and clerks not assigned to special departments, telephone operator, incoming and outgoing mail.	
c. Filing.....	5,272.27
Salaries of clerical help for the filing of all correspondence.	
d. Porters.....	3,701.25
Salaries of porters.	

GENERAL EXPENSE—Continued

e. Postage.....	\$3,945.61
For all correspondence.	
f. Telephones and Telegrams..	2,944.06
g. Insurance.....	524.98
Liability and group insurance of office and staff, fire insurance on office furniture.	
h. Office Supplies.....	2,910.96
Cost of supplies not charged to special departments.	
i. Incidentals.....	565.34
Miscellaneous charges of administration.	
5. Rent.....	18,830.92
For office of the Board at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
6. Light.....	1,491.56

II. TREASURER

1. Treasurer's Office.....	17,547.29
Salaries of treasurer, assistant treasurer, stenographic help, auditing and office expense. The treasurer and assistant treasurer supervise all the receipts and expenditure of the Board under the Board's direction, including cultivation of annuities and legacies and the care of all property received by gift or will.	
2. Accountant's Office.....	22,697.88
Salaries of the accountants, stenographic and clerical help. The bookkeeping connected with receipts and disbursements of both designated and undesignated funds to the various treasurers throughout the world; accounting for all appropriations; dealing with exchange, letters of credit, and payment of bills for purchases made in the United States by individual missionaries and institutions.	
3. Cashier's Office.....	\$13,094.10
Less refund from annuity fund.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	10,094.10
Salaries of cashier, stenographic and clerical help. Under the direction of the treasurer, the cashier handles the cash, the bank accounts, and the records of investments and reinvestments of the permanent and annuity funds.	
4. Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (one third).....	\$4,943.55
Less commissions.....	679.75
	<hr/>
	4,263.80
Proportion of expense of purchasing supplies and transportation properly charged against office administration.	

III. FOREIGN FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1. Associate Secretaries.....	21,231.65
Salaries of associate secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, foreign field visitation, and office expense. The associate secretaries cooperate with the corresponding secretaries and under their direction aid in conducting correspondence with all the fields and the business related thereto. They are also constantly engaged in the public presentation of foreign missions.	

GENERAL EXPENSE—Continued

2. Records and Research	\$16,490.04
Salary and office expense of the recording secretary, stenographic and clerical help, for keeping the minutes of the Board and its committees and staff; preparation and editing of the annual report, and all forms and schedules of reports from the fields; editing and revising the surveys; research for the Church at large, the editors, the secretaries, and the missionaries.	

IV. EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

1. Designated Income	21,074.40
Salaries, stenographic and clerical help involved in preparing and sending out information regarding objects for designated gifts and keeping in touch with all persons, organizations, and churches that through the years have maintained designated objects for their foreign missionary giving. Securing from the field and distributing reports of the work made possible by designated gifts.	
2. Legal and Property	\$5,416.23
Less refund for services rendered.....	680.50
	<hr/> 4,735.73
Watching over the legal status of all phases of the Board's work; the direction of all cases of contested wills; the settlement of estates; the investigation of the value and title of all property offered the Board on the annuity or other plan.	
3. Field Cultivation	\$38,767.32
Less sale of negatives and curios.....	352.76
	<hr/> 38,414.56
Salary of associate secretary in charge of field cultivation, stenographic help. One half the maintenance of the offices of the Board in Chicago and San Francisco; supplementary allowances for missionaries on furlough assigned to special field work.	
4. Travel	9,810.20
Travel expense of secretaries and missionaries for field cultivation.	
5. Publications	\$4,940.89
Less sale of literature.....	87.92
	<hr/> 4,852.97
Printing and distribution of the annual report and special foreign missionary literature.	
6. Annuity Cultivation	9,160.80
Proportionate cost of salaries and travel expense of annuity agents employed by Home and Foreign Boards. One half the cost of annuity advertising in Advocates.	
	<hr/> \$262,996.03
Less income from permanent fund for Administration and Home Cultivation.....	9,646.79

Total General Expense..... \$253,349.24

SCHEDULE C

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

EMERGENCY FUND		\$49,957.93
Homecoming of missionaries on account of sickness, salaries of missionaries on extended furlough on account of ill health; emergency repairs on mission property.		
Incidental Fund		24,993.63
Outfit allowance of new missionaries, children's allowance not provided in field budget, medical grants, travel expense of candidates for examination, cablegrams.		
Cooperation Fund		8,636.00
The Board's share of the cost of cooperation committees, like the Foreign Missions Conference, Committees on Cooperation in Latin America.		
Purchasing, Shipping, and Transportation		
(two thirds).....	\$9,887.09	
Less commissions.....	1,359.50	
		8,527.59
Proportion of cost properly charged to the fields for the purchase and shipping of personal supplies for missionaries, building materials and supplies for churches, educational institutions and hospitals, involving every conceivable sort of article from a pin to a central heating plant.		
Personnel Department		6,106.16
Salaries and clerical help involved in the selection of all candidates for the mission field; and one half of the expense of the Chicago and San Francisco offices of the Board.		
Medical Department	\$13,653.02	
Less refund for services rendered..	4,670.50	
		8,982.52
Salaries and clerical help involved in the medical examination of all candidates for the mission field; medical examination of all missionaries arriving on furlough and before returning to their fields; examinations of written health reports sent regularly from missionaries on the fields.		
Retired Missionaries' Fund	\$64,761.34	
Less income from permanent fund..	7,220.90	
		57,540.44
Allowances for retired missionaries, their widows and orphans, on the basis of the average claim of retired members of Conferences in the United States.		
Total Indirect to Field		\$164,744.27

SCHEDULE D

PERSONNEL PREPARATION FUND..... \$6,800.00

For cooperation with theological seminaries and departments of religious education in certain universities for the training of prospective foreign missionaries, and for scholarships.

SCHEDULE E

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Central China.....	\$58,500.00	
Chengt'u, West China.....	38,840.00	
Chungking, West China.....	28,360.00	
Foochow.....	70,940.00	
Hinghwa.....	32,200.00	
Kiangsi.....	47,200.00	
Shantung.....	10,573.17	
North China.....	112,226.83	
South Fukien.....	14,100.00	
Yenping.....	31,000.00	
China Connectional.....	18,925.00	
Fukien Christian University.....	4,000.00	
Nanking University.....	6,800.00	
Peking University.....	2,100.00	
West China Union University.....	3,600.00	
		\$479,365.00

Japan and Korea

Japan.....	\$102,700.00	
Korea.....	88,000.00	
Manchuria.....	1,380.00	
Chosen Christian College.....	2,000.00	
Severance Union Medical School.....	540.00	
		194,620.00
		\$673,985.00

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya.....	\$32,250.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	24,000.00	
North Sumatra.....	17,200.00	
Philippines.....	38,178.00	
		\$111,628.00

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal.....	\$28,800.00	
Bombay.....	30,400.00	
Burma.....	25,500.00	
Central Provinces.....	36,900.00	
Gujarat.....	49,000.00	
Hyderabad.....	18,665.42	
Indus River.....	40,387.00	
India Theological College.....	12,300.00	
Lucknow.....	54,500.00	
Lucknow Christian College.....	29,600.00	
North India.....	90,400.00	
Northwest India.....	68,500.00	
South India.....	64,834.58	
India General.....	26,490.00	
		\$576,277.00

AFRICA

Angola.....	\$28,350.00	
Congo.....	32,050.00	
Liberia.....	33,200.00	
Rhodesia.....	33,950.00	
Southeast Africa.....	32,190.00	
		\$159,740.00

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS—Continued

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia.....	\$26,738.00	
Central America.....	28,082.00	
Chile.....	44,827.00	
Eastern South America.....	56,240.00	
Mexico.....	63,660.00	
North Andes.....	32,550.00	
Latin America General.....	16,738.00	
		<u>\$268,835.00</u>

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

Baltic and Slavic.....	\$12,711.00	
Denmark.....	10,170.00	
Finland.....	5,800.00	
Finland-Swedish.....	4,830.00	
Norway.....	12,550.00	
Sweden.....	14,000.00	
Area General.....	2,000.00	
		<u>\$62,061.00</u>

Zurich Area

Austria.....	\$5,500.00	
Bulgaria.....	7,500.00	
Frankfort Theological School.....	4,500.00	
Hungary.....	4,600.00	
Jugo Slavia.....	9,950.00	
North Germany.....	15,960.00	
Russia.....	3,250.00	
South Germany.....	14,130.00	
Switzerland.....	7,960.00	
Area General.....	1,500.00	
		<u>74,850.00</u>

Paris Area

France.....	\$47,130.00	
Italy.....	60,366.00	
Monte Mario.....	7,750.00	
Madeira Islands.....	4,915.00	
North Africa.....	44,729.00	
Spain.....	4,600.00	
Area General.....	1,500.00	
		<u>170,990.00</u>
		<u>307,901.00</u>

Total, Direct Appropriations, Recurring Items.....\$2,098,366.00

**SCHEDULE F AND G
NON-RECURRING ITEMS**

DESIGNATED GIFT ADJUSTMENT FUND..... \$231,502.59

Designated gifts disbursed for building and other non-recurring items. All designated gifts for current work are charged to the recurring items budget of each field. Since there is no appropriation for the individual fields for property it is necessary to charge to a special fund all such designated gifts.

FIELD PROJECTS FUND..... 95,299.68

Amounts which have been disbursed by the Executive Committee for property obligations and commitment.

\$326,802.27

The following figures give the expenditure of the above funds by Conferences:

	Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	Field Projects Fund
EASTERN ASIA		
China		
Central China.....	\$23,152.83	
Chengtzu, West China.....	3,900.66	
Chungking, West China.....	3,820.53	
Foochow.....	9,446.18	
Hinghwa.....	5,190.50	\$6,800.00
Kiangsi.....	7,791.66	
North China.....	38,628.02	6,666.34
South Fukien.....	1,545.00	
Yenping.....	2,998.93	3,000.00
China Connectional.....	3,810.23	8,333.34
TOTAL.....	\$100,284.54	\$24,799.68
Japan and Korea		
Japan.....	\$15,982.88	
Korea.....	9,691.58	
TOTAL EASTERN ASIA.....	\$125,959.00	\$24,799.68
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA		
Malaya.....	\$100.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	4,146.56	\$5,000.00
North Sumatra.....	590.80	
Philippines.....	9,106.00	
TOTAL SOUTHEASTERN ASIA..	\$13,943.36	\$5,000.00
SOUTHERN ASIA		
Bengal.....	\$511.13	
Bombay.....	2,085.70	\$13,500.00
Burma.....	862.31	
Central Provinces.....	1,549.16	
Gujarat.....	3,806.47	
Hyderabad.....	214.00	
Indus River.....	1,313.02	
India Theological College.....	2,762.50	
Lucknow.....	2,011.54	
Lucknow Christian College.....	3,975.00	
North India.....	2,878.50	5,000.00
Northwest India.....	22,381.31	6,000.00
South India.....	3,197.13	4,000.00
India General.....	14,085.77	
TOTAL SOUTHERN ASIA.....	\$61,633.54	\$28,500.00

NON-RECURRING ITEMS—Continued

	Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	Field Projects Fund
AFRICA		
Angola.....	\$1,757.50	\$1,000.00
Congo.....	4,297.25	
Liberia.....	3,436.46	4,000.00
Rhodesia.....	4,739.64	
Southeast Africa.....	2,124.58	1,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL AFRICA.....	\$16,355.43	\$6,000.00
 LATIN AMERICA		
Bolivia.....	\$18.63	\$4,000.00
Central America.....	1,000.00	
Chile.....	3,770.00	5,000.00
Eastern South America.....		2,500.00
Mexico.....	2,724.00	
North Andes.....	40.00	
Latin America General.....	4,172.16	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	\$11,724.79	\$11,500.00
 EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA		
Copenhagen Area		
Finland.....	\$500.00	
Norway.....		\$5,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	\$500.00	\$5,000.00
 Zurich Area		
Bulgaria.....	\$250.00	\$5,000.00
North Germany.....	101.30	
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TOTAL.....	\$351.30	\$5,000.00
 Paris Area		
France.....	\$434.42	\$2,000.00
Italy.....	200.00	
Madeira.....	25.00	
North Africa.....		4,167.00
Spain.....		3,333.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	\$659.42	\$9,500.00
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TOTAL EUROPE AND N. AFRICA.	\$1,510.72	\$19,500.00
 MISCELLANEOUS.....		
	\$375.75	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$231,502.59	\$95,299.68

SCHEDULE G
CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING

EASTERN ASIA**China**

Central China	\$1,260.50	
Chengt'u, West China	4,424.50	
Chungking, West China	1,810.07	
Foochow	6,848.14	
Hinghwa	4,574.91	
Kiangsi	8,202.70	
North China	9,245.00	
Shantung	820.00	
South Fukien	626.00	
Yenping	2,561.25	
China General	22,810.28	
		\$63,183.35

Japan and Korea

Japan	\$3,104.00	
Korea	9,041.00	
		12,145.00

\$75,328.35

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya	\$269.00	
Netherlands Indies	1,759.45	
North Sumatra	300.00	
Philippines	1,784.50	
		4,112.95

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal	\$4,540.55	
Bombay	2,401.38	
Burma	548.00	
Central Provinces	2,029.50	
Gujarat	5,962.20	
Hyderabad	2,599.54	
India General	13,749.16	
Indus River	1,709.46	
Lucknow	1,375.00	
Lucknow Christian College	7,173.15	
North India	9,989.47	
Northwest India	5,837.99	
South India	3,532.85	
India Theological College	2,000.00	
		63,448.25

AFRICA

Angola	\$178.00	
Congo	9,321.60	
Liberia	1,314.67	
Rhodesia	1,377.97	
Southeast Africa	2,087.44	
		14,279.68

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia	\$392.25	
Central America	275.00	
Chile	2,868.00	
Eastern South America	397.00	
Latin America	5,268.53	
Mexico	2,889.64	
North Andes	1,303.00	
		13,393.42

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING—Continued

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Baltic and Slavic.....	\$297.00	
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Copenhagen Area

Denmark.....	\$14.00	
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Sweden.....	100.00	
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		\$411.00
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Zurich Area

Austria.....	\$10.00	
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Bulgaria.....	425.00	
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Jugo Slavia.....	25.00	
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North Germany.....	65.00	
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Area General.....	1,266.00	
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		1,791.00
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Paris Area

France.....	\$2,359.58	
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Italy.....	770.00	
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Madeira.....	500.00	
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North Africa.....	1,807.30	
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		5,436.88
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		\$7,638.88
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GENERAL TRANSIT FUND.....		18,342.00
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MISCELLANEOUS		8,755.14
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TOTAL CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING.....		\$205,298.67
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TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM DIRECT
PRIATION, AND CONDI

	DIRECT APPROPRIATION	INDIRECT APPROPRIATION	
	Recurring Schedule E	Emergency Fund Schedule C	Incidental Fund Schedule C
EASTERN ASIA			
China			
Central China.....	\$58,500.00	\$1,378.25	\$747.83
Chengt'u, West China.....	38,840.00	1,078.33	1,027.66
Chungking, West China.....	28,360.00	504.00	296.67
Foochow.....	70,940.00	2,309.48	63.50
Hinghwa.....	32,200.00	1,150.00	
Kiangsi.....	47,200.00	741.50	389.33
North China.....	112,226.83	2,475.60	544.68
Shantung.....	10,573.17		
South Fukien.....	14,100.00	536.0	
Yenping.....	31,000.00	238.3	273.42
China Connectional.....	18,925.00		20.27
Fukien Christian University....	4,000.00		
Nanking University.....	6,800.00		
Peking University.....	2,100.00		
West China Union University...	3,600.00		
Total.....	\$479,365.00	\$10,411.54	\$2,770.02
Japan and Korea			
Japan.....	\$102,700.00	\$931.00	\$1,026.49
Korea.....	88,000.00	3,150.00	1,156.52
Manchuria.....	1,380.00		
Chosen Christian College.....	2,000.00		
Severance Union Medical Sch...	540.00		
Total.....	\$194,620.00	\$4,081.00	\$2,183.01
Total Eastern Asia.....	\$673,985.00	\$14,492.54	\$4,953.03
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			
Malaya.....	\$32,250.00	\$1,350.25	\$769.42
Netherlands Indies.....	24,000.00	15.00	215.00
North Sumatra.....	17,200.00	635.00	
Philippine Islands.....	38,178.00	314.85	966.50
Total Southeastern Asia....	\$111,628.00	\$2,315.10	\$1,950.92
SOUTHERN ASIA			
Bengal.....	\$28,800.00	\$3,371.74	\$511.53
Bombay.....	30,400.00	862.50	578.50
Burma.....	25,500.00	410.00	
Central Provinces.....	36,900.00	550.00	83.33
Gujarat.....	49,000.00	895.85	316.66
Hyderabad.....	18,665.42	400.00	157.00
Indus River.....	40,387.00	1,506.35	714.57
Lucknow.....	54,500.00	1,725.17	844.68
North India.....	90,400.00	1,651.33	415.79
Northwest India.....	68,500.00	740.75	255.00
South India.....	64,834.58	2,467.20	586.32
India Theological College.....	12,300.00		
Lucknow Christian College.....	29,600.00	36.50	527.33
India General.....	26,490.00	4,669.50	543.50
Total Southern Asia.....	\$576,277.00	\$19,286.89	\$5,534.01
AFRICA			
Angola.....	\$28,350.00	\$244.05	\$169.69
Congo.....	32,050.00	606.22	417.66
Liberia.....	33,200.00	600.00	336.66
Rhodesia.....	33,950.00	900.00	362.33
Southeast Africa.....	32,190.00	350.00	250.27
Total Africa.....	\$159,740.00	\$2,700.27	\$1,536.61

APPROPRIATION, INDIRECT APPROPRIATION, NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATIONS

NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION		CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		TOTAL
Field Projects Fund Schedule F	Designated Adjustment Schedule G	Non-Recurring Schedule H-1	Recurring Schedule H-2	
	\$23,152.83		\$1,260.50	\$85,039.41
	3,900.66		4,424.50	49,271.15
	3,820.53		1,810.07	34,197.93
	9,446.18		6,848.14	89,607.30
\$6,800.00	5,190.50		4,574.91	49,915.41
	7,791.66		8,202.70	64,325.19
6,666.34	38,628.02	\$25,000.00	9,245.00	194,786.47
			820.00	11,393.17
	1,545.00		626.00	16,807.05
3,000.00	2,998.93		2,561.25	40,071.93
8,333.34	3,810.23		22,810.28	53,899.12
				4,000.00
				6,800.00
				2,100.00
				3,600.00
\$24,799.68	\$100,284.54	\$25,000.00	\$63,183.35	\$705,814.13
	\$15,982.88		\$3,104.00	\$123,744.37
	9,691.58		9,041.00	111,039.10
				1,380.00
				2,000.00
				540.00
	\$25,674.46		\$12,145.00	\$238,703.47
\$24,799.68	\$125,959.00	\$25,000.00	\$75,328.35	\$944,517.60
	\$100.00		\$269.00	\$34,738.66
5,000.00	4,146.56		1,759.45	35,136.01
	590.80		300.00	18,725.80
	9,106.00		1,784.50	50,349.85
\$5,000.00	\$13,943.36		\$4,112.95	\$138,950.33
	\$511.13		\$4,540.55	\$37,734.75
\$13,500.00	2,085.70		2,401.38	49,828.08
	862.31		548.00	27,320.31
	1,549.16		2,029.50	41,111.99
	3,806.47		5,962.20	59,981.18
	214.00		2,599.54	22,035.96
	1,313.02		1,709.46	45,630.40
	2,011.54		1,375.00	60,456.39
5,000.00	2,878.50		9,989.47	110,335.09
6,000.00	22,381.31		5,837.99	103,715.05
4,000.00	3,197.13		3,532.85	78,618.08
	2,762.50		2,000.00	17,062.50
	3,975.00		7,173.15	41,311.98
	14,085.77		13,749.16	59,537.93
\$28,500.00	\$61,633.54		\$63,448.25	\$754,679.69
\$1,000.00	\$1,757.50		\$178.00	\$31,699.24
	4,297.25		9,321.60	46,692.73
4,000.00	3,436.46		1,314.67	42,887.79
	4,739.64		1,377.97	41,329.94
1,000.00	2,124.58		2,087.44	38,002.29
\$6,000.00	\$16,355.43		\$14,279.68	\$200,611.99

**TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM DIRECT
PRIATION, AND CONDI-**

	DIRECT APPROPRIATION	INDIRECT APPROPRIATION	
	Recurring Schedule E	Emergency Fund Schedule C	Incidental Fund Schedule C
LATIN AMERICA			
Bolivia.....	\$26,738.00	\$4,480.00	
Central America.....	28,082.00	263.50	\$100.00
Chile.....	44,827.00	1,390.35	535.83
Eastern South America.....	56,240.00	780.98	770.00
Mexico.....	63,660.00	1,045.00	258.33
North Andes.....	32,550.00	260.00	1,188.07
Latin America General.....	16,738.00	200.00	171.00
Total Latin America.....	\$268,835.00	\$8,419.83	\$3,023.23
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA			
Copenhagen Area			
Baltic and Slavic.....	\$12,711.00		
Denmark.....	10,170.00	\$500.00	
Finland.....	5,800.00		
Finland Swedish.....	4,830.00		
Norway.....	12,550.00		
Sweden.....	14,000.00		
Area General.....	2,000.00		
Total.....	\$62,061.00	\$500.00	
Zurich Area			
Austria.....	\$5,500.00		
Bulgaria.....	7,500.00	\$250.00	
Hungary.....	4,600.00		
Jugo-Slavia.....	9,950.00	441.40	\$35.00
North Germany.....	15,960.00		
Russia.....	3,250.00		
South Germany.....	14,130.00		
Switzerland.....	7,960.00		
Frankfort Theological Seminary.....	4,500.00		
Area General.....	1,500.00		
Total.....	\$74,850.00	\$691.40	\$35.00
Paris Area			
France.....	\$47,130.00	\$530.00	
Italy.....	60,366.00	185.00	
Monte Mario.....	7,750.00		
Madeira Islands.....	4,915.00		
North Africa.....	44,729.00		\$250.00
Spain.....	4,600.00	836.90	
Area General.....	1,500.00		
Total.....	\$170,990.00	\$1,551.90	\$250.00
Total Europe & No. Africa.....	\$307,901.00	\$2,743.30	\$285.00
GENERAL TRANSIT FUND.....			
MISCELLANEOUS.....			\$7,710.83
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$2,098,366.00	\$49,957.93	\$24,993.63

APPROPRIATION, INDIRECT APPROPRIATION, NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION		CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		TOTAL
Field Projects Fund Schedule F	Designated Adjustment Schedule G	Non-Recurring Schedule H-1	Recurring Schedule H-2	
\$4,000.00	\$18.63	\$25,000.00	\$392.25	\$60,628.88
	1,000.00		275.00	29,720.50
5,000.00	3,770.00	60,000.00	2,868.00	118,391.18
2,500.00		25,000.00	397.00	85,687.98
	2,724.00		2,889.64	70,576.97
	40.00		1,303.00	35,341.07
	4,172.16		5,268.53	26,549.69
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$11,500.00	\$11,724.79	\$110,000.00	\$13,393.42	\$426,896.27
			\$297.00	\$13,008.00
			14.00	10,684.00
	\$500.00			6,300.00
				4,830.00
\$5,000.00				17,550.00
			100.00	14,100.00
				2,000.00
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$5,000.00	\$500.00		\$411.00	\$68,472.00
			\$10.00	\$5,510.00
\$5,000.00	\$250.00		425.00	13,425.00
				4,600.00
			25.00	10,451.40
	101.30		65.00	16,126.30
				3,250.00
				14,130.00
				7,960.00
				4,500.00
			1,266.00	2,766.00
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$5,000.00	\$351.30		\$1,791.00	\$82,718.70
\$2,000.00	\$434.42		\$2,359.58	\$52,454.00
	200.00		770.00	61,521.00
				7,750.00
	25.00		500.00	5,440.00
4,167.00			1,807.30	50,953.30
3,333.00				8,769.90
				1,500.00
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$9,500.00	\$659.42		\$5,436.88	\$188,388.20
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$19,500.00	\$1,510.72		\$7,638.88	\$339,578.90
			\$18,342.00	\$18,342.00
	\$375.75		\$8,755.14	\$16,841.72
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$95,299.68	\$231,502.59	\$135,000.00	\$205,298.67	\$2,840,418.50

To determine the total disbursed for the Fields add the following items:

Schedule C (in part)

Cooperation Fund.....	\$8,636.00
Purchasing, Shipping, Transportation (two thirds) ...	8,527.59
Retired Missionaries.....	57,540.44
Personnel Department.....	6,106.16
Medical Department.....	8,982.52

Schedule D

Personal Preparation.....	\$89,792.71
	6,800.00

Total Disbursements for the Fields..... **\$2,937,011.21**

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE MISSION FIELDS

	General Fund	Permanent Fund	W.A. Williams 10% Loan Fund	Annuity Fund
Eastern Asia				
Chengtzu.....			\$525.00	
Hinghwa.....				\$14,000.00
North China.....			675.00	
China General.....		\$15,000.00		
		\$15,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$14,000.00
Japan.....			1,400.00	
Korea.....	\$26,848.09		4,710.00	26,067.33
Totals, Eastern Asia..	\$26,848.09	\$15,000.00	\$7,310.00	\$40,067.33
Southeastern Asia				
Malaya.....			\$1,700.00	\$20,000.00
North Sumatra.....			1,750.00	
Totals, Southeastern Asia.....			\$3,450.00	\$20,000.00
Southern Asia				
Burma.....				\$5,000.00
North India.....				2,000.00
Totals, Southern Asia..				\$7,000.00
Africa				
Angola.....			\$540.00	
Rhodesia.....			1,350.00	
Southeast Africa.....			2,327.40	\$2,000.00
Totals, Africa.....			\$4,217.40	\$2,000.00
Latin America				
Central America.....			\$1,350.00	
Bolivia.....	\$13,000.00			
Chile.....	79,553.08			
Mexico.....			6,900.00	
Totals, Latin America..	\$92,553.08		\$8,250.00	
Europe and North Africa				
Finland.....	\$56,500.00		\$1,350.00	
France.....	418,254.35			
Germany.....	110,000.00			
Italy.....	506,907.00	\$77,739.24		
Madeira.....			1,080.00	
North Africa.....	54,371.60			
Sweden.....			5,370.00	
Switzerland.....	60,150.00			
Totals, Europe and North Africa.....	\$1,206,182.95	\$77,739.24	\$7,800.00	
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$1,325,584.12	\$92,739.24	\$31,027.40	\$69,067.33

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO MISSION FIELDS—Continued

General Fund.....	\$1,325,584.12
Permanent Fund.....	92,739.24
W. A. Williams 10% Loan Fund.....	31,027.40
Annuity Fund.....	69,067.33
Total Loans and Advances.....	<u>\$1,518,418.09</u>

STATEMENT OF DEBT

OCTOBER 31, 1926

Total debt, as of October 31, 1924.....		\$3,101,330.27
Received to October, 31, 1925		
Preferential World Service Commission.....	\$250,000.00	
Contributions	21,866.86	271,866.86
Debt as of October 31, 1925.....		<u>\$2,829,463.41</u>
Received to October 31, 1926		
Preferential World Service Commission.....	\$600,000.00	
Appropriation 1926.....	17,402.00	
Contributions	8,264.10	\$625,666.10
Debt as of October, 31, 1926		<u>\$2,203,797.31</u>

FUND FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSION PROPERTY
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1, 1925.....	\$8,038.53	
Income received November 1, 1925–October 31, 1926.....	4,952.66	
		<u>\$12,991.19</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

San Shi Gai Church, Chengtu	\$70.99	
Nanchang Academy	6.49	
Cash on hand October 31, 1926.....	12,913.71	
		<u>\$12,991.19</u>
Property protected.....	\$1,410,000.00	

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY**ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS**

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS

110 WILLIAM STREET**NEW YORK**

November 6, 1926

**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.**

DEAR SIRs:

We have examined the accounts of your treasurer for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1926, verified the cash balances, securities, mortgages and other investments called for by the books, comprising the following funds:

**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:**

General Fund

Permanent Fund

Annuity Fund:

Designated

Undesignated

**MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:**

Annuity Fund.

Based upon our examination and the information submitted to us, we certify that, in our opinion, the funds have been properly accounted for, and that the accompanying statements of income and expenditures and receipts and disbursements are correct summaries of the transactions for the year ended October 31, 1926. We further certify that we have examined the balance sheets submitted herewith and, in our opinion, they set forth the condition of the several funds accepting as correct the values at which the various items are carried on the books.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926 and 1925

GENERAL FUND		1926	1925
ASSETS			
Cash:			
Cash in banks and on hand.....		\$221,246.45	\$491,172.83
Investments:			
Stocks and bonds, book value.....	\$83,876.50		\$87,879.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, etc.....	514,518.92		430,899.14
Notes receivable.....		598,395.42	
Accounts receivable:		3,384.00	
Travel advances pending settlement.....	\$2,748.50		\$1,998.50
Sundry items.....	19,251.09		17,392.85
Loans and advances:		21,999.59	
Board's institutions in United States.....	\$232,286.74		\$201,547.69
Missions.....	1,325,584.12		1,326,584.12
Advance remittances to missionaries.....	14,769.93		21,898.93
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, principal.....		1,572,640.79	1,550,030.74
Advance to pay the deficit of Monte Mario Association.....		60,936.96	112,672.81
Deferred items:		24,492.66	24,492.66
Advances to missions on next year's appropriation.....		23,838.94	42,566.43
		<u>\$2,526,934.81</u>	<u>\$2,768,705.96</u>

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926 and 1925

GENERAL FUND		1926	1925
LIABILITIES			
Obligations outstanding:			
Bills of exchange.....	\$177,322.86		\$189,969.77
Branch Treasurer's credits.....	254,671.52		264,312.65
		\$431,994.38	\$454,282.42
Notes payable:			
Banks.....	\$1,350,000.00		\$2,250,000.00
Individuals and Episcopal Fund.....	221,120.91		206,390.91
		1,571,120.91	2,456,390.91
Accounts payable:			
Due to missionaries.....	\$56,979.42		\$43,168.27
Sundries.....	2,757.18		8,757.41
Funds held in abeyance:			
Personal, subject to call.....	114,763.97		99,326.32
Designated gifts not covered by appropriations.....	294,830.15		351,221.23
Special fund unallocated.....	294,336.81		316,606.74
Subject to call of missions.....	258,912.53		112,955.52
Special China funds.....	260,000.00		260,000.00
Unallocated funds.....	32,692.97		25,999.61
Miscellaneous.....	82,407.19		81,066.47
		1,397,680.22	1,299,081.57
Legacies held in abeyance, net of expenses in connection with administration of unsettled estates.....		304,331.45	231,500.58
Deficit:			
Balance, beginning of year.....	\$1,672,549.52		\$1,850,417.08
Excess of expenditures for year, as annexed.....	263,899.36		28,022.30
Adjustment of foreign exchange.....	48,177.25		199,245.54
Adjustment of current work debt, 1923-4-5.....	653,688.40		13,573.53
Reserved for designated gifts subject to call of missions, not yet covered by appropriations.....	56,391.08		6,929.21
		1,178,192.15	1,672,549.52
		<u>\$2,526,934.81</u>	<u>\$2,768,705.96</u>

NOTE: Contingent liability as accommodation endorser for North China Mission for Peking University property purchased \$75,000. For Denmark Mission, \$24,850.30, and for France Mission, \$18,098.99.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926 and 1925

PERMANENT FUND

ASSETS	1926	1925
Cash.....	\$233,713.40	\$317,533.96
Stocks and bonds (book value).....	663,752.37	572,875.37
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	\$769,750.00	\$626,500.00
Other mortgages, not guaranteed.....	392,200.00	483,000.00
	<u>1,161,950.00</u>	<u>1,109,500.00</u>
Real property:		
Cisriel, Martha W.....		\$10,000.00
Crawford, R. W.....	\$6,400.00	6,400.00
Winterbourne, George....	3,000.00	2,000.00
	<u>\$9,400.00</u>	<u>18,400.00</u>
Less mortgage payable..	1,000.00	
	8,400.00	
Loans receivable.....	400.00	1,149.00
Loans on mission properties..	123,766.64	139,690.24
Ridge Fund, investment in missionary literature.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
	<u>\$2,194,482.41</u>	<u>\$2,161,648.57</u>

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926 and 1925

PERMANENT FUND

CAPITAL	1926	1925
Balance at beginning of year.....	\$2,168,916.55	\$1,451,378.10
Add: Increase for year.....	30,218.21	717,538.45
	<u>\$2,199,134.76</u>	<u>\$2,168,916.55</u>
Deduct: Losses, net of profits from sale of investments.....	11,107.43	10,978.46
	<u>\$2,188,027.33</u>	<u>\$2,157,938.09</u>
Income held subject to the call of the missions.	6,455.08	3,710.48
	<u>\$2,194,482.41</u>	<u>\$2,161,648.57</u>

PERMANENT FUND
CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1926

Balance, November 1, 1925.....		\$317,533.96
RECEIPTS:		
Payments on notes receivable, etc.....	\$649.00	
Refund of loans to Foreign Missions.....	15,923.60	
Bequests.....	142,718.21	
Interest, dividends, etc.....	108,728.53	
Investments sold.....	87,958.53	
		<u>355,977.87</u>
		\$673,511.83
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Refunds on bequests, etc.....	\$25,600.00	
Income paid to General Fund, etc.....	105,983.93	
Investments purchased.....	308,214.50	
		<u>439,798.43</u>
Balance, October 31, 1926.....		<u>\$233,713.40</u>

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

ASSETS

Cash.....		\$36,104.63
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds.....	\$1,050,014.72	
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	81,500.00	
Other mortgages.....	445,183.47	
Real estate, etc.....	874,714.57	
Loans to Stephens Apartments.....	20,000.00	
Loans to Attleboro Springs.....	44,107.52	
		<u>2,515,520.28</u>
Loans to Mission properties (assigned by the annuitants).....		43,000.00
Loans to Foreign Missions.....		26,067.33
Accounts receivable, agents, etc.....		2,658.32
Bills receivable.....		6,950.00
Annuities paid on outstanding agreements in excess of income from investment of annuity funds, etc.....		160,944.27
		<u>\$2,791,244.83</u>

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

LIABILITIES

Annuity agreements outstanding:	
Balance at beginning of year.....	\$1,396,935.97
Deduct:	
Agreements lapsed during year.....	\$38,409.00
Agreements cancelled during year.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	39,409.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,357,526.97
Add:	
Transferred from Undesignated Annuity Fund.....	\$24,000.00
Agreements issued during year.....	173,926.20
	<hr/>
	197,926.20
	<hr/>
	\$1,555,453.17
Special or designated annuity agreements, etc.....	990,415.21
	<hr/>
	\$2,545,868.38
Mortgages payable.....	64,000.00
Board of Home Missions, property interest.....	163,000.00
Accounts payable, personal accounts, etc.....	7,823.62
Redemption fund for checks outstanding.....	27.60
Receipts for which annuity agreements have not been issued.....	10,525.23
	<hr/>
	\$2,791,244.83
	<hr/>

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1926

Balance, November 1, 1925.....		\$48,280.92
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RECEIPTS:

Agreements.....	\$198,673.80	
Investments sold.....	254,681.18	
Income from interest, etc.....	88,420.42	
Property earnings.....	17,400.94	
Personal accounts, agents, etc.....	51,167.02	
Annuities returned.....	747.84	
Prospective annuitants.....	2,959.72	
	<hr/>	614,050.93

	<hr/>	\$662,331.85
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DISBURSEMENTS:

Investments purchased.....	\$327,136.29	
Mortgages paid off.....	25,000.00	
Loans to missions, etc.....	800.00	
Special agreements.....	43,000.00	
Payments to general fund of lapsed annuity agreements.....	30,631.17	
Property expense.....	9,430.10	
Annuities paid.....	137,039.29	
Personal accounts.....	48,166.23	
Payments account of prospective annuitants and special agreements.....	200.00	
Accrued interest on investments purchased, etc..	3,447.74	
Sundry expenses, etc.....	1,376.40	
	<hr/>	626,227.22

Balance, October 31, 1926.....		<u>\$36,104.63</u>
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BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

ASSETS

Cash.....		\$6,039.45
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds.....	\$109,543.75	
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	291,750.00	
Other mortgages.....	14,250.00	
Baltimore ground rents.....	10,731.30	
Real estate, etc.....	567,442.29	
	<hr/>	993,717.34
Accounts receivable, agents and personal.....		605.60
Paid up insurance policies.....		7,500.00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,007,862.39</u>

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

LIABILITIES

Reserve for liquidation of annuities:	
Reserve for liquidation of principal amount of \$1,502,099.77.....	\$734,965.05
Additional reserve set aside account of property values, not to be made available until properties are sold.....	186,733.85
	<hr/>
Mortgage payable.....	\$921,698.90
Board of Home Missions, property interest.....	51,021.24
Deferred income, Edge property.....	30,750.00
	4,392.25
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,007,862.39</u>

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1926

Balance, November 1, 1925.....	\$34,917.00
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RECEIPTS:

Agents.....	\$3,263.43
Agreements.....	68,004.51
Interest and dividends.....	21,566.92
Investments sold.....	118,803.53
Property earnings.....	20,100.86
Refund of annuities paid.....	344.47
Board of Home Missions.....	182.46
Sundries.....	40.00
	<hr/>
	232,306.18
	<hr/>
	<u>\$267,223.18</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Mortgages payable.....	\$20,744.71
Investments purchased.....	105,270.00
Property expenses.....	11,778.89
Personal accounts.....	144.57
Annuities paid.....	90,927.93
Board of Home Missions.....	195.00
Property purchased.....	6,500.00
Sundry expenses.....	1,274.49
Annuity agreements transferred to designated fund.....	24,000.00
Interest on investments purchased.....	348.14
	<hr/>
	261,183.73
	<hr/>

Balance, October 31, 1926.....	<u>\$6,039.45</u>
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ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926 and 1925

ASSETS	1926	1925
Cash.....	\$4,052.65	\$5,597.75
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds.....	\$121,535.00	\$135,431.25
Mortgages on real estate guar- anteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.....	65,250.00	68,250.00
Mortgages on real estate not guaranteed.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
	<u>188,585.00</u>	<u>205,481.25</u>
Real estate (book value):		
Property in Nebraska.....		758.65
	<u>\$192,637.65</u>	<u>\$211,837.65</u>

ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1926 and 1925

LIABILITIES	1926	1925
Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year.....	\$211,800.00	\$228,100.00
Deduct: Agreements lapsed during the year.	19,200.00	16,300.00
	<u>\$192,600.00</u>	<u>\$211,800.00</u>
Redemption fund for checks outstanding.....	37.65	37.65
	<u>\$192,637.65</u>	<u>\$211,837.65</u>

**ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1926

Balance, November 1, 1925..... \$5,597.75

RECEIPTS:

Investments sold.....	\$68,943.00	
Interest, dividends, etc.....	11,253.96	
Refund of annuities paid.....	228.19	
	<hr/>	80,425.15
		<hr/>
		\$86,022.90

DISBURSEMENTS:

Board of Home Missions.....	\$10,148.00	
Board of Foreign Missions.....	10,148.01	
Interest, etc.....	592.61	
Investments purchased.....	50,385.00	
Annuities paid.....	10,196.63	
Expenses, etc.....	500.00	
	<hr/>	81,970.25
		<hr/>
Balance, October 31, 1926.....		<u><u>\$4,052.65</u></u>

ANALYSIS OF TREASURER'S REPORT

Appropriable Receipts

The funds received during the year which are available for appropriation total \$2,817,975.46.

An analysis of these receipts shows the following: We received during the year under review as our share of the divisible World Service receipts, exclusive of debt, \$2,504,864.23. The preceding year the receipts were \$2,634,984.42. The decrease of appropriable receipts from this source is \$130,120.19. The World Service receipts for the twelve months ending October 31, 1926, were \$7,528,403.06. For the year ending October 31, 1925, they were \$7,478,218.51. This is an increase of \$50,184.55. During the year ending October 31, 1925, \$250,000.00 of this total income was applied on the Board debt; during the past year \$600,000.00 was so applied. This shows that while the Church increased its total giving during the past twelve months it did not increase it sufficiently to take care of the total amount of the preferential; therefore, the amount received from this source which is available for appropriations is less than last year.

The receipts credited with World Service "Specials" vouchers and included in the General Fund the past year were \$75,273.58. The preceding year they were \$182,314.49, a decrease of \$107,040.91. The receipts from other sources the past year were \$237,837.65. The preceding year \$284,060.63, a decrease of \$46,222.98.

A summary of these three sources of appropriable income shows the following:

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
World Service, Divisible. .	\$2,634,984.42	\$2,504,864.23	\$130,120.19
World Service, Non-divisible.	182,314.49	75,273.58	107,040.91
Other Sources.	284,060.63	237,837.65	46,222.98
	<hr/> \$3,101,359.54	<hr/> \$2,817,975.46	<hr/> \$283,384.08

Receipts for Conditional Appropriations

The Board at its last Annual Meeting provided for conditional appropriations in place of the gifts formerly known as "restore the cut" gifts. These conditional appropriations were to be received and credited under two heads: Gifts of \$5,000.00 or more, for Property Projects—usually described by us as Non-recurring Items. The receipts under this heading were \$135,000.00. Second, Gifts for the Regular Work, described by us as Recurring Items, for which gifts the donors received "Specials" credit and which they desired be sent to the field in addition to the regular appropriations. The receipts under this second section were \$205,298.67. All of this \$205,298.67 has been sent to the field in addition to the appropriations.

In comparing the receipts under this head with the \$92,043.59 received last year as contributions to "restore the cut," it should be remembered that there were no gifts of a non-recurring character in the total of \$92,043.59. Proper comparisons, therefore, will be between the \$92,043.59 and the \$205,298.67. This shows an increase in this item of \$113,255.08. It is impossible to determine whether or not the increase of these extra funds was made at the expense of regular income.

It is true that there have been appeals for gifts with "Specials" credit at the same time that bishops, missionaries and the staff were placing tremendous emphasis upon the regular income. Under the conditions which we are facing it is too much to expect anything else. Men who have devoted their entire lives to specific work on the foreign field, until it has become part and parcel of their very being, will naturally bend every effort to get resources for their work. In a great majority of cases they have definitely asked for contributions in addition to the previous giving of their friends and patrons. A few missionaries, and when the total is considered a very few, in their zeal have not been careful at this point. In so far as these appeals have resulted in the transfer of ordinary giving from regular to this conditional channel, these appeals have adversely affected receipts of this year and naturally react to the disadvantage of the work which it was hoped the appeals would save from disaster.

Disbursements

The total amount disbursed during the year on account of the regular appropriations was \$3,081,874.82. A careful check up of the disbursements with the appropriations will show a saving of over \$7,000.00 in disbursements for General Expense and an almost similar saving in connection with the Indirect Appropriations. The Interest paid was \$2,659.00 less than anticipated and there were savings in other departments, making the disbursements \$19,485.81 less than the total amount appropriated. It should therefore be clearly noted that the deficit for the year is not due to an over expenditure of appropriations, but to causes fully explained in the next paragraph.

Deficit for 1926

As has already been pointed out, the appropriable receipts for the year were \$283,384.00 less than the appropriable receipts for the preceding year. Deducting the savings of \$19,485.00 leaves a current work debt for this year of \$263,899.00. Last year there was a current work debt of \$28,022.30.

The Treasurer quoted in his Report of a year ago, the action of the World Service Commission, taken on December 29, 1924, which was as follows:

"Resolved, that the World Service Commission establish as its fixed policy in the appropriation of the Benevolent moneys of the Church that should an actual debt be incurred

in any current fiscal year, said debt shall become a first lien upon the receipts of the following year of the Board contracting the debt and that said Board be instructed to provide for all such debts before contracting further obligations."

It is thus necessary to provide next year an appropriation for this deficit and to find it within a figure very greatly reduced. To make it concrete; in 1925 we had available for appropriation \$3,101,359.54, and it was necessary for us to provide within that amount for a deficit of \$28,022.30. This year we have available for appropriations \$2,817,975.46 and we must find within this amount an appropriation of \$263,899.36 to cover the deficit. This is the crucial point of the Treasurer's Report. Following the tremendous decrease in appropriations of two years ago and the additional cut of last year it doubtless means disaster to much of the work on the foreign field.

We are working under a plan to pay off the old debt and under another plan to keep from incurring any further debt. Both plans are succeeding, for which we are duly thankful. It should be pointed out, however, that in doing this at a time when we do not have an increased income, we are doing it at a tremendous cost to the work on the field. The very work for which this Board exists, the fruitage of the years that have passed, is being jeopardized while we are passing through this transition period.

Banking Situation

One of the most encouraging features in the entire report of the Treasurer is that relating to the banking situation. Our bank obligations on October 31st were \$1,350,000.00, or \$900,000.00 less than the bank borrowings of one year ago; however, the cash on hand is not as large as last year. The net bank overdraft on October 31st, 1926, was \$1,128,753.55. The year previous the net bank overdraft was \$1,758,827.17. This is a reduction of \$630,073.62.

The rate of interest during the year has varied from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Only one note, however, was negotiated at the lower rate, while on thirty-six notes we paid $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and on twenty-five notes $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average was 4.62 per cent. The net interest paid was \$127,340.70, as compared with \$141,358.87 the previous year. Our banks are all very generous in their treatment of the Board of Foreign Missions, are very glad to lend such funds as we may need as they consider our credit absolutely good, and as a rule are very considerate in the rate of interest charged.

Debt

It will be recalled that the debt of the Board as reported two years ago was \$3,101,330.27. The preferential payments began June 1, 1925, and on October 31, 1925, the debt had been reduced to \$2,829,463.41. The application of the preferential for a full year, \$600,000.00, together with the appropriation of 1926 and gifts during the year, have reduced this to \$2,203,797.31 as of October 31, 1926.

The result of the application of these funds on the debt will be found not only in the table printed on page 445, but also in the fact that our net bank indebtedness is \$630,073.62 less than last year, and that we estimate a need of \$30,000 less in 1927 to meet interest payments.

Loss in Exchange

The previous policy of guaranteeing loss in exchange was discontinued as of January 1, 1926. Under the former policy, loss in exchange in a given year was met from the receipts of the succeeding year. The item in the disbursements therefore, of \$59,048 for loss in exchange, accrued in 1925 and was paid from the appropriations of 1926.

Since November 1, 1925, there has been reported a loss in exchange of \$10,870.00, the loss which accrued during the latter months of 1925. This item is in the appropriations for 1927, and under the present policy it will be the last time we will be required to make an appropriation for loss in exchange. Generally speaking, the Board will be glad to know that exchange in China has greatly improved and is now slightly above par. In India there has been no improvement and our work and missionaries in all the India Conferences are affected by a loss of about 10 per cent.

General Expense

The disbursements for General Expense for the past year show another commendable drop under the expenditure of the preceding year. This is the fifth consecutive year that decreased expenditure has been reported in this connection. The net expenditures, after making certain deductions, fully explained on pages 430 to 432, was \$253,349.24. This is \$10,965.35 less than was expended last year for the same purpose and is \$7,306.76 less than the appropriation. We reported one year ago that the chief over-expenditure on individual items within the General Expense Budget was on the amount disbursed for Field Cultivation. This has been true again this year. The presence of the bishops administering the foreign fields made possible extensive field work which was not anticipated when the budget was prepared. Savings, however, in other items within the General Expense Budget more than offset the over-expenditure under this one heading, resulting in a total saving as indicated above.

The peak of expenditures for General Expense was reached in 1921, when the disbursements totaled \$335,644.47. That was \$82,295.23 more than was expended last year, or a decrease of 24½ per cent since 1921.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Underwriting

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt during the year of \$51,735.85 from the Treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to apply on the balance of the Interchurch World Movement underwriting. Thus the outstanding amount of last year of \$112,672.81 has

been reduced to \$60,936.96. Four fifths of the original amount has now been paid. The devotion and perseverance attending this endeavor is most highly appreciated by the Board and its officers.

Annuities

As indicated in previous reports of the Treasurer, three types of annuities are issued: designated annuity agreements, the proceeds of which are designated for some particular purpose; undesignated annuity agreements, the proceeds of which are available for such disposition as the Board may wish to make when it is released from annuity payments; and, special agreements, under which the Board assumes responsibility for returning to the donor only such income as may be received from the securities transferred to the Board.

During the year we have issued forty-three designated agreements totaling \$130,926.00. Last year we issued thirty-seven designated agreements, totaling \$79,350.00; this is an increase of \$51,576.00.

We have issued forty-four undesignated agreements, totaling \$68,004.00; last year we issued seventy-three undesignated agreements, totaling \$116,302.00, a decrease of \$48,298.00.

This makes a total issued this year of eighty-seven regular annuity agreements, with a combined value of \$198,930.00, an increase over last year of \$3,278.00.

We have issued three special agreements, totaling in value \$34,000.00. Last year the special agreements totaled \$610,861.00. The large total under this head last year came from three special sources, details of which were given in the last Treasurer's report. We have not been fortunate during the present year in securing any special contracts of such large value.

The largest and most significant annuity agreement issued this year came to us through the action of the residuary legatees of the Estate of Dr. C. E. Welch, whose death occurred January 6, 1926. To carry out his expressed wishes the residuary legatees purchased an annuity in the sum of \$72,500.00. While this amount has not as yet been designated, the Trustees have reserved the right to designate it to Mission fields as indicated by Doctor Welch during his lifetime, and these designations will be made later. In further carrying out the expressed wishes of Doctor Welch the Trustees have placed in the treasury of the Board during the year \$37,000.00. These funds have been designated for various purposes in practically all of the great Mission fields where our Church is working, showing the wide and diversified interest which Doctor Welch maintained during his lifetime. Nothing could be finer than the spirit and devotion of Mr. Edgar T. Welch, the oldest son, and his brothers, in carrying out the wishes of their father. It is worthy of mention in this connection that during their lifetime Mr. T. D. Collins and Dr. C. E. Welch were very close friends and that the sons of each, with equal devotion and appreciation of their fathers' wishes, have fulfilled their desires to the very utmost of their ability.

For the first time in many years, the Treasurer is unable to include in the statement of receipts an amount derived from undesignated annuities. This unusual situation is due to the following combination of circumstances. First: A friend of the Board, who during recent years had placed \$24,000.00 in undesignated annuities, asked that he be allowed to designate his gifts to the Permanent Fund. This necessitated the transfer of the funds involved. It will be recalled that while 100 per cent of designated funds are held and invested, the undesignated funds have been placed on a reserve basis, the amount of reserve being determined by New York State regulations governing annuities. When the above exchange was made it was necessary to transfer the full amount from a fund which had been amortized. This naturally reduced that fund.

Second: While the total amount of annuities issued this year is larger than last, the amount of undesignated annuities issued is smaller. Third: The number of undesignated annuities lapsed by death is unusually small. Thus the transfer of a large sum from one account to another, the small receipts of new annuities and the low returns from lapsed annuities have combined to bring us this unusual result. The receipts last year from this source amounted to \$17,402.93.

Permanent Funds

Our Permanent Funds now total \$2,199,134.76. There are three hundred and forty-eight individual funds in this total, ranging from \$25.00—the smallest—to \$150,000.00—the largest. In this connection it is interesting to note that our Permanent Funds have doubled twice in the last ten years. In 1916 they totaled only \$545,906.74. In 1921 the total was \$1,074,781.91. Now they are practically \$2,200,000.00.

Investments

The investment of the Board's permanent and annuity funds is in the care of a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, consisting of five laymen and one minister; Mr. W. J. Stitt being the Chairman of this Investment Committee for the past several years. This committee gives many hours of valuable time each year to the selection of new investments as funds are available for that purpose, and to the review of existing securities to discover any weaknesses that may develop. It is the practice to ask responsible bond houses and banks to review our list of securities semi-annually and make recommendations concerning the sale or exchange of securities.

Such an examination was made by three houses in October, Harris, Forbes & Company, Dominick & Dominick, and the Bankers Trust Company. All three firms approved the investments as a whole, in fact no one of them recommended the sale at this time of any of our securities. They commended the Investment Committee on its success in assembling such a fine group of securities, a representative of one firm reporting verbally that he knows of no similar Institution that has its funds invested in a higher grade of securities than those held by

this Board. The auditor's report shows the list of all securities in detail. It is the practice of the committee to invest all permanent and undesignated annuity funds in securities which are legal for trustees in New York State. Designated annuities, while not invested in legal securities, are placed in investments which are high grade in every respect.

Educational Advance in South America

As an outgrowth of the Montevideo Congress plans were consummated during the past year for an Interdenominational Movement to renew the worn out and inadequate educational equipment of various Mission Boards in South America.

A careful study of the situation showed that practically two and a half million dollars was needed properly to house and equip educational institutions already existing under Board leadership in strategic places in South America. Of this total about one million dollars was estimated as needed by Methodist institutions. The Methodist schools involved approach self-support from local fees, which self-support will be materially increased when adequate equipment is provided.

An Interdenominational Committee was created and plans were worked out for the securing of funds from donors able to give large amounts. These plans were outlined with the special view of securing funds from such sources and in such ways as not to affect the regular World Service income. Because of the commanding character of this movement and its interdenominational aspects, it is hoped that Foundations will respond to approaches which are being made, with considerable sums which will forward this enterprise. There have been no appeals in churches or congregations; no church collections of any kind have been taken. Such funds as have been received have been the result of approaches to those who are able to give to benevolent purposes in addition to their regular World Service offerings. The total amount received from all sources in cash and subscriptions for all the denominations represented is approximately \$350,000.00. Of this \$210,000.00 is designated for Methodist projects. Of the total received for Methodist projects, \$140,000.00 has come from non-Methodist sources.

Insurance of Our Properties on the Foreign Field

The Board at its Annual Meeting in 1924 recommended that the Executive Committee give very careful consideration to the question of the insurance of our properties on the foreign field, to determine especially whether or not the policy then in vogue of protecting our foreign properties through our own funds should be continued.

The Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee of three, all of whom were experienced insurance men. The matter was given very careful consideration and the sub-committee recommended that the present plan be discontinued. This recommendation was adopted by the Executive Committee during the past year. The treasurers on the

Mission fields were then notified that the Board would discontinue the insurance of its own property as of December 31, 1926, and they were further advised that they should provide for insurance in standard companies from that date. The responsibility of the Board under this fund will therefore cease on December 31, 1926.

Designated Income Department

A large part of the Board's income still continues to be for designated purposes. The total designated money for all purposes shows a slight increase.

Attention should be called to the distribution of designated money on the field. In some Conferences the entire amount of the appropriation for certain sections or institutions is provided from Designated Gifts, while in others only a comparatively small part of the appropriation is from Designated Gifts.

It will be very desirable therefore if the friends and organizations wishing to support specific items of work will follow suggestions from the Board as to where the gifts can be used to the best advantage. The Corresponding Secretaries, familiar with the needs of each field, will be glad to furnish information when requested as to items of work available for assignment.

Classification of Funds

	Regular Designated Gifts	Relief Funds	Parish Abroad Funds	Total
1922....	\$1,008,138.80	\$25,202.15	\$298,285.54	\$1,331,626.49
1923....	1,096,985.66	71,184.51	338,906.26	1,507,076.43
1924....	778,445.63	129,855.70	333,066.86	1,241,368.19
1925....	901,302.48	11,129.54	403,411.47	1,315,843.49
1926....	928,516.18	3,121.13	404,217.26	1,335,854.57

Legal Department

There have not been as many problems involving serious legal difficulties during the year as in some previous years; there have been, however, one or two of particular consequence which have clearly revealed the need of legal advice of a high order, and which have at the same time demonstrated that such service is available to the Board through its Counsel, Mr. William O. Gantz.

The Treasurer knows of no Mission Board—Home or Foreign—in this country which has the services of an experienced and capable attorney who has given up his practice in order that he might devote the major part of his time to its legal affairs on practically a volunteer basis. It must be remembered that Mr. Gantz not only handles these matters of major importance, but gives a great deal of time to the more detailed matters of estates, Centenary estate notes and various property items. The Treasurer emphasizes these facts this year, because he believes that due recognition of this excellent service should be made part of the public records of the Board.

Miscellaneous

The task of promoting bequests for the Board of Foreign Missions has been prosecuted consistently during the past twelve months. This is one of the items of activity concerning which results cannot be tabulated until the lapse of many years.

We have continued to keep in touch with the signers of Centenary estate notes and with many of the pastors of these devoted friends of the cause. During the year we have collected \$11,301.77 from Centenary estate notes which have come due; half of which has been remitted to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. There have been compromises in some cases and some estate notes have had to be cancelled. The face value of the notes remaining uncollected on October 31, 1926, was approximately \$900,000.00.

A year ago the Treasurer reported that the Board owned seventy-two pieces of property in this country which had been given to the Board of Foreign Missions on the annuity plan or by bequest, comprising almost every type of real-estate, improved and unimproved.

There has not been much opportunity to sell real-estate during the past year. Four new properties have been received and five have been sold, the total now remaining on the books being seventy-one.

The work of the Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation Department has proceeded on the lines reported in detail during previous years. The reduced staff in this Department has been kept busy with the necessary purchasing for our missionaries and institutions. In spite of decreased income certain supplies are absolutely necessary. The missionaries have been appreciating the possibilities of certain discounts that the Purchasing Department has been able to secure and are placing an increasing amount of orders both personal and for institutions, through this Department. In the nature of the case the number of missionaries going and coming has decreased the activities in connection with steamship transportation.

MORRIS W. EHNES,

Treasurer.

GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND,

Assistant Treasurer.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MIS- SIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927

SCHEDULE A

BOARD OBLIGATIONS

Interest	\$100,000	
Deficit	263,899	
Loss in Exchange.....	10,870	
	<hr/>	\$374,769

SCHEDULE B

GENERAL EXPENSE

(By direction of the Executive Committee, the explanatory notes from the Treasurer's Report are repeated here.)

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Corresponding Secretaries.....	\$18,351.00
Salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, for the general supervision of all the work of the Board.	
2. Secretary-Counsel.....	6,660.00
Salary of the Secretary-Counsel and stenographic help.	
3. Office Service	
a. Reception.....	2,744.00
Salary of reception clerk and office messenger. Incidental supplies.	
b. Stenographers and Clerks..	8,666.00
Salaries of stenographers and clerks not assigned to special departments, telephone operator, incoming and outgoing mail.	
c. Filing.....	5,498.00
Salaries of clerical help for the filing of all correspondence.	
d. Porters.....	3,536.00
Salaries of porters.	
e. Postage.....	4,000.00
For all correspondence.	
f. Telephones and Telegrams.	2,900.00
g. Insurance.....	600.00
Liability and group insurance of office and staff, fire insurance on office furniture.	
h. Office Supplies.....	2,600.00
Cost of supplies not charged to special departments.	
i. Incidentals.....	500.00
Miscellaneous charges of administration.	

4. Board and Committee Meetings.	\$9,000.00
Travel expense and entertainment of the members of the Board for the annual meeting and expense of Board Committees.	
5. Rent.....	19,500.00
For office of the Board at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
6. Light.....	1,500.00

II. TREASURER

1. Treasurer's Office.....	17,222.00
Salaries of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, stenographic help, auditing and office expense. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer supervise all the receipts and expenditures of the Board under the Board's direction, including cultivation of annuities and legacies and the care of all property received by gift or will.	
2. Accountant's Office.....	22,415.00
Salaries of the accountants, stenographic and clerical help. The bookkeeping connected with receipts and disbursements of both designated and undesignated funds to the various treasurers throughout the world; accounting for all appropriations; dealing with exchange, letters of credit, and payment of bills for purchases made in the United States by individual missionaries and institutions.	
3. Cashier's Office	9,104.00
Salaries of cashier, stenographic and clerical help. Under the direction of the Treasurer, the cashier handles the cash, the bank accounts, and the records of investments and reinvestments of the permanent and annuity funds.	
4. Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (one third).....	3,180.00
Proportion of expense of purchasing supplies and transportation properly charged against office administration.	

III. FOREIGN FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1. Associate Secretaries.....	20,538.00
Salaries of Associate Secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, foreign field visitation, and office expense. The Associate Secretaries cooperate with the Corresponding Secretaries and under their direction aid in conducting correspondence with all the fields and the business related thereto. They are also constantly engaged in the public presentation of foreign missions.	
2. Records and Research.....	13,074.00
Salary and office expense of the Recording Secretary, stenographic and clerical help, for keeping the minutes of the Board and its committees and staff; preparation and editing of the annual report, and all forms and schedules of reports from the fields; editing and revising the surveys; research for the Church at large, the editors, the secretaries, and the missionaries.	

SCHEDULE C

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

Emergency Fund.....		\$50,000
Incidental Fund.....		25,000
Cooperation Fund:		
Foreign Missions Conference.....	\$2,500	
Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.....	2,800	
Liberia Advisory Committee.....	1,000	
Brussels Agency.....	150	
Espana Evangelica.....	100	
Bureau of African Languages.....	200	
China Christian Student Association.....	500	
Central Office China Union Universities.....	786	
Anglo-American Community Churches.....	600	
Agricultural Missions.....	50	
		8,686
Purchasing and Transportation.....		10,111
Personnel Department.....		8,119
Medical Department.....		9,233
Retired Missionaries' Fund.....		61,000
		\$172,149
Personnel Training Obligations.....		6,832
Foreign Scholarship Aid.....		1,300
Medical Scholarship Aid.....		1,000
		\$181,281

SCHEDULE D

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS

DIVISION ONE—EASTERN ASIA

Central China

Missionary Support.....		\$39,900	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.....	\$217		
From Designated Current Income.....	2,398		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	15,885	18,500	
			\$58,400

Chengt'u

Missionary Support.....		\$27,800	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.....	\$146		
From Designated Current Income.....	4,498		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,396	9,040	
			36,340

Chungking

Missionary Support.....		\$25,505	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.....	\$27		
From Designated Current Income.....	5,678		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,655	10,360	
			35,865

Foochow

Missionary Support.....		\$44,400	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$2,317		
From Designated Current Income.....	18,945		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,238	25,500	
			\$69,000

Hinghwa

Missionary Support.....		\$14,100	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$305		
From Designated Current Income.....	14,648		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,047	17,000	
			31,100

Kiangsi

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,326		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	28,874		
		\$30,200	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	1,107		
From Designated Current Income.....	6,163		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	8,230	15,500	
			45,700

North China

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$343		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	69,657		
		\$70,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$9,268		
From Designated Current Income.....	12,906		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,926	27,100	
			97,100

Shantung

Missionary Support.....		\$14,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$45		
From Designated Current Income.....	1,231		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	5,824	7,100	
			21,600

South Fukien

Missionary Support.....		\$8,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$45		
From Designated Current Income.....	4,501		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,054	5,600	
			14,100

Yenping

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$300		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	19,700		
		\$20,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$135		
From Designated Current Income.....	11,058		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	107	11,300	
			31,300

China Connectional

Missionary Support.....	\$2,000	
Work Operations.....	13,868	

\$15,868

China Union Universities—Work Operations

Fukien

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$113	
From Designated Current Income.....	179	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,000	\$4,292

4,292

Nanking

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$5,000	
From Designated Current Income.....	267	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,733	\$7,000

7,000

Peking

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$117	
From Designated Current Income.....	871	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,512	\$2,500

2,500

West China

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$113	
From Designated Current Income.....	1,244	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,643	\$4,000

4,000

Total for China

Missionary Support:

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,969	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	294,936	
		\$296,905

Work Operations

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$18,955	
From Designated Current Income.....	84,587	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	75,118	178,660

475,565

Japan

Missionary Support.....	\$56,500	
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Work Operations

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$208	
From Designated Current Income.....	2,127	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	44,665	47,000

\$103,500

Korea

Missionary Support.....	\$52,000	
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Work Operations

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,739	
From Designated Current Income.....	11,887	
From Undesignated Current Income.....	24,374	38,000

90,000

Manchuria

Work Operations.....	\$1,380	
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1,380

Chosen Christian College (Union)

Work Operations

From Designated Current Income.....	\$1,070		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,930	\$3,000	
			\$3,000

Severance Medical College (Union)

Work Operations, Undesignated.....		\$540	
			540

Total for Eastern Asia

Missionary Support:

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,969		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	403,436		
		\$405,405	

Work Operations

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$20,902		
From Designated Current Income.....	99,671		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	148,007	268,580	
			673,985

DIVISION TWO—SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya

Missionary Support:

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,075		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	16,675		
		\$17,750	

Work Operations

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$2,041		
From Designated Current Income.....	2,066		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	10,393	14,500	
			32,250

Netherlands Indies

Missionary Support.....		\$15,500	
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Work Operations

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$14		
From Designated Current Income.....	853		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	7,633	8,500	
			24,000

North Sumatra

Missionary Support.....		\$11,800	
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Work Operations

From Designated Current Income.....	\$52		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	5,348	5,400	
			17,200

Philippine Islands

Missionary Support.....		\$30,000	
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Work Operations

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$558		
From Designated Current Income.....	4,035		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,585	8,178	
			38,178

Total for Southeastern Asia

Missionary Support:

From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,075		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	73,975		
		\$75,050	

Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,613		
From Designated Current Income.....	7,006		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	26,959	\$36,578	
			\$111,628

DIVISION THREE—SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal

Missionary Support.....		\$18,100	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$282		
From Designated Current Income.....	8,998		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,420	10,700	
			28,800

Bombay

Missionary Support.....		\$17,670	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$524		
From Designated Current Income.....	11,790		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	416	12,730	
			30,400

Burma

Missionary Support.....		\$20,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$109		
From Designated Current Income.....	1,516		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,875	5,500	
			25,500

Central Provinces

Missionary Support.....		\$15,700	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$911		
From Designated Current Income.....	16,704		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,585	21,200	
			36,900

Gujarat

Missionary Support.....		\$18,750	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,160		
From Designated Current Income.....	29,023		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	67	30,250	
			49,000

Hyderabad

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$703		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	23,997		
		\$24,700	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$5,966		
From Designated Current Income.....	10,499		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,135	19,600	
			44,300

Indus River			
Missionary Support.....	\$21,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$190		
From Designated Current Income.....	16,280		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,817	19,287	
			\$40,387
Lucknow			
Missionary Support.....	\$27,300		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$480		
From Designated Current Income.....	22,444		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,276	27,200	
			54,500
North India			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$960		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	34,140		
		\$35,100	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	3,244		
From Designated Current Income.....	27,741		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	24,315	55,300	
			90,400
Northwest India			
Missionary Support.....	\$24,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$3,119		
From Designated Current Income.....	28,664		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	12,717	44,500	
			68,500
South India			
Missionary Support.....	\$21,500		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$594		
From Designated Current Income.....	16,246		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	350	17,190	
			38,690
India General			
Missionary Support.....	\$16,250		
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income.....	\$135		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	10,615	10,750	
			27,000
Lucknow Christian College			
Missionary Support.....	\$19,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,468		
From Designated Current Income.....	2,462		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	6,670	10,600	
			29,600
India Methodist Theological College			
Missionary Support.....	\$5,000		
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$4,518		
From Designated Current Income.....	6		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,776	7,300	
			12,300

Total Southern Asia

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,663		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	282,507		
		<u>284,170</u>	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$22,565		
From Designated Current Income.....	192,508		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	77,034	292,107	
			<u>\$576,277</u>

DIVISION FOUR—AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

Angola

Missionary Support.....		\$19,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$370		
From Designated Current Income.....	5,021		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,609	8,000	
			<u>27,000</u>

Congo

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$2,250		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	21,570		
		<u>\$23,820</u>	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$833		
From Designated Current Income.....	5,914		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,483	8,230	
			<u>32,050</u>

Liberia

Missionary Support.....		\$18,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$322		
From Designated Current Income.....	4,341		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	11,887	16,550	
			<u>34,550</u>

Rhodesia

Missionary Support.....		\$23,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$158		
From Designated Current Income.....	7,089		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,703	10,950	
			<u>33,950</u>

Southeast Africa

Missionary Support.....		\$20,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$193		
From Designated Current Income.....	10,594		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,403	12,190	
			<u>32,190</u>

Total for Africa

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$2,250		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	101,570		
		<u>\$103,820</u>	

Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$1,876		
From Designated Current Income.....	32,959		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	21,085	\$55,920	
			\$159,740

DIVISION FIVE—LATIN AMERICA

Mexico

Missionary Support.....		\$13,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$405		
From Designated Current Income.....	1,421		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	48,834	50,660	
			63,660

Central America

Missionary Support.....		\$17,082	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income.....	\$830		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	10,170	11,000	
			28,082

North Andes

Missionary Support.....		\$17,550	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income.....	\$1,189		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	13,811	15,000	
			32,550

Bolivia

Missionary Support.....		\$8,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income.....	\$737		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	18,001	18,738	
			26,738

Chile

Missionary Support.....		\$18,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$55		
From Designated Current Income.....	238		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	26,534	26,827	
			44,827

Eastern South America

Missionary Support.....		\$12,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$500		
From Designated Current Income.....	656		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	43,084	44,240	
			56,240

South America General

Missionary Support.....		\$11,048	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income.....	\$183		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,007		
		4,190	
La Nueva Democracia.....		1,500	
			16,738

Total for Latin America			
Missionary Support.....		\$96,680	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$960		
From Designated Current Income.....	5,254		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	165,941	172,155	
			\$268,835

DIVISION SIX—EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

COPENHAGEN AREA

Baltic and Slavic			
Missionary Support.....		\$2,711	
Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$10,000	10,000	
			12,711
Denmark			
*Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$10,170	\$10,170	
			10,170
Finland			
Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$5,800	\$5,800	
			5,800
Finland-Swedish			
Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$4,830	\$4,830	
			4,830
Norway			
†Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$12,550	\$12,550	
			12,550
Sweden			
**Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$14,000		
Gothenburg Theological School, Debt.....	2,000	\$16,000	
			16,000
Total for Copenhagen Area			
Missionary Support.....		\$2,711	
Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$57,350		
		57,350	
Gothenburg Theological School.....		2,000	
			62,061

*Of this amount, \$6,000 is for pastoral support and \$4,170 is for allocation by the Executive Committee in consultation with the bishop in charge and the Corresponding Secretaries.

†Of this amount, \$2,550 is for allocation by the Executive Committee in consultation with the bishop in charge and the Corresponding Secretaries, preferably for the Oslo Headquarters Building.

**Of this amount, \$3,000 is for allocation by the Executive Committee in consultation with the bishop in charge and the Corresponding Secretaries, preferably for the Gothenburg Theological School.

PARIS AREA

France

*Missionary Support	\$11,400		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$2,500		
From Designated Current Income.....	366		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	32,864	35,730	
			\$47,130

*Italy

Missionary Support.....		\$7,350	
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Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$200		
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**From Undesignated Current Income....	52,816	53,016	
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			\$60,366
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Monte Mario

Work Operations			
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From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$2,113		
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From Designated Current Income.....	4,631		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,006	\$7,750	
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			7,750
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North Africa

Missionary Support.....		\$21,750	
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Work Operations			
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From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$304		
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From Designated Current Income.....	688		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	22,737	23,729	
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			45,479
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*Madeira Islands

Missionary Support.....		\$2,280	
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Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$39		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,596	2,635	
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			4,915
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Spain

Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$4,600	\$4,600	
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			4,600
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Area General

Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$750	\$750	
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			750
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Total for Paris Area

Missionary Support.....		\$42,780	
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Work Operations			
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From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$4,917		
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From Designated Current Income.....	5,924		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	117,369	128,210	
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			\$170,990
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*This division between missionary support and work operations is on the same basis as last year and is suggestive only.

**Of this amount, \$800 is for allocation by the Executive Committee in consultation with the resident bishop and Corresponding Secretaries.

ZURICH AREA

Austria

Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$6,000	\$6,000	
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			\$6,000
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***Bulgaria**

Missionary Support.....		\$2,400	
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Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$1,359		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,801	5,160	
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			\$7,560
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****Central Germany**

Work Operations, Undesignated.....			
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****Northeast Germany**

Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$50		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	8,028	\$8,078	
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			8,078
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****Northwest Germany**

Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$7,882	\$7,882	
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			7,882
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****South Germany**

Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$55		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	5,019	\$5,074	
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			5,074
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****Southwest Germany**

Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$9,056	\$9,056	
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			9,056
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Hungary

Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$50		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	5,450	\$5,500	
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			5,500
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Jugo-Slavia

Missionary Support.....		\$1,000	
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Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$104		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	8,846	\$8,950	
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			9,950
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Russia

Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$80		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,170	\$3,250	
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			3,250
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Switzerland

Work Operations, Undesignated.....	\$6,000	\$6,000	
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			6,000
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Frankfort Theological Seminary

Work Operations			
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From Designated Permanent Funds Income.....	\$300		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,700	\$5,000	
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			5,000
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Area General

Work Operations			
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From Designated Current Income.....	\$608		
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From Undesignated Current Income.....	892	\$1,500	
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			1,500
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Total for Zurich Area

Missionary Support.....		\$3,400	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$300		
From Designated Current Income.....	2,306		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	68,844	\$71,450	
			\$74,850

*This division between missionary support and work operations is on the same basis as last year and is suggestive only.

**Final adjustment of the appropriation to the Germany Conferences was referred to the Treasurers on the field, the resident bishop and the Corresponding Secretaries.

Total for Europe and North Africa

Missionary Support.....		\$48,891	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$5,217		
From Designated Current Income.....	8,230		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	245,563	259,010	
			\$307,901

Total Direct Appropriations for All Fields

Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$6,957		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,007,059		
		\$1,014,10	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.	\$54,133		
From Designated Current Income.....	345,628		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	684,589	1,084,350	
			\$2,098,366

SCHEDULE E

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Field Projects Fund.....	\$75,000
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SCHEDULE F

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Designated Gift Adjustment Fund.....	50,000
Total Appropriations.....	\$3,023,274

SCHEDULE G

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

1. Designated Gifts for Non-Recurring Items—Gifts of \$5,000 or more, without Apportionment Credit: paid by order of the Executive Committee, as needed, on advice from the field.
2. Designated Gifts for Recurring Items not included in the Field Redistribution—Gifts without Apportionment Credit: remitted monthly as received.
3. Undesignated Excess Income: distributable by the Executive Committee.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

of the
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

November 12, 1926

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church
in annual session at South Bend, Indiana :

GENTLEMEN :

At its recent session held in Peoria, Ill., the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church approved for the year, 1927, appropriations totalling \$2,332,858.25. This total is \$56,947 less than the receipts of 1926, and \$4,825 less than the appropriations of 1926. As always, the receipts of the year just closed have included several large special gifts for building enterprises which gifts were expended within the year and are not likely to be repeated in 1927. The collections for the Interchurch World Movement overhead expense fund during the fiscal year were approximately \$32,000. \$25,000 of this was *in addition* to the regular appropriations of 1926.

It is, therefore, evident that excluding Interchurch and special gift items the net appropriation for 1927 is approximately equal to that of 1926, and also approximately equal to regular receipts for the year 1926. A comparison by classes of expenditure may be of interest.

	1926	1927
Missionaries (salary, travel, furniture and outfits)	\$753,833.00	\$751,908.00
Current Work (including miscellaneous foreign field items)	1,091,721.75	1,132,608.75
Buildings	291,513.00	151,230.00
Retirement Fund		
Endowment	38,100.00	110,400.00
Allowances	30,000.00	32,000.00
Student Aid	6,988.00	6,950.00
Interchurch Fund	7,375.00	3,522.00
Administrative Expense (current)	118,179.50	126,478.50
Administrative Expense (account Deficit accrued in 1922-23-24-25)		13,263.00
Branch Debt		4,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,337,710.25	\$2,332,858.25

Under the heading "Missionaries" the only figure requiring comment is "\$12,000 for missionaries not yet assigned to conferences." This is principally an equalization fund whereby branches having large numbers of missionaries to send out in 1927 are assisted by other branches not so heavily burdened. Help is given by one branch

to another in a lump sum and allocation to conferences at this time is, therefore, difficult.

The decrease in building appropriations is a reflection of a deliberate policy to renew and strengthen rather than indefinitely expand the material plant of the Society.

The building appropriation for China covers, with one exception, no new enterprises. Building in China under present political conditions seems unwise. The exception is a small appropriation which, if the situation is more settled in the spring, may permit the accumulation of brick and other materials for a South China school building. The other China appropriations cover items already advanced for repairs and similar construction.

The India building appropriation includes \$10,000 for the Almora property besides small appropriations for several minor enterprises. The only large appropriations in the entire list are those for Lima High School and for the Isabella Thoburn College. The former appropriation is part of a plan whereby funds are being accumulated for a building in Lima, Peru, where we are now in rented quarters. Construction will not be begun until the large sum needed is in hand.

The Isabella Thoburn College appropriation is a further payment on the building debt incurred in the erection of the new college plant. \$21,400 has been set aside for day school and kindergarten buildings and equipment and, when collected, will be distributed *pro rata* to all the foreign conferences.

The increase in appropriation for the Retirement Fund marks an important step in the working out of a carefully developed plan for providing for retired missionaries. This plan combines two principal features: (a) a minimum endowment, the income from which will provide for the 72 missionaries now retired and for those to be retired during the next ten years, also all special cases requiring allowances before the age of 65 and (b) a pension purchase plan involving the purchase of pension policies covering the lives of missionaries under 50 years of age now in service or hereafter to be employed. The 1927 appropriation will bring the endowment to approximately \$500,000.

The decrease in the appropriations for the Interchurch Fund is only apparent. Much larger sums will doubtless be raised for this purpose in 1927 outside appropriations, as they were also in 1926. All gifts received specifically designated by the donors for the Interchurch Fund will immediately be paid to the Board of Foreign Missions in accordance with the plan followed for the past four years.

The comparative table shows an increase* in the appropriation for administrative expense. This does not indicate an increase in actual expenditures. In previous years the appropriation has been less by some eight or nine thousand dollars than the expenditure. The present increase in appropriation is merely an attempt to make the appropriation reflect the actual condition. As a matter of fact the expenditure

for 1926 was less than in 1925 and earlier years. As a consequence of under appropriation for this object a small deficit accrued year by year in 1922, '23, '24 and '25, on account of which an appropriation of \$13,263 is made in 1927.

Five and four-tenths per cent as the entire 1927 overhead for the Society as a whole and all its branches, we believe to be a modest percentage, though it is our constant endeavor to decrease it by every possible economy.

The detailed appropriations by conferences are hereto attached and are presented to the Board of Foreign Missions for approval.

Cordially yours,

EVELYN RILEY NICHOLSON,

President.

FLORENCE HOOPER,

Treasurer.

Appropriations for 1927

	<i>Conferences</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Current Work</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Africa					
Angola		\$4,250.00	\$3,943.50		\$8,193.50
Rhodesia		17,850.00	13,361.00	\$4,550	35,761.00
Southeast Africa		2,850.00	2,618.00		5,468.00
Totals		\$24,950.00	\$19,922.50	\$4,550	\$49,422.50
Asia					
Burma		\$17,100.00	\$13,925.00		\$31,025.00
China					
Central China		\$29,100.00	\$29,667.00		\$58,767.00
Foochow		45,575.00	46,653.50	\$2,016	94,244.50
Hinghwa		18,750.00	22,928.00	1,500	43,178.00
Kiangsi		24,545.00	43,880.00		68,425.00
North China		50,875.00	41,967.00	5,000	97,842.00
Chengt'u, West China		12,500.00	15,690.00		28,190.00
Chungking, West China		22,863.00	23,305.00	2,000	48,168.00
Yenping		8,550.00	10,892.75	3,500	22,942.75
China General			5,633.00		5,633.00
Totals		\$212,758.00	\$240,616.25	\$14,016	\$467,390.25
India					
Bengal		\$25,280.00	\$27,415.00		\$52,695.00
Bombay		16,400.00	26,045.50		42,445.50
Central Provinces		18,200.00	32,797.50	\$50	51,047.50
Gujarat		14,800.00	33,292.50		48,092.50
Hyderabad		17,900.00	32,575.00		50,475.00
Indus River		14,950.00	23,988.00	7,000	45,938.00
Isabella Thoburn College		17,125.00	12,572.00	25,100	54,797.00
Lucknow		18,400.00	33,243.00		51,643.00
North India		41,400.00	83,676.50	17,500	142,576.50
Northwest India		32,925.00	57,308.50		90,233.50
South India		25,650.00	47,832.50	9,850	83,332.50
India General			3,639.00		3,639.00
Totals		\$243,030.00	\$414,385.00	\$59,500	\$716,915.00
Japan					
East Japan		\$27,870.00	\$56,550.00	\$3,470	\$87,890.00
West Japan		25,650.00	37,139.00		62,789.00
Totals		\$53,520	\$93,689.00	\$3,470	\$150,679.00
Korea		\$55,100.00	\$97,161.00	\$3,000	\$155,261.00
Malaya		\$31,700.00	\$22,197.00	\$3,750	\$57,647.00
Netherlands Indies		\$5,050.00	\$6,211.00		\$11,261.00
Philippine Islands		\$25,600.00	\$28,057.00		\$53,657.00

Europe

Bulgaria	\$4,000.00	\$6,075.00	.....	\$10,075.00
Central Europe.....	.....	2,354.00	.....	2,354.00
France	1,800.00	12,260.00	.....	14,060.00
Italy	4,600.00	5,150.00	.....	9,750.00
North Africa.....	12,500.00	12,060.00	.....	24,560.00
Norway .....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Totals	\$22,900.00	\$37,949.00	.....	\$60,849.00

Latin America

Eastern South America.....	\$17,150.00	\$22,429.00	.....	\$39,579.00
Mexico	24,350.00	39,806.00	\$1,000	65,156.00
North Andes.....	6,700.00	5,312.00	40,544	52,556.00
Totals	\$48,200.00	\$67,547.00	\$41,544	\$157,291.00

Junior Thank Offering for Day
School and Kindergarten

Buildings and equipment, to be assigned to Conferences <i>pro</i> <i>rata</i> .....	.....	.....	\$21,400	\$21,400.00
Missionaries and Travel not yet assigned to Conferences.....	\$12,000.00	.....	.....	\$12,000.00
Miscellaneous Foreign Field items not yet distributed to Conferences (contingencies, lit- erary work, library service, fire insurance) .....	.....	\$52,354.00	.....	\$52,354.00
Reserve against foreign ex- change losses (all fields).....	.....	38,593.00	.....	38,593.00

Total appropriations direct

to field.....\$751,908.00 \$1,132,606.75 \$151,230 \$2,035,744.75

Retirement Fund:

Endowment	\$110,400.00
Allowances	32,000.00
Student Aid.....	6,950.00
Administration and Promotion, 1927.....	126,478.50
Administration and Promotion deficit (accrued 1922, '23, '24, '25)	13,263.00
Branch Debt.....	4,500.00
Interchurch World Movement Overhead Expense Fund.....	3,522.00

Grand Total.....\$2,332,858.25

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

Dates	Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
April 5, 1819-April 13, 1820.....	240, 924					823 04	003	85 76	737 28	
April 14, 1820-April 30, 1821.....	256, 881					2, 328 76	009	500 00	2, 566 04	
May 1, 1821-May 31, 1822.....	281, 146					2, 547 39	009	1, 689 28	3, 424 15	
June 1, 1822-May 31, 1823.....	297, 632					5, 427 14	011	3, 740 22	5, 111 07	
June 1, 1823-May 11, 1824.....	312, 940					3, 589 92	011	4, 906 14	3, 704 85	
June 12, 1824-May 4, 1825.....	328, 523					4, 140 16	012	4, 704 22	3, 138 79	
May 5, 1825-May 11, 1826.....	341, 144					4, 964 11	014	5, 510 85	2, 592 05	
May 12, 1826-April 25, 1827.....	360, 800					6, 812 49	019	7, 379 42	2, 025 12	
April 26, 1827-April 10, 1828.....	381, 997					6, 245 17	016	8, 103 18	1, 67 11	
April 11, 1828-April 30, 1829.....	421, 156					14, 176 11	033	9, 233 75	5, 109 47	
May 1, 1829-April 30, 1830.....	447, 743					13, 128 63	029	10, 545 03	7, 693 07	
May 1, 1830-April 30, 1831.....	476, 743					9, 950 57	029	11, 496 28	6, 146 36	
May 1, 1831-April 30, 1832.....	513, 114					11, 379 66	022	12, 658 99	4, 867 03	
May 1, 1832-April 22, 1833.....	548, 593					17, 097 05	031	20, 356 37	1, 607 51	
April 23, 1833-April 30, 1834.....	569, 736					35, 700 15	059	31, 061 89	6, 245 77	
May 1, 1834-April 30, 1835.....	638, 784					30, 492 21	043	38, 535 62		1, 797 64
April 16, 1835-April 15, 1836.....	652, 528					59, 517 16	091	52, 067 56	5, 651 96	
April 17, 1837-April 9, 1838.....	658, 157					57, 096 05	087	66, 536 85	3, 788 84	
April 10, 1838-April 19, 1840.....	740, 445					96, 087 36	146	89, 257 97	3, 040 55	
April 20, 1840-April 19, 1841.....	795, 445					132, 480 29	10	103, 661 58	31, 859 26	
April 20, 1841-April 19, 1842.....	852, 918					146, 410 87	184	152, 507 02	15, 763 11	
April 20, 1842-April 19, 1843.....	913, 901					139, 905 76	176	158, 698 05	3, 029 18	
April 20, 1843-April 19, 1844.....	1, 068, 525					145, 473 25	163	145, 092 73	8, 648 66	
April 20, 1844-April 30, 1845.....	1, 171, 356					146, 482 17	16	139, 206 51	1, 473 10	
May 1, 1845-April 30, 1846.....	1, 133, 587					146, 578 78	137	155, 020 36	9, 904 68	
May 1, 1846-April 30, 1847.....	631, 558					84, 562 27	08	85, 729 55	1, 071 94	
May 1, 1847-April 30, 1848.....	639, 066					80, 598 26	078	64, 372 60	24, 083 72	
May 1, 1848-April 30, 1849.....	662, 315					78, 932 73	122	76, 634 13	26, 382 32	
May 1, 1849-April 30, 1850.....	689, 682					81, 600 34	129	86, 835 50	21, 147 16	
May 1, 1850-April 30, 1851.....	728, 700					84, 045 15	131	102, 739 82	2, 452 49	
May 1, 1851-April 30, 1852.....	752, 626					104, 579 54	157	99, 889 71	7, 142 32	
May 1, 1852-Dec. 31, 1853.....	783, 358					131, 163 40	183	131, 163 40	2, 450 23	
Jan. 1, 1854-Dec. 31, 1854.....	799, 431					150, 472 48	208	155, 603 07	3, 173 34	
Jan. 1, 1855-Dec. 31, 1855.....	800, 327					160, 482 48	208	160, 482 48		
Jan. 1, 1856-Dec. 31, 1856.....	820, 519					183, 988 39	446	183, 988 39	50, 565 18	
Jan. 1, 1857-Dec. 31, 1857.....	956, 555					232, 412 03	255	232, 412 03	35, 283 17	
Jan. 1, 1858-Dec. 31, 1858.....	974, 345					218, 204 03	272	218, 204 03	35, 920 16	
Jan. 1, 1859-Dec. 31, 1859.....	994, 447					237, 411 93	272	237, 411 93	820 41	
Jan. 1, 1860-Dec. 31, 1860.....	988, 523					268, 960 32	327	268, 960 32	1, 097 90	
Jan. 1, 1861-Dec. 31, 1861.....	942, 906					255, 294 61	265	255, 294 61	4, 711 63	
Jan. 1, 1862-Dec. 31, 1862.....	923, 394					256, 722 17	272	256, 722 17	17, 761 79	
Jan. 1, 1863-Dec. 31, 1863.....	928, 320					246, 071 09	248	246, 071 09	3, 783 29	
Jan. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1864.....	928, 259					246, 300 64	248	246, 300 64	827 13	
Jan. 1, 1865-Dec. 31, 1865.....						251, 683 75	281	251, 683 75	29, 676 10	
Jan. 1, 1866-Dec. 31, 1866.....						416, 783 73	431	416, 783 73	164, 867 14	
Jan. 1, 1867-Dec. 31, 1867.....						549, 993 26	382	549, 993 26	267, 292 30	
Jan. 1, 1868-Dec. 31, 1868.....						631, 740 67	680	631, 740 67	335, 694 07	

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906—Continued

Dates	Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
Jan. 1, 1866	1,032,184	641,450 32	.....	13,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	.661	902,476 44	165,597 03	.....
Jan. 1, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35	.....	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	.53	805,703 17	.....	32,584 23
Jan. 1, 1868	1,285,115	575,621 41	.....	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	.476	649,773 03	.....	84,195 62
Jan. 1, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48	.....	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	.475	623,820 95	.....	89,789 96
Jan. 1, 1870	1,370,181	576,774 10	.....	12,104 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	.434	515,896 32	.....	10,942 51
Nov. 1, 1870	1,421,333	603,421 70	.....	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	.438	588,528 86	23,987 88	.....
Nov. 1, 1871	1,371,382	603,421 70	.....	10,359 16	23,950 84	661,056 60	.453	598,647 63	86,396 85	.....
Nov. 1, 1872	1,454,027	627,046 60	.....	15,837 16	17,915 50	680,836 64	.465	725,169 69	42,063 80	.....
Nov. 1, 1873	1,563,521	618,004 12	.....	35,123 15	9,471 96	675,080 32	.431	703,855 26	13,283 86	.....
Nov. 1, 1874	1,650,559	613,927 12	.....	47,603 37	13,435 62	662,485 89	.419	721,805 34	.....	46,030 59
Nov. 1, 1875	1,651,512	533,594 45	.....	39,618 74	9,265 84	594,188 38	.359	699,904 35	.....	151,746 56
Nov. 1, 1876	1,671,608	566,765 66	.....	31,616 09	22,594 85	628,377 25	.376	590,065 40	.....	82,824 71
Nov. 1, 1877	1,698,282	477,166 15	.....	41,652 12	32,540 78	551,365 05	.324	511,169 90	.....	42,029 56
Nov. 1, 1878	1,700,302	480,428 80	.....	38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	.324	572,266 90	.....	63,037 16
Nov. 1, 1879	1,742,922	500,182 45	.....	34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	.319	576,335 69	.....	82,001 71
Nov. 1, 1880	1,713,104	570,965 77	.....	33,865 26	20,832 86	625,663 89	.365	648,084 82	.....	104,422 64
Nov. 1, 1881	1,748,021	621,381 08	.....	48,605 08	21,679 84	694,666 01	.395	653,428 41	.....	66,185 04
Nov. 1, 1882	1,767,114	650,772 54	.....	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	.425	728,321 76	.....	43,036 90
Nov. 1, 1883	1,835,490	652,188 99	.....	49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 86	.398	775,734 16	.....	87,635 20
Nov. 1, 1884	1,890,336	694,034 95	.....	101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	.437	779,878 74	.....	40,685 58
Nov. 1, 1885	1,987,376	836,592 37	.....	133,958 21	14,762 89	985,303 47	.496	1,002,805 19	.....	.....
Nov. 1, 1886	2,093,935	932,208 91	.....	35,843 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91	.496	1,002,805 19	161,010 20	.....
Nov. 1, 1887	2,156,119	928,596 38	.....	41,933 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	.461	1,155,646 08	.....	1,579 04
Nov. 1, 1888	2,236,953	1,014,082 09	.....	92,125 25	20,748 52	1,125,287 80	.503	1,159,962 42	.....	36,254 26
Nov. 1, 1889	2,386,549	1,078,541 81	22,169 23	57,651 26	19,080 46	1,265,133 04	.513	1,163,708 92	.....	68,921 36
Nov. 1, 1890	2,442,627	1,119,886 36	12,110 12	122,678 46	28,680 79	1,246,907 27	.522	1,146,708 39	31,277 52	.....
Nov. 1, 1891	2,524,053	1,109,457 65	35,060 23	72,436 37	10,139 75	1,265,133 04	.513	1,241,011 52	55,899 04	.....
Nov. 1, 1892	2,690,060	1,088,186 96	46,301 50	35,107 28	10,313 62	1,179,009 39	.438	1,241,517 80	.....	98,550 24
Nov. 1, 1893	2,766,656	1,072,990 11	68,105 35	86,262 20	10,652 07	1,238,009 73	.447	1,298,485 19	.....	160,158 68
Nov. 1, 1894	2,831,787	1,149,596 37	43,410 35	43,783 80	25,432 81	1,262,248 53	.445	1,210,586 19	.....	220,634 14
Nov. 1, 1895	2,851,525	1,067,134 90	44,629 05	50,189 48	14,416 29	1,176,369 72	.412	1,179,475 27	.....	168,971 80
Nov. 1, 1896	2,886,389	1,110,639 08	60,838 00	57,120 97	117,184 16	1,346,782 21	.466	1,253,018 11	.....	172,077 35
Nov. 1, 1897	2,876,057	1,122,159 51	76,286 90	53,590 78	124,061 88	1,376,099 07	.478	1,287,136 11	9,649 71	79,313 25
Nov. 1, 1898	2,929,074	1,184,263 18	76,803 16	55,864 63	43,796 67	1,319,727 64	.45	1,331,890 50	.....	10,436 68
Nov. 1, 1899	3,000,295	1,281,721 69	117,626 33	31,957 64	14,200 13	1,356,551 38	.446	1,381,890 50	.....	35,175 80
Nov. 1, 1900	3,000,918	1,405,945 07	171,951 03	62,006 49	8,673 64	1,462,924 26	.487	1,532,580 84	216,129 99	.....
Nov. 1, 1901	3,070,121	1,451,688 66	167,888 59	33,398 64	14,321 26	1,654,223 85	.546	1,665,918 04	254,737 30	.....
Nov. 1, 1902	3,104,121	1,527,987 31	186,477 31	39,356 99	31,549 46	1,704,325 34	.561	1,704,325 34	17,856 18	.....
Nov. 1, 1903	3,190,551	1,615,494 64	374,062 27	53,163 69	28,927 68	2,071,945 28	.64	1,983,962 81	105,531 65	.....
Nov. 1, 1904	3,236,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 1, 1905	3,236,661	40,018,343 38	1,629,584 75	2,239,527 07	1,279,363 59	47,046,496 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* During the years 1836-1847 a total of \$2,875.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1926

	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Designated Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	988,859 06	331,019 99	57,762 54	24,278 69	1,401,920 28	.423	1,519,314 16	11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908.....	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909.....	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,334 66	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910.....	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,669 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911.....	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912.....	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,548,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913.....	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,058 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914.....	3,962,316	1,101,682 57	418,496 32	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915.....	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916.....	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,256 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917.....	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	613,693 98	56,173 38	23,655 11	1,940,304 02	.453	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918.....	4,239,509	1,411,486 83	804,926 15	105,667 88	58,266 12	2,380,346 98	.561	2,153,279 76	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1918—Oct. 31, 1919.....	4,175,504	4,249,683 65	1,049,302 05	35,894 35	18,093 11	5,352,973 16	1.28	2,723,800 49	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920.....	4,393,988	5,058,185 88	1,012,921 46	48,855 73	47,026 68	6,166,989 75	1.40	6,165,133 66	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1920—Oct. 31, 1921.....	4,492,401	4,375,263 73	945,028 93	40,153 15	49,476 40	5,409,912 21	1.20	5,410,701 65	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1921—Oct. 31, 1922.....	4,593,540	4,321,030 98	978,717 74	90,409 59	35,970 72	5,426,129 03	1.18	5,426,129 03	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1922—Oct. 31, 1923.....	4,659,267	3,685,599 82	996,729 45	167,361 85	503,732 40	5,350,473 52	1.15	5,351,540 17	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1923—Oct. 31, 1924.....	4,712,528	2,002,603 32	748,140 03	274,202 73	128,011 62	3,152,962 70	.669	4,400,794 43	3,101,330 27
Nov. 1, 1924—Oct. 31, 1925.....	4,738,093	2,173,227 60	644,071 31	102,960 76	545,010 32	3,465,269 99	.73	3,493,292 29	2,829,463 41
Nov. 1, 1925—Oct. 31, 1926.....	4,750,766	2,127,647 84	801,152 74	108,014 95	729,822 70	3,766,838 23	.793	4,030,437 59	2,203,797 31
Total.....	.....	41,224,249 35	12,597,640 2	1,492,450 54	2,432,280 43	57,746,920 60	.....	.....	.....

Note:—The Debt Preferential for 1925 and '26 is included under Miscellaneous.

MISSION TREASURERS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Foochow Area

Foochow, Hinghwa, Yenping, South Fukien—Rev. W. A. Main, P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.

Peking Area

North China, Shantung (Rev. W. T. Hobart), Chengtu West China: Chungking West China—Rev. W. A. Main.

Mr. O. J. Krause, Sub-Treasurer, Peking.

Rev. Spencer Lewis, Sub-Treasurer, Chengtu, West China.

Shanghai Area

Central China, Kiangsi—Rev. W. A. Main.

Japan and Korea

Seoul Area

Japan—Rev. F. N. Scott, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

Korea—Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk, Seoul.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Manila Area

Philippine Islands—Rev. B. O. Peterson, 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila.

Singapore Area

Malaya—Rev. E. F. Lee, 45 Stamford Road, Singapore.

Netherlands Indies—Rev. H. C. Bower, Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.

North Sumatra Mission—Rev. R. L. Archer, Medan, Sumatra.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

Bangalore Area

Burma—Rev. M. A. Clare, Syriam.

Hyderabad—Rev. M. D. Ross, Vikarabad.

South India—Rev. J. B. Buttrick, 19 Mount Road, Madras.

Bombay Area

Bombay—Rev. Frederick Wood, Clare Road, Bombay.

Gujarat—Rev. John Lampard, Nadiad.

Indus River—Rev. Mott Keislar, Sangrur.

Calcutta Area

Bengal—Rev. C. H. Archibald, 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.

Central Provinces—Rev. C. F. H. Gusé, Jubbulpore.

Lucknow—Rev. H. J. Sheets, Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

Delhi Area

North India—Rev. L. A. Core, Budaon, U. P.

Northwest India—Rev. R. E. Crane, Muttra.

AFRICA

Capetown Area

Angola—Rev. Robert Shields, Loanda, Angola.

Congo—Rev. R. S. Smyres, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.

Rhodesia—Rev. R. C. Gates, Old Umtali.

Southeast Africa—Rev. J. A. Persson, 42 Orwell St., Kensington, Johannesburg.

Covington Area (U. S. A.)

Liberia—Rev. R. L. Embree, Cape Palmas.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City Area

Mexico—Rev. R. A. Carhart, Apartado, 115, Bis, Mexico City.
Central America—Rev. R. E. Marshall, Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Buenos Aires Area

Bolivia—Rev. H. C. McKinney, Casilla 9, La Paz.
Chile—Mr. C. A. Irle, Casilla 71, Angol.
Eastern South America—Rev. G. P. Howard, Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
North Andes—Rev. C. W. Brewster, Apartado, 408, Lima, Peru.

EUROPE

Copenhagen Area

Denmark—Rev. Herman Saermark, Aarhus.
Finland—Rev. J. W. Haggman, Helsingfors.
Finland-Swedish—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors.
Norway—Rev. Einar Karlson, 56 Thorvaldsen, Kristiania.
Sweden—Rev. Albert Lofgren, Majorsgatan 5, Stockholm.
Baltic Mission—Dr. Otto Melle.

Paris Area

France—Rev. J. D. Townsend, 89-A Boulevard Haussmann (8), Paris.
Italy—Rev. J. W. Maynard, Via Firenze 38, Rome.
Spain—Mrs. A. D. Crawford, Villa Maria del Carmen, Calle Brazil, Seville.
Madeira Islands—Rev. W. G. Smart, Funchal.
North Africa—Rev. E. F. Frease, Rue Joinville, Algiers.

Zurich Area

Austria—Rev. H. Bargmann, 8 Trautsohnsgasse, Vienna VIII.
Bulgaria—Rev. E. E. Count, Place Slaveikov, 12, Sofia.
Germany, Central, Northeast, Northwest, South, Southwest—Rev. F. H. O. Melle, Ginnheimer Landstr. 174, Frankfort-on-Main.
Martin Mission Institute—Rev. P. G. Junker, Rudderbergwig 51, Frankfort-on-Main.
Hungary—Rev. Martin Funk, Felso Erdoser 5, Budapest.
Jugo-Slavia—Rev. John Jacob, L. Musiskoga, ul. 5, Novi Sad.
Russia—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.
Switzerland—Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Muehlebachstr. 48, Zurich.

NEW MISSIONARIES of THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Who Went to Their Fields

NOVEMBER 1, 1925—OCTOBER 31, 1926

FIELD	Ordained	Unordained	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Doctors	Nurses	Contract	Dietitians
Africa	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..
China .....	..	2	2	2	6	2	2	..	..
India	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..
Japan	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Korea .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Malaya	2	1	1	1	5	..	..	3	..
North Sumatra	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
Latin America	1	..	1	7	9	..	3	..	2
Total for all fields	10	3	10	14	37	2	6	3	2



Miss Ruth E. Hansson, R.N.
Siknas, Sweden
Union Hospital Medical
Course, '22
Lund Hospital, '24
Malmo Hospital, '25
Africa (Rhodesia)



Henry T. Miller, S.V.
Rantoul, Kan.
Asbury College, '21
Drew Theol. Sem., '25
Kennedy School of
Missions, '25
Africa (Liberia)



Kate Wood Miller, S.V.
Wilmore, Ky.
Moore's Hill College, '15
Asbury College, '20
Africa (Liberia)



**Winifred Stooddy
Canright, S.V.**
Wellsboro, Pa.
Ohio Wesleyan, '20
China



**Cyril M. Canright,
M.D., S.V.**
Delaware, Ohio
Miami University, '17
Ohio Wesleyan, '18
Western Reserve Medical
China



Mae Baucher, R.N.
Stanton, Mich.
Bethesda Hospital
Training School, '23
Grace Hosp., Detroit, '24
China



**Ernest H. Clay,
M.D., S.V.**
Quincy, Ohio
Coll. of Puget Sound, '21
Rush Med. College, '25
China



**Mabel Amende Clay,
S.V.**
Yakima, Wash.
Coll. of Puget Sound, '20
China



**Miss Mary L. Pfaff,
R.N., S.V.**
Evanston, Ill.
Moser Business Coll., '21
Evanston Hospital
Training School, '25
China



George A. Ackerly, S.V.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wesleyan Univ., '20
Union Theol., '21
Yale Divinity School, '24
India



**Dorothy Eggleston
Ackerly**
Pleasant Valley, Conn.
Gilbert High School, '21
Kennedy School of
Missions, '24
India



Walter B. Foley
North Cohasset, Mass.
Boston University, '22
Boston University
School of Theol., '23
India



Mary Rosengrant Foley
Rochester, N. Y.
Syracuse University
Teachers' College, '15
India



Ammi M. Sones, S.V.
Anamosa, Iowa
Cornell College, '21
Garrett Biblical Inst., '24
Northwestern Univ., '25
India



Gladys Avery Sones, S.V.
Glens Falls, N. Y.
Cornell College, '21
Garrett Biblical Inst., '23
India



Everett W. Thompson, S.V.
East Rochester, N. H.
Wesleyan University, '21
Boston University
School of Theology, '26
Japan



Miss Maud P. Keister, S.V.
New Cumberland, Pa.
State Normal, Shippensburg, Pa., '22
Bucknell University, '26
Korea



Miss Petula C. DuMez, S.V. (Contract)
Rantoul, Ill.
Normal School,
Stevens Point, Wis., '10
Malaya



Douglas P. Coole, S.V.
Baldwin City, Kan.
Baker University, '23
Boston University
School of Theology, '26
Malaya



Mamie Selim Coole
Moundville, Mo.
Baker University, '24
Boston University
School of Theology, '25
Malaya



W. Sherman Phillips, S.V. (Contract)
Meridian, Miss.
Millsaps College, '23
Garrett Biblical Inst., '24
Vanderbilt University, '25
Malaya



Delmar B. Rosenberry,
S.V. (Contract)
Tampa, Fla.
Southern Bible School, '23
Scarritt Bible School, '25
Malaya



Edward N. Dabritz, S.V.
Carbondale, Ohio
Ohio University, '22
Boston University
School of Theology, '25
North Sumatra



Mary Leech Dabritz
Los Angeles, Cal.
Ohio University, '16
Boston University
School of Theology, '24
North Sumatra



Orville L. Davis, S.V.
Lizton, Ind.
De Pauw University, '21
Boston University
School of Theology, '25
Philippine Islands



Lois Overstreet Davis,
S.V.
Lizton, Ind.
De Pauw University, '25
Philippine Islands



Miss Emma E. Griesel
Lincoln, Neb.
Nebraska Wesleyan, '16
Nebraska Wesleyan
Conservatory of Music, '18
North East Conserva-
tory of Music, '25
Philippine Islands



Miss Nellie F. Osborn
Ainsworth, Neb.
Chadron Normal, '21
Nebraska University, '23
Philippine Islands



Miss Myrtle Goddin
Elkins, W. Va.
Davis and Elkins
College, '18
Columbia University, '24
Latin America (Chile)



B. Foster Stockwell, S.V.
Ok'ahoma City, Okla.
North West State
Normal, '17
Ohio Wesleyan, '20
Boston University
School of Theology, '25
Latin America
(Eastern South America)



Vera Loudon Stockwell,
S.V.
Ohio Wesleyan, '19
Teachers College,
New York City, '20
Boston University
School of Theology, '24
Latin America
(Eastern South America)



Miss Anna Hassel's,
R.N., S.V.
Oak Park, Ill.
Lewis Institute, '20
West Suburban Hos-
pital, Oak Park, '23
Latin America
(North Andes)



Miss Nelle Herbst
(Dietitian)
Washington, D. C.
High School, '05
Lucy Webb Hayes
Training School, '15
Latin America
(North Andes)



Miss Semeramis C. Kutz
(Dietitian)
Warsaw, Ind.
Winona Coll., '18 and '20
George Washington
University, '21
Purdue University, '24
Latin America. (North Andes)



Miss Hazel I. Pease,
R.N.
Chicago, Ill.
Harrison Technical, '18
West Suburban Hosp.
Train. Sch., Oak Park, '23
Latin America
(North Andes)



Miss Elsie A. Read, R.N.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Sibley Memorial Hosp.,
Washington, D. C., '23
Latin America. (North Andes)



Miss Marguerite A. Spear,
S.V. (Contract)
Lacona, Iowa
Simpson College, '25
Latin America. (Panama)

BISHOPS RESIDENT IN FOREIGN FIELDS

Africa, Central and South

Eben S. Johnson—Cape Town.

China

Wallace E. Brown—Foochow.

George R. Grose—Peking.

Laurens J. Birney—Shanghai.

Japan and Korea

Herbert Welch—Seoul.

India

Francis W. Warne—Bangalore.

Brenton T. Badley—Bombay.

Frederick Fisher—Calcutta.

John W. Robinson—Delhi.

Malaya and Netherlands Indies

Titus Lowe—Singapore.

Philippine Islands

Charles B. Mitchell—Manila.

Mexico and Central America

George A. Miller—Mexico City.

South America

BOLIVIA, CHILE, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, PERU

William F. Oldham—Buenos Aires.

Europe and North Africa

COPENHAGEN AREA

Anton Bast—Copenhagen, Denmark.

PARIS AREA

Edgar Blake—Paris, France.

ZURICH AREA

John L. Nuelsen—Zurich, Switzerland.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS—RETIRED

Joseph Crane Hartzell—Blue Ash, Ohio
Isaiah Benjamin Scott—Nashville, Tenn.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

June 1, 1927

For Post-Office Addresses See List of Missionaries Classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or Mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field and later accepted by the Board; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbey, Vere W., 1920, Dakota, Burma.
Abbey, Jessie Norman (Mrs. V. W.), 1920, Colman, S. Dak., Burma.
Abbott, David G., 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. C.), 1888, Fairfield, Iowa, Central Provinces.
Ackerly, George A., 1926, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lucknow.

Ackerly, Dorothy Eggleston (Mrs. G. A.), 1926, Pleasant Valley, Conn., Lucknow.
†Ade, Fred., 1918, Parlier, Cal., Eastern South America.
Ade, Anna Petit (Mrs. F.), 1918, Parlier, Cal., Eastern South America.
Aeschliman, Edward J., 1919, Genesee, North China.
Aeschliman, Myrle Patterson (Mrs. E. J.), 1921, North China.

Aldis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
 Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1912 *Arlington, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Lucknow.
 Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), *Shenandoah, Iowa*, Lucknow.
 Alexander, Robert P., 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
 Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.
 Amendt, Charles C., 1918, *East Sparta, Ohio*, Korea.
 Amendt, Edith Anderson (Mrs. C. C.), 1918, *Steubenville, Ohio*, Korea.
 Amstutz, Hobart B., 1926, Rock River, Malaya.
 Amstutz, Celeste Bloxsome (Mrs. H. B.), 1926, *Pennville, Indiana*, Malaya.
 †Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.) 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Karl E., 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, Hyderabad.
 Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*, Hyderabad.
 Anderson, Miss Naomi A. (R.N.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Andrews, Miss Elizabeth R., 1923 (contract), *Hurlock, Md.*, China General.
 Ankeny, Miss H. Louise, 1923, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, New York East, Korea.
 Appenzeller, Ruth Noble (Mrs. H. D.), 1918, *Kingston, Pa.*, Korea.
 Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, North Sumatra.
 Archer, Edna Caye (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa.*, North Sumatra.
 Archibald, Charles H., 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.
 Archibald, Lillie Lee (Mrs. C. H.), 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.
 Argelander, Frank A., 1918, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
 Argelander, Clara Schleman (Mrs. F. A.), 1920, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
 Arms, Goodsil F., 1888, Vermont, Chile.
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
 Auner, Orval M., 1913, Southeast Kansas, Central Provinces.
 Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo.*, Central Provinces.

B

Badley, Theodore C., 1904, *New York City*, Lucknow.
 Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, Ohio*, Lucknow.
 Baker, Dwight C., 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Shantung.
 Baker, Annie Cormack (Mrs. D. C.), 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Shantung.
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
 Baldwin, DeWitt C., 1923, East Maine, Burma.
 Baldwin, Edna Aikin (Mrs. DeW. C.), 1923, *Bangor, Me.*, Burma.
 Ballenger, Maurice G., 1921, Oklahoma, Lucknow.
 Ballenger, Esther Nichols (Mrs. M. G.), 1921, *Des Moines, Iowa*, Lucknow.
 Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, Ohio*, Yenping.
 Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Yenping.
 †Barrett, Willis C., 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.
 Barrett, Fern Abel (Mrs. W. C.) (R.N.), 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.
 Barton, Miss Helen E., (R.N.), 1924, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Chengtu.
 Baucher, Miss Mae (R.N.), 1926, *Stanton, Mich.*, Yenping.
 Bauman, Ernest N., 1907, *Birmingham, Ohio*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.
 Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. Dak.*, Chile.
 †Beck, Frank S., 1912, *Canton, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 Beckendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minnesota, Philippine Islands.
 Beckendorf, Esther Maud (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.
 Becker, Arthur L., 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
 Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
 Becker, Miss Elva M., 1924, *Webster Groves, Mo.*, Chile.
 Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, Chengtu.
 Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, Chengtu.
 †Bell, Carl S., 1919, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Bell, Fannie Guptil (Mrs. C. S.), 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Bell, William W., 1921, *Moscow, Ida.*, Burma.
 Bell, Rosetta Gemppler (Mrs. W. W.), 1921, *Beloit, Ohio*, Burma.
 Berkey, Marguerite Lough (Mrs. E. R.), 1922, *Norfolk, Neb.*, North China.
 Berry, Arthur D., 1902, Newark, Japan.
 Berry, Priscilla McClintock (Mrs. W. C.), (R.N.), 1920, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Congo.
 Beyer, Ruth D., 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
 Bielski, Miss Alice Irene (R.N.), 1919, *Howard, S. Dak.*, Netherlands Indies.
 †Billing, Arthur W., 1907, *Berthoud Colo.*, Foochow.
 Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Billings, Bliss W., 1908, *Saint Louis Mo.*, Korea.
 Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 Birlingmair, Miss M. Grace, 1924, *Humeston, Iowa*, Malaya.
 Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, Gujarat.
 Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Gujarat.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.

- Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- †Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Bittner, Fern Noel (Mrs. L. H.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanora (R.N.), 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.
- *Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, North Africa.
- *Blackmore, Clarisse Cuendet (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
- †Blanchard, Ralph W. (Pharmacist), 1923, *Auburn, Me.*, Chungking.
- Blanchard, Grace Kipka (Mrs. R. W.), 1923, *Mooreville, N. C.*, Chungking.
- Blasdel, Robert A., 1918, New England, Malaya.
- Blasdel, Fanny Shellabear (Mrs. R. A.), 1924, *Madison, N. J.*, Malaya.
- †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), 1920, *Richmond Hill, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
- Blydenburg, Marion Patterson (Mrs. G. T.), 1920, *Middletown, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
- Borgman, Joel E., 1921, Central Swedish, Bombay.
- Borgman, Elsa Larsson (Mrs. J. E.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bombay.
- †Bossing, Edward W., 1922, *Covert, Kan.*, Central America.
- Bossing, Elsie Gugler (Mrs. E. W.), 1922, *Ellis, Kan.*, Central America.
- Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed, 1917), *Janesville, Wis.*, Foochow.
- Bourgaize, Wilfred, 1921, *East Santa Monica, Cal.*, Rhodesia.
- Bowen, Arthur J., 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
- Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponsct, Ill.*, Central China.
- Bower, Harry C., 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Netherlands Indies.
- Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Netherlands Indies.
- Bowmar, Thomas W., 1915, *Canton, Mass.*, Malaya.
- Bowmar, Bertha Ham (Mrs. T. W.), 1922, *Beverly, Mass.*, Malaya.
- Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
- Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Burma.
- Bracken, Miss Mary, 1925, Paris, France.
- Branch, M. Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
- Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
- Brastrup, John E., 1920, Norwegian and Danish, Congo.
- †Breece, Thomas E., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Breece, Ruth Pyke, 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Brewer, Raymond P., 1921, Baltimore, Chengtu.
- Brewer, Constance Falstad (Mrs. R. P.), 1923, *Duluth, Minn.*, Chengtu.
- Brewster, Clyde W., 1923, Kansas, North Andes.
- Brewster, Mildred Morrison (Mrs. C. W.), 1923, *Fredonia, Kan.*, North Andes.
- Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, Ohio*, Hinghwa.
- Briggs, George W., 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Lucknow.
- Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Lucknow.
- Brinton, Thomas B., 1916, Wisconsin, Congo.
- Brinton, Anna Larkin (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, *Pleasant Prairie, Wis.*, Congo.
- Brown, Fred R., 1910, Troy, Kiangsi.
- Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. Dak.*, Kiangsi.
- Brown, Miss Mabel H., 1921 (contract), *Scio, Ohio*, North China.
- Brown, Mark W., 1914, North-East Ohio, North China.
- Brown, Olive Rentsch (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Wooster, Ohio*, North China.
- †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
- Brown, Carrie Willis (Mrs. R. E.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
- Brumbaugh, Thoburn T., 1924, *Boston, Mass.*, Japan.
- Brumbaugh, Gladys Davenport (Mrs. T. T.), 1924, *Greenville, Ohio*, Japan.
- †Bruner, Glen W., 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
- Bruner, Edith Williams (Mrs. G. W.), 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
- Buckles, Miss Hazel C., 1921, *Okmulgee, Okla.*, Foochow.
- Bull, Earl R., 1911, West Ohio, Japan.
- Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, Ohio*, Japan.
- †Bullock, Dillman S., 1923, *Goodrich, Mich.*, Chile.
- Bullock, Katrina Kelly (Mrs. D. S.), 1923, *Goodrich, Mich.*, Chile.
- Burdick, George M., 1903, Vermont, Korea.
- †Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Buttrick, John B., 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
- Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.
- Byers, William P., 1887, *Stratford, Ontario*, Bengal.
- Byers, Charlotte Foster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ontario*, Bengal.

C

- Cable, Elmer M., 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
- Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Iowa*, Korea.
- Caldwell, Harry R., 1900, Northern New York, Foochow.
- Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Foochow.
- Calkins, Harvey R., 1900 (reappointed, 1920), Rock River, Lucknow.
- Calkins, Ida Von Holtz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900 (reappointed, 1920), *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
- Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.) (R.N.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
- Campbell, Frank D., 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.

- Campbell, Ada Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
- †Canright, Cyril M. (M.D.), 1926, *Delaware, Ohio*, Chengtu.
- Canright, Winifred Stooddy (Mrs. C. M.), 1926, *Wellsboro, Pa.*, Chengtu.
- Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Chengtu.
- Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Chengtu.
- Carhart, Raymond A., 1906, *Dakota, Mexico*.
- Carhart, Dora Gladden (Mrs. R. A.), 1923, *Chula Vista, Cal.*, Mexico.
- Carhart, Walter D., 1906, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Chile.
- Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Chile.
- Carlson, C. Fridolf, 1922, Central Swedish, Korea.
- Carlson, Elsie Matson (Mrs. C. F.), (R.N.), 1922, *Chesterton, Ind.*, Korea.
- Carson, F. Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
- Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
- Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, Wisconsin, Foochow.
- Cartwright, Mary Morris (Mrs. F. T.), 1917, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Cass, Miss E. Stella, 1918, *Nichols, N. Y.*, Malaya.
- †Chacey, Lloyd A., 1925, 1925, *Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio*, Malaya.
- Clancy, W. Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
- Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland*, Northwest India.
- Clare, Maurice A., 1915, New England, Burma.
- Clare, Elsie Burmeister (Mrs. M. A.), 1920, *Sutherland, Iowa*, Burma.
- †Clay, Ernest H. (M.D.), 1926, *Quincy, Ohio*, North China.
- Clay, Mabel Amende (Mrs. E. H.), 1926, *Yakima, Wash.*, North China.
- Clemes, Stanley W., 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
- Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
- Coates, Alvin B., 1906, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Coe, Miss Orpha M., 1923 (contract), *Barron, Wis.*, Japan.
- Cole, Winfred B., 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.
- Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
- Collier, William B., 1922, New York East, Bombay.
- Collier, S. Ruth Hecker (Mrs. W. B.), 1922, *Miami, Fla.*, Bombay.
- †Congdon, Wray H., 1915, *Batavia, N. Y.*, North China.
- Congdon, Anna Stuart (Mrs. W. H.), 1918, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
- Conley, Carl H., 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
- Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
- Cook, Orwyn W. E., 1916, New York East, Philippine Islands.
- Cook, Helen Thirkield (Mrs. O. W. E.), 1923, *Marshfield, Mass.*, Philippine Islands.
- *Cookson, Miss Lillian L. (R.N.), 1920, *Waterville, Conn.*, Central China.
- Coole, Arthur B., 1924, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, North China.
- Coole, Ella Endres (Mrs. A. B.), 1924, *Denver, Colo.*, North China.
- Coole, Douglas P., 1926, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, Malaya.
- Coole, Mamie Selim (Mrs. D. P.), 1926, *Moundville, Mo.*, Malaya.
- Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kansas, Foochow.
- Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Cooper, Miss Esther F., 1919, *Athens, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Core, Lewis A., 1889, West Virginia, North India.
- Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Iowa*, North India.
- Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.
- Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.
- Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
- Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
- Count, Elmer E., 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
- Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
- Cracknell, Miss Wilhelmina (R.N.), 1924, *England*, Gujarat.
- †Crane, Robert E., 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
- Crane, Louise Parsell (Mrs. R. E.), 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
- Cranston, Earl, 3d, 1920, Baltimore, Chengtu.
- Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, Chengtu.
- Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.*, Chengtu.
- Cutting, Miss Helen F., 1923, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Bolivia.

D

- Dabritz, Edward N., 1926, New England Southern, Netherlands Indies.
- Dabritz, Mary Leech (Mrs. E. N.), 1926, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, 1919, *Valparaiso, Chile*, Bolivia.
- Davis, George L., 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.
- Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, Ohio*, North China.
- Davis, Miss Melissa J., 1917 (contract), *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, China General.
- Davis, Orville L., 1926, Montana, Philippine Islands.
- Davis, Lois Overstreet (Mrs. O. L.), 1926, *Lizton, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
- Davis, Walter W., 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
- Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
- Deming, Charles S., 1905, New York, Korea.
- Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Korea.
- Depew, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Loup City, Neb.*, Chile.

- Dewey, Halsey E., 1920, *Ruthven, Iowa, Bengal*.
 Dewey, Hattie Hepperly (Mrs. Halsey E.), 1921, *Norfolk, Neb., Bengal*.
 Dewey, Horace E., 1921, *Minnesota, North China*.
 Dewey, Carol McCurdy (Mrs. Horace E.), 1921, *Saint Paul, Minn., North China*.
 Dibble, Paul G., 1923, *Dakota, South India*.
 Dibble, Marie Bjerno (Mrs. P. G.) (R.N.), 1923, *White, S. Dak., South India*.
 Dieterich, Fred W., 1915, *Indianola, Iowa, Central China*.
 Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1912, *Evansston, Ill., Central China*.
 Dildine, Harry G., 1903, *Ionia, Mich., North China*.
 Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich., North China*.
 Dinkelacker, Miss Bertha L. (R.N.), 1923, *Philadelphia, Pa., Shantung*.
 Dixon, Edward E., 1920, *Moore, Pa., North China*.
 Dixon, Esther McCracken (Mrs. E. E.) (R.N.), 1923, *Salem, Ore., North China*.
 Dodd, Duncan F., 1916, *New England Southern, Central China*.
 Dodd, Ethyl (Mrs. D. F.), 1916, *Niantic, Conn., Central China*.
 Dodswoorth, Marmaduke, 1920, *Puget Sound, Malaya*.
 Dodswoorth, Anna Sorensen (Mrs. M.), 1920, *Nooksack, Wash., Malaya*.
 Draper, Charles E., 1910, *Denver, Colo., Kiangsi*.
 Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo., Kiangsi*.
 Draper, Gideon F., 1880, *Central New York, Japan*.
 Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Syracuse, N. Y., Japan*.
 Duarte, Benjamin R., 1906, *New Bedford, Mass., Madeira Islands*.
 Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass., Madeira Islands*.
 Dudley, Ola Hawkins (Mrs. W. S.), 1921, *Amity, Ark., Chungking*.
 Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md., Chile*.
 Du Mez, Miss Petula C. (contract), 1926, *Rantoul, Ill., Malaya*.
- E
- Earle, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), 1919, *San Dimas, Calif., North Andes*.
 Eaton, Miss Helen O., 1922, *Madison, Wis., Foochow*.
 Edling, Eddie E., 1921, *Hampton, Va., Angola*.
 Edling, Leila Childs (Mrs. E. E.) (R. N.), 1921, *Heath, Mass., Angola*.
 Eklund, Abel, 1921, *Pacific Swedish, Malaya*.
 Eklund, Ruth Larson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *Kingsbury, Cal., Malaya*.
 *Eldridge, George T., 1921, *Bombay, India, Indus River*.
 *Eldridge, Harriett Fone (Mrs. G. T.), 1921, *Bombay, India, Indus River*.
 Embree, Revington L., 1924, *Stamford, Conn., Liberia*.
 Embree, Ruth Johnston (Mrs. R. L.), 1924, *Stamford, Conn., Liberia*.
 Everett, Edward I., 1917, *New England, Congo*.
 Everett, Stella Stouffer (Mrs. E. I.), 1921, *Prescott, Ariz., Congo*.
 Everett, Miss Helen N. (R.N.), 1921, *Franklin, Mass., Congo*.
 Eyestone, James B., 1905, *Iowa, Foochow*.
 Eyestone, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich., Foochow*.
- F
- Fankhauser, Miss Rosa E. (R.N.), 1921, *Utica, N. Y., Netherlands Indies*.
 Faucett, Robert I., 1899, *Chicago, Ill., Lucknow*.
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, Ohio, Lucknow*.
 Felt, Carl A., 1908, *Upper Iowa, North China*.
 Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J., North China*.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), 1894, *Detroit, Central Provinces*.
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo., Central Provinces*.
 Felt, Miss Kathryn, 1920, *Peking, China, North China*.
 Fiske, Louis McK., 1920, *San Jose, Cal., Central America*.
 Fiske, Marion Eastman (Mrs. L. McK.), 1920, *Fresno, Cal., Central America*.
 †Fleming, Robert P., 1923, *Naini Tal, India, North India*.
 Fleming, Lily Hager (Mrs. R. P.), 1923, *Naini Tal, India, North India*.
 Foley, Walter B., 1926, *North Cohasset, Mass., Bengal*.
 Foley, Mary Rosengrant (Mrs. W. B.), 1926, *Rochester, N. Y., Bengal*.
 Follette, Justin P., 1922, *New Jersey, Central China*.
 Follette, Clarice Wylie (Mrs. J. P.), 1922, *Jamul, Cal., Central China*.
 †Ford, Eddy L., 1906, *Westfield, Wis., Foochow*.
 Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis., Foochow*.
 Forsgren, Carl O., 1921, *Eastern Swedish, Lucknow*.
 Found, Norman (M.D.), 1921, *Bowmanville, Ontario, Korea*.
 Found, Annie Cass (Mrs. N.) (R.N.), 1921, *L'Orignal, Ontario, Korea*.
 Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., 1922, *Portland, Ore., Chile*.
 Frease, Edwin F., 1887, *East Ohio, North Africa*.
 Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, Ohio, North Africa*.
 †Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ontario, Chengtu*.
 Freeman, Florence Morton (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ontario, Chengtu*.
 Freeman, Mark, 1913, *Netherlands Indies*.
 Freeman, Gwen Jones (Mrs. M.), 1913, *Netherlands Indies*.
 †Fuller, Glenn V., 1921, *Lakewood, Ohio, North China*.
 Fuller, Margaret Straith (Mrs. G. V.), 1923, *North China*.

G

- †Gabel, Clayton E., 1910 (reappointed, 1921), *Walkerton, Ind.*, South India.
- Gabel, Alice Hollister (Mrs. C. E.), 1909 (reappointed, 1921), *Beloit, Wis.*, South India.
- Gale, Francis C., 1908, California, Central China.
- Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.) (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Central China.
- Gamewell, Francis D., 1881, Newark, North China.
- Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
- †Garden, George B., 1924, *Stratford, Ontario*, Hyderabad.
- Garden, Elsie Simester (Mrs. G. B.), 1924, *Lanark, Ill.*, Hyderabad.
- Garden, Joseph H., 1884, Kentucky, South India.
- Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ontario*, South India.
- Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., 1922, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Chile.
- †Gardner, Willie C., 1920, *Adairsville, Ga.*, Rhodesia.
- Gardner, Queenie Ross (Mrs. W. C.) (R.N.), 1920, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Rhodesia.
- Gates, John R., 1906, Rock River, Rhodesia.
- Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.
- Gates, Robert C., 1922, *Renovo, Pa.*, Rhodesia.
- Gates, Mildred Colcord (Mrs. R. C.), 1922, *Coudersport, Pa.*, Rhodesia.
- Gaw, Miss Evaline, 1923, *Flandreau, S. Dak.*, Kiangsi.
- Gealy, Fred D., 1923, Erie, Japan.
- Gealy, Mildred Reader (Mrs. F. D.), 1923, *Rochester, Pa.*, Japan.
- †Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb.*, Chungking.
- Gentry, Emily Nystrom (Mrs. W. M.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb.*, Chungking.
- †Gholz, Walter I., 1911 (reappointed, 1924), *Burbank, Cal.*, Bolivia.
- Gibb, John McG., Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
- Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
- Gibbons, Ronald S., 1921, *Salisbury, Mass.*, Bengal.
- Gibbons, Dorothy Chase, 1925, *Smithtown, N. H.*, Bengal.
- Gibbs, Austin J., 1907, *Bowersville, Ohio*, Angola.
- Gibbs, Clara Ault (Mrs. A. J.), 1918, *Saint Clairsville, Ohio*, Angola.
- †Gibson, Vernon C., 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa*, Eastern South America.
- Gibson, Margery Spry (Mrs. V. C.), 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa*, Eastern South America.
- Gillet, Ira E., 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio*, Southeast Africa.
- Gillet, Edith Riggs (Mrs. I. E.), 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio*, Southeast Africa.
- Given, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Cadiz, Ohio*, Bolivia.
- Gjerde, Miss Ora J., 1925 (contract), *Denver, Colo.*, Malaya.
- Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), 1924, *Galesburg, Ill.*, North Andes.

- Goddin, Miss Myrtle, 1926, *Elkins, W. Va.*, Chile.
- †Gordon, Donald C. (M.D.), 1924, *Hazardville, Conn.*, North Andes.
- Gordon, Helen Gary (Mrs. D. C.), 1921, *Natick, Mass.*, North Andes.
- †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Gottschall, Newton T., 1920, *Newburg, Mo.*, North Sumatra.
- Gottschall, Lottie Swank (Mrs. N. T.) (R.N.), 1920, *Lafayette, Ind.*, North Sumatra.
- Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire, Foochow.
- Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.
- *Gray, Walter G., 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
- *Gray, Florence Hunt (Mrs. W. G.), 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
- Greeley, Eddy H., 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Rhodesia.
- *Grey, Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Indus River.
- *Grey, Effie Blann (Mrs. A. L.), 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Indus River.
- †Griffin, Philip, 1923 (contract), *San Bernardino, Cal.*, Chile.
- Griffin, Ina Gregg (Mrs. P.), 1923 (contract), *Santa Cruz, Cal.*, Chile.
- Griffiths, Walter G., 1925, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Bengal.
- Griffiths, Mabel Elwood (Mrs. W. G.), 1925, *Tujunga, Cal.*, Bengal.
- Guptill, Roger S., 1914, *Berwick, Me.*, Congo.
- Guptill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H.*, Congo.
- Guse, Carl F. H., 1903, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
- Guse, Anna Ellicker (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscatine, Iowa*, Central Provinces.

H

- Hale, Lyman, L., 1915, New England, Central China.
- Hale, Sadie Roberts (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
- Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
- Hall, Clyde J., 1916, *Scandia, Kan.*, North Sumatra.
- Hall, Mary Beecher (Mrs. C. J.), 1916, *Scandia, Kan.*, North Sumatra.
- †Hall, Sherwood (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario*, Korea.
- Hall, Marion Bottomley (Mrs. S.) (M.D.), 1925, *Baltimore, Md.*, Korea.
- Hamel, J. Carel, 1922, *Chicago, Ill.*, North Sumatra.
- Hamel, Kathryn Ossentjuk (Mrs. J. C.), 1922, *Chicago, Ill.*, North Sumatra.
- Hankin, Miss Katherine (R.N.), 1924, *Freeland, Mich.*, North Andes.
- Hanson, Harry A., 1916, New England, North India.
- Hanson, Alice Dorchester (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass.*, North India.
- Hanson, Perry O., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Shantung.
- Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Shantung.
- Harkness, Kenneth McK., 1920, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Southeast Africa.

- Harkness, Marguerite S. (Mrs. K. McK.), 1920, *Doland, S. Dak.*, South-east Africa.
- †Harley, George W. (M.D.), 1925, *New Haven, Conn.*, Liberia.
- Harley, Winifred Jewell (Mrs. G. W.), 1925, *Merrimac, Mass.*, Liberia.
- Harper, Marvin H., 1927, *Albany, Ga.*, Central Provinces.
- Harper, Emmie Ficklen (Mrs. M. H.), 1927, *Washington, Ga.*, Central Provinces.
- Harrington, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
- Harrington, Charlotte Jacobs (Mrs. B. C.), 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
- Hargis, John D., 1913, *Genesee, South India*.
- Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.*, South India.
- Harrison, Samuel J., 1920, *Rock River, Central China*.
- Harrison, Nancy David (Mrs. S. J.), 1920, *Detroit, Mich.*, Central China.
- Hartzell, Corwin F., 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Northwest Iowa, Chile*.
- Hartzell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Iowa, Chile*.
- Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, *Southern California, Congo*.
- Hartzler, Lucinda Padrick (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Congo.
- Harwood, Harry J., 1921, *Central Illinois, Burma*.
- Harwood, Alma Thomas (Mrs. H. J.), 1921, *Alliance, Ohio, Burma*.
- Hassels, Miss Anna (R.N.), 1926, *Oak Park, Ill.*, North Andes.
- Hauser, J. P., 1902, *New England, Mexico*.
- Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Mexico.
- Hauser, Scott P., 1915, *Dakota, Chile*.
- Hauser, Lora Catlin (Mrs. S. P.), 1914, *Owego, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, *Central Illinois, Chengtu*.
- Havermale, Clara Tolstrup (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill.*, Chengtu.
- Havighurst, Freeman C., 1920, *Baltimore, Foochow*.
- Havighurst, Anna Roseberry (Mrs. F. C.), 1920, *Warrenton, Mo.*, Foochow.
- Hawley, Joseph W., 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, South Fukien.
- Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, South Fukien.
- Haydock, Earl H., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Madeira Islands.
- Haydock, Marguerite Keister (Mrs. E. H.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Madeira Islands.
- Hayes, E. Pearce, 1921, *Baltimore, Foochow*.
- Hayes, Lily Anderson (Mrs. E. P.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Foochow.
- Hayes, Paul G., 1921, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Central China.
- Hayes, Helen Wolf (Mrs. P. G.) 1922, *Allentown, Pa.*, Central China.
- Heckelman, Frederick W., 1905, *North Ohio, Japan*.
- Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, Ohio, Japan*.
- Henderson, George S., 1892, *Bengal*.
- Henninger, Frank E., 1922, *Rock River, Northwest India*.
- Henninger, Lucille Bell (Mrs. F. E.) (R.N.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
- †Henry, Cyril H., 1920, *New York City, Liberia*.
- Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), 1925, *Washington, D. C.*, North Andes.
- Hermann, Carl C., 1908, *West German, Philippine Islands*.
- Hermann Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Philippine Islands.
- Herrick, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash., Chile*.
- Herrick, Hazel Bock (Mrs. J. S.), 1908, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.
- Hibbard, Earl R., 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
- Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
- Hill, Charles B., 1897, *Northern New York, Bombay*.
- Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Hilmer, Henry F., 1911, *California German, South India*.
- Hilmer, Matilda Hollman (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
- Hirst, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), 1924, *Wildwood, N. J.*, North China.
- Hobart, William T., 1882, *Minnesota, North China*.
- Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
- †Hodges, Burt T., 1921, *Methuen, Mass.*, Bolivia.
- Hodges, Ruth Davis (Mrs. B. T.), 1919, *Oak Park, Ill.*, Bolivia.
- †Holland, Leland W., 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
- Holland, Bernice McCurdy (Mrs. L. W.), 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
- †Holliday, Houghton (D.D.S.), 1925, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Holliday, Ellen Wells (Mrs. H.), 1925, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Hollister, George W., 1915, *Wisconsin, Hinghwa*.
- Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), *Hinghwa City, Hinghwa*.
- Hollister, John N., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio, North India*.
- Hollister, Lillian Henschen (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, North India.
- †Hollister, Paul E., 1923, *Beloit, Wis.*, Chile.
- Hollister, Laura Singer (Mrs. P. E.), *Sheldon, Iowa, Chile*.
- Hooks, Miss Hattie A., 1919, *Liberia*.
- Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
- Hoose, Saldee Pettus (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Kiangsi.
- Hoover, James M., 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaya.
- Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaya.
- Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
- Horley, William E., 1895, *Malaya*.
- Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1895, *Malaya*.
- †Horton, Herbert J., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
- Horton, N. Ruth McGee (Mrs. H. J.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.

- Houston, Miss Coral, 1924, *Huntington Park, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
 Howard, George P., 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
 Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *Lacrosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
 †Howell, Kenneth L., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 Howell, Nellie Anderson (Mrs. K. L.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 Hull, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Winfield, Kan.*, Chile.
 Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
 Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
 Hyde, Preston S., 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
 Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

- Iglehart, Charles W., 1909, New York, Japan.
 Iglehart, Florence Allchin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
 Iglehart, Edwin T., 1904, New York, Japan.
 Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
 Ihde, William A., 1922, Newark, Japan.
 Ihde, Irene McCague (Mrs. W. A.), 1922, *Auburn, Ill.*, Japan.
 †Illick, C. Raymond (M.D.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
 Illick, Lois Allen (Mrs. C. R.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
 Illick, J. Theron, 1916, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Central China.
 Illick, Bernice Rowland (Mrs. J. T.), 1916, *Olean, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Insko, Myron O., 1916, Northwest Iowa, Lucknow.
 Insko, Amelia Abel (Mrs. M. O.), 1916, *Kerin, Mont.*, Lucknow.
 †Ireland, Neal D., 1923, *Tulsa, Okla.*, Chile.
 Ireland, Nina Kanaga (Mrs. N. D.), 1916 (reappointed, 1923), *Tulsa, Okla.*, Chile.
 †Irle, Charles A., 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, South America General.
 Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, South America General.

J

- James, Edward, 1896 (reappointed, 1914), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
 James, Mabel McCracken (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
 James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.
 James, Edith Woodger (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, Rhodesia.
 †Jarvis, Bruce (M.D.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
 Jarvis, M. Ada Carter (Mrs. B. W.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
 Jensen, Miss C. Marie (R.N.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.
 Jett, Harry C., 1920, Saint Louis, South Fukien.
 Jett, Wenona Wilson (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Baldwin, Kan.*, South Fukien.

- Johannaber, Charles F., 1915, *Warrenton, Wis.*, Kiangsi.
 Johannaber, Edna Steuckenan (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, Edward S., 1925, West Ohio, Gujarat.
 Johnson, Jessie Carter (Mrs. E. S.), 1925, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Gujarat.
 Johnson, Paul E., 1925, *Waterloo, Iowa*, North China.
 Johnson, Evelyn Grant (Mrs. P. E.), 1925, *Hopkinton, Iowa*, North China.
 Johnson, Miss Serena, 1920, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Johnson, William R., 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Jones, Benjamin M., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
 Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Iowa*, Burma.
 Jones, E. Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
 Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Iowa*, North India.
 Jones, Francis F., 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
 Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
 Jones, Lucian B., 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
 Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.

K

- Keeler, Joseph L., (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.
 Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.) (R.N.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
 Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Indus River.
 Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.) (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Indus River.
 Keister, Miss Maud P., 1926, *New Cumberland, Pa.*, Korea.
 Kellar, Frederick J., 1922, New England, North Africa.
 Kellar, Lillian Griffith (Mrs. F. J.), 1922, *Stratford, Ontario*, North Africa.
 †Kellogg, Claude R., 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.
 †Kelly, C. Guyer, 1918, *Baltimore, Md.*, North Africa.
 Kelly, Eleanor Andrews (Mrs. C. G.), 1920, *Inwood, L. I.*, North Africa.
 Kemp, Alexander H. (M.D.), 1923, New England, Angola.
 Kemp, Winifred Farmer (Mrs. A. H.), 1923, *Montclair, N. J.*, Angola.
 †Kerr, George C., 1921, *Harrisburg, Pa.*, China General.
 Kerr, June Patterson (Mrs. G. C.), 1922, *Le Roy, Ill.*, China General.
 Keys, Miss Eudora R., 1925, *Columbus, Ohio*, Chile.
 Keys, Pliny W., 1909, South Kansas, Southeast Africa.
 Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, Southeast Africa.
 Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, Central America.
 †Kinch, Francis M., 1923 (contract), *Snohomish, Wash.*, Chile.

- Kinch, Carrie Alger (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Chile.
- King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
- King, Edith Brodbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.
- King, William L., 1888, Minnesota, South India.
- King, Sarah Hockenhuil (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatfield, Minn.*, South India.
- Kingham, James J., 1905, *Rocky Ridge Ohio*, South India.
- Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
- Kipp, Ray B., 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, Angola.
- Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, Angola.
- Kiser, Stephen L., 1920, Southwest Kansas, North Africa.
- Kiser, Karen Hansen (Mrs. S. L.) (R.N.), 1920, *Sedgwick, Kan.*, North Africa.
- Klaus, Armin V., 1913, *LaCrosse, Wis.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Klaus, Susan Fries (Mrs. A. V.), 1913, *Connersville, Ind.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Klebsattel, August, 1912 (reappointed, 1923), Central German, Angola.
- Klebsattel, Elsie Schick (Mrs. A.), 1912 (reappointed, 1923), *Elmore, Ohio*, Angola.
- †Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Hyderabad.
- Knight, Katherine Parker (Mrs. H. W.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Hyderabad.
- †Korns, John H. (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
- Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
- †Krause, Oliver J., 1908, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
- Krause, Evelyn Baugh (Mrs. O. J.), 1923, *Petaluma, Cal.*, North China.
- Krider, Walter W., 1920, North Indiana, Japan.
- Krider, Anastasia Cox (Mrs. W. W.), 1920, *Monroe, Ind.*, Japan.
- Kutz, Miss Semeramis C. (Dietitian), *Warsaw, Ind.*, North Andes.
- L
- Lacy, G. Carleton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
- Lacy, Harriett Boutelle (Mrs. G. C.), 1918, *Chelsea, Mass.*, Kiangsi.
- Lacy, Henry V., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
- Lacy, John V., 1919, New York, Korea.
- Lacy, Mary Appenzeller (Mrs. J. V.), 1917, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Korea.
- Lacy, Walter N., 1908, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Lacy, Helen Murdock (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
- *Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Gujarat.
- *Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Gujarat.
- †Lampertz, Edward J., 1922, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Chile.
- Lanham, John W., 1922, Oklahoma, Central Provinces.
- Lanham, Daisy Wallace (Mrs. J. W.), 1922, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Central Provinces.
- †Larkin, George R., 1921, *Pittsfield, Mass.*, West China.
- Larkin, Anna Stacy (Mrs. G. R.), 1921, *Johnstown, N. Y.*, West China.
- Lavelly, Horace T., 1920, *Des Moines, Iowa*, Kiangsi.
- Lavelly, Gertrude Hillman (Mrs. H. T.), 1920, *Stuart, Iowa*, Kiangsi.
- Lawrence, Benjamin F., 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, Chungking.
- Lawrence, Jennie Borg (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, Chungking.
- Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *Smithton, W. Va.*, Bengal.
- Lee, Edwin F., 1911 (reappointed, 1924), *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaya.
- Lee, Edna Dorman (Mrs. E. F.), 1911 (reappointed, 1924), *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaya.
- Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, Shantung.
- Lemley, Miss Zoe C. (contract), 1926, *Brighton, Iowa*, Japan.
- Lewis, Spencer, 1881, Rock River, Chengtu.
- Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, Chengtu.
- †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Kiangsi.
- Libby, Lucile Tretheway (Mrs. W. E.), 1916, *Riverside, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
- Liebner, Otto, 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
- Liebner, Frances Spencer (Mrs. Otto), 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
- Lightfoot, Leroy, 1920, Michigan, Bombay.
- Lightfoot, Grace Savage (Mrs. Leroy), 1920, *Smiths Creek, Mich.*, Bombay.
- Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, Chengtu.
- Liljestrand, Ethel Hardy (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, Chengtu.
- Lindquist, Miss Maria (R.N.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.
- Lindsay, Norman W., 1920, Maine, North Africa.
- Lindsay, Ruby Lays (Mrs. N. W.), 1920, *Brockton, Mass.*, North Africa.
- Lindsey, Howard W., 1921, *Rochelle, Ill.*, North India.
- Lindsey, Thera Twitchell (Mrs. H. W.), 1920, *Trenton, N. J.*, North India.
- Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Iowa*, Hyderabad.
- Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. Dak.*, Hyderabad.
- Linzell, Lewis E., 1899, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
- Linzell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, Ohio*, Gujarat.
- Lipp, Charles F., 1907, *Shiloh, Ohio*, South India.
- Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, Ohio*, South India.
- List, Miss Clara, 1921, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Central America.
- *Lochhead, James L., 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
- *Lochhead, Margaret Brown (Mrs. J. L.), 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
- *Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., 1923, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
- *Lochhead, Miss Rhoda M. (M.D.), 1927, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
- Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), 1921, *Helle, Norway*, Foochow.

- Longfield, Victor D., 1927, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Congo.
 Longfield, Marguerite Landon (Mrs. V. D.), 1927, *Marlette, Mich.*, Congo.
 Longworth, Alice Ekstromer (R.N.), (Mrs. H. A.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.
 †Lowry, George D. N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
 Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
 Luering, Heinrich L. E., 1889, Central Germany.
 Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
 Lund, Miss Pearl B. (R.N.), 1922, *Warren, Pa.*, Korea.
 Luthy, S. Raymond, 1922, New England Southern, Japan.
 Luthy, Kittie Fishel (Mrs. S. R.), 1922, *Holbrook, Mass.*, Japan.
 Lyons, Ernest S., 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

- McComb, Miss Bessie M. (R.N.), 1925, *San Juan, Tex.*, Central China.
 McCray, Miss Lillian H., 1919, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.
 McCurdy, William A., 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, Chungking.
 McCurdy, F. Eleanor W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, Chungking.
 McGuffin, Lawrence, 1927, *E. Lynn, Mass.*, North Africa.
 †McGuire, Paul E., 1924, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Mexico.
 McGuire, Mabelle Bennett (Mrs. P. E.), 1923, *Washington, D. C.*, Mexico.
 McKinney, Henry Cromwell, 1923, *La Mesa, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 McKinney, Marie Maxwell (Mrs. H. C.), 1923, *La Mesa, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 McLaughlin, Miss Lorinne (contract), 1927, *Adel, Iowa*, Malaya.
 †McManis, S. Easton (M.D.), 1924, *Winchester, Ohio*, Korea.
 McManis, Marion Wallace (Mrs. S. E.) (R.N.), 1924, *Delaware, Ohio*, Korea.
 McNab, Andrew, Jr., 1923, *Dunshett, Scotland*, Malaya.
 McNab, Lily Henderson (Mrs. A.) 1923, *Sterling, Scotland*, Malaya.
 MacCornack, Donald M. (M.D.), 1926, *Whitehall, Wis.*, No. Andes.
 †MacCornack, Donald M. (M.D.), 1926, *Whitehall, Wis.*, No. Andes.
 MacCornack, Harriet Hiebner (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1923, *Whitehall, Wis.*, North Andes.
 MacDonald, Miss Lillian, 1921, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Chungking.
 Main, William A., 1896, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Iowa*, Yenping.
 Manley, David H., 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manly, Wilson E., 1893, Upper Iowa, Chengtu.
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, Chengtu.
 Marshall, Raymond E., 1920, Newark, Central America.
 †Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Iowa*, Japan.
 Martin, Esther Ludwig (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
 †Mauger, Frank G., 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.
 Mauger, Thelma Gruber (Mrs. F. G.), 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Arlington, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 May, Russel J., 1926, Wyoming, South India.
 May, Emma Chandler (Mrs. R. J.), 1926, *Ilion, N. Y.*, South India.
 †Mayer, Philip F., 1923, *Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio*, Malaya.
 Mayer, M. Emily Powell (Mrs. P. F.) (R.N.), 1923, *Delaware, Ohio*, Malaya.
 Mead, Miss Hazel E. (R.N.), 1924, *Turlock, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Means, Paul B., 1927, *Omaha, Neb.*, North Sumatra.
 Means, Nathalie Toms (Mrs. P. B.), 1926, *Spokane, Wash.*, North Sumatra.
 Merrill, Ralph E. (M.D.), 1922, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Merrill, Alice King (Mrs. R. E.), 1922, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Miller, Charles E., 1921, *Shumway, Ill.*, North Andes.
 Miller, Henry T., 1925, Kansas, Liberia.
 Miller, Kate Wood (Mrs. H. T.), 1925, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Liberia.
 Miller, Miss Pearl B., 1925, *Sylvia, Kan.*, Chile.
 Milner, Miss Besse B., 1921, *Farley, Iowa*, Kiangsai.
 Moe, Rex R., 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moffatt, Elbert M., 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
 Moffatt, Beatrice Bell (Mrs. E. M.), 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
 †Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario*, Rhodesia.
 Montgomery, Janet Hislop (Mrs. S. R.), 1925, *Whitley, Ontario*, Rhodesia.
 Moore, John Z., 1903, New York East, Korea.
 Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Moore, Joseph W., 1916, Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
 Moore, Emma Griesel (Mrs. J. W.), 1926, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Morgan, Hugh C., 1920, *Carlisle, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Morgan, Keiller Nolen (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Lookout Mountain, Tenn.*, Foochow.
 Morse, Miss Dorothy (R.N.), 1923, *Stamford, Conn.*, Chile.
 †Morton, Frederick (M.D.), 1923, *Elk Neck, Md.*, Southeast Africa.
 Morton, Alice Aldred (Mrs. F.), 1923, *London, England*, Southeast Africa.
 Motz, Irwin S., 1927, *Pewaukee, Wis.*, Malaya.
 Motz, Elbertha Conn (Mrs. I. S.), 1927, *Correll, Minn.*, Malaya.
 Mueller, Walter A. (Contract), 1924, Rock River, Bengal.
 Mueller, Elizabeth McCann (Mrs. W. A.), 1924, Bengal.

- Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Rhodesia.
 †Mumby, Edward W., 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Mumby, Margaret Stockbarger (Mrs. E. W.), 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Murphree, Marshall J., 1920, Nebraska, Rhodesia.
 Murphree, Azalie Nees (Mrs. M. J.), 1920, *Boaz, Ala.*, Rhodesia.

N

- Nave, Julian W., 1921, Southern Illinois, North India.
 Nave, Eleanor Bramlet (Mrs. J. W.), 1921, *New Haven, Conn.*, North India.
 Nelson, William E., 1920, New England Southern, Angola.
 Nelson, Julia Blair (Mrs. W. E.), 1920, *Tiro, Ohio*, Angola.
 †Noble, Alden E., *Columbus, Ohio*, Korea.
 Noble, Pearl Garden (Mrs. A. E.), 1925, *Stratford, Ontario*, Korea.
 Noble, W. Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.
 Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
 †North, William R., 1923, *Solvay, N. Y.*, West China.
 North, Sarah Shuey (Mrs. W. R.), 1923, *Bellefonte, Pa.*, West China.
 Norton, Miss Clare, 1915, *Napa, Cal.*, Malaya.
 †Noyes, Harold G. (M.D.), 1924, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Hyderabad.
 Noyes, Bessie La Rue (Mrs. H. G.), 1924, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Hyderabad.

O

- Oakley, E. S., Almora, 1924, North India.
 Oakley, Mrs. E. S., Almora, 1924, North India.
 Odgers, George A., 1916, *Davenport, Wash.*, Bengal.
 Odgers, Doris Slater (Mrs. G. A.), 1919, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Bengal.
 Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, Shantung.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., 1924, *Ottawa, Kan.*, China, General.
 †Oliver, Walter, 1923, *Cape May, N. J.*, Central America.
 Oliver, Anna Skow (Mrs. W.), 1923, *Cape May, N. J.*, Central America.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, Rock River, Burma.
 Olmstead, Katherine Lane (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
 Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouqua, Wis.*, North Sumatra.
 Olson, Zenas A., 1921, *Hillsboro, Ore.*, South India.
 Olson, Aetna Emmel (Mrs. Z. A.), 1918, *Sherwood, Ore.*, South India.
 †Overholt, William W., 1924, *Indianola, Iowa*, Foochow.
 Overholt, Olive Probasco (Mrs. W. W.), 1924, *Fayette, Iowa*, Foochow.

P

- Pace, John C., 1920, *Iowa Park, Tex.*, Northwest India.
 Pace, Mildred Smith (Mrs. J. C.), 1920, *Sagerton, Tex.*, Northwest India.
 Parker, Albert A., 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
 Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Charles E., 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, Hyderabad.
 Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Hyderabad.
 Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, South Fukien.
 Parlin, Lucille Slee (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, South Fukien.
 †Patterson, Charles D., 1924, *Mount Pleasant, Mich.*, Malaya.
 Patterson, John, 1920, Kansas, Hyderabad.
 Patterson, Eleanor Ward (Mrs. J.), 1920, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Hyderabad.
 Paustian, Paul W., 1923, *Sterling, Neb.*, Indus River.
 Paustian, Cornelia Munz (Mrs. P. W.), 1923, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, Indus River.
 Payne, Miss Zola L. (R.N.), 1920, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Korea.
 Peach, Preston, L., 1913, Central New York, Malaya.
 Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, Malaya.
 Pease, Miss Hazel (R.N.), 1926, *Chicago, Ill.*, North Andes.
 Peat, Jacob F., 1893, Illinois, Chungking.
 Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, *Quincy, Ill.*, Chungking.
 Peebles, Miss Gladys A., 1920, *New York City, Chengtu*.
 Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), 1923, *West Philadelphia, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
 Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), 1910, *Hartford, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
 Perkins, Georgina Phillips (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
 Perkins, Judson T., 1911, West Wisconsin, Hyderabad.
 Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.) (R.N.), 1913, *New Ulm, Minn.*, Hyderabad.
 Perrill, Fred M., 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, Lucknow.
 Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, Lucknow.
 Persson, Josef A., 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
 Persson, Henny R. (Mrs. J. A.) (R.N.), 1909, *Linkoping, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
 Peterson, Berndt O., 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Charles F., 1923, *Johnstown, Pa.*, Yenping.
 Peterson, Dorothy Beaver (Mrs. C. F.), 1923, *Indiana, Pa.*, Yenping.
 †Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), 1922, *Sioux City, Iowa, Chengtu*.
 Pfaff, Miss Mary L. (R.N.), 1927, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Pflaum, William O., 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.

- Pflaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
- Phillips, W. Sharman (contract), 1926, Mississippi, Malaya.
- Pickett, J. W., 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Lucknow.
- Pickett, Ruth Robinson (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Pilcher, Raymond F., 1916, Michigan, Chungking.
- Pilcher, Esther Rulison (Mrs. R. F.), 1916 *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Chungking.
- Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Pitt, Malcolm S., 1924, New Jersey, Indus River.
- Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N.), 1924, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Kiangsi.
- Ploeg, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), 1927, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Kiangsi.
- Plummer, James C., 1923, West Ohio, Kiangsi.
- Plummer, Sara Davis (Mrs. J. C.), 1923, *Celina, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Pointer James D., 1913, Gulf, Southeast Africa.
- Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, Southeast Africa.
- Porter, Reuben B., 1923, Ohio, Lucknow.
- Porter, Lenore Emme (Mrs. R. B.), 1923, *Columbus, Ohio*, Lucknow.
- Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
- Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
- Probasco, Miss Abbie, 1920, *Arlington, Iowa*, Central China.
- Proebstel, Lester, 1914, *Salem, Ore.*, Malaya.
- Prussner, August H., 1921, Northwest German, Netherlands Indies.
- Prussner, Florence Mauer (Mrs. A. H.), 1921, *Freeport, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
- †Pryor, Roy J., 1923, *Manteca, Cal.*, Central China.
- Pryor, Helen Brenton (M.D.) (Mrs. R. J.), 1923, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Central China.
- *Purdon, John H. C., *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- *Purdon, Catherine Hardman (Mrs. J. H. C.), *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- Pyke, Frederick M., 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.*, Shantung.
- Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.*, Shantung.
- Pykett, George F., 1891, *Woolwich, England*, Malaya.
- Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaya.
- Q
- Quick, Miss Edna N., 1919 (contract), *Long Beach, Cal.*, North China.
- R
- Rader, Marvin A., 1903, Colorado, North Andes.
- Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, North Andes.
- †Rankin, Robert C., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Lucknow.
- Rankin, May Stephens (Mrs. R. C.), 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Lucknow.
- Rape, C. Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, Chungking.
- Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, Chungking.
- Rea, Julian S., 1924, *East Weymouth, Mass.*, Southeast Africa.
- Rea, Mary Porter (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Amherst, Mass.*, Southeast Africa.
- Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), 1925, *Niagara Falls, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Redinger, Miss June E., 1921, *Washington, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- †Reed, Elbert E., 1920, *Fort Dodge, Iowa*, Chile.
- Reed, Marian Harrington (Mrs. E. E.), 1920, *River Forest, Ill.*, Chile.
- Richards, Arthur, 1921, *New City, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Richards, Jessie Dawson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *New City, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Richardson, Miss Flora A. (R.N.), 1921, *Fairfield, N. Y.*, Chungking.
- Riggs, Clarence H., 1903, *Indianola, Iowa*, Burma.
- Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Iowa*, Burma.
- Riley, Herbert J., 1922, *Los Altos, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- Riley, Berniece Roach (Mrs. H. J.), 1922, *Woodland, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Robart, Carl, 1920, *Akron, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Robart, Grace Weaver (Mrs. C.), 1921, *Republic, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Roberts, George A., 1907, *Marathon, Iowa*, Rhodesia.
- Roberts, Bertha Fowles (Mrs. George A.), 1910, *Mountain Dale, Ore.*, Rhodesia.
- Robertson, John T., 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Northwest India.
- Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta, India*, Northwest India.
- Robson, Horace G., 1922, Colorado, Central China.
- Robson, Gertrude Bridgewater (Mrs. H. G.), 1922, *Charleston, W. Va.*, Central China.
- Roche, Raymond D., 1923, *Washington, Pa.*, Malaya.
- Rockey, Clement D., 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.*, North India.
- Rockey, Helen Cady (Mrs. C. D.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.*, North India.
- †Rolland, William A., 1921, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Rolland, Margaret Uhler (Mrs. W. A.), 1921, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Rosenberry, Delmar B. (contract), 1926, *Tampa, Fla.*, Malaya.
- Röss, Marcellus D., 1912, Northwest Kansas, South India.
- Ross, Annie Sams (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, *Lindsborg, Kan.*, South India.
- Rosecrans, Miss Miriam E., 1926, *Ash-ton, Ill.*, Central America.
- †Rossiter, Fred J., 1921, *Preston, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
- Rossiter, Daisy Mellor (Mrs. F. J.), 1921, *Ames, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
- Rounds, Lloyd D., 1921, Kentucky, Central America.
- Rounds, Mayme Johnson (Mrs. L. D.), 1921, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Central America.
- Rowe, Harry F., 1898, Northern New York, Central China.

- Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Rugg, Earl M., 1916, *Genesee, Indus River*.
 Rugg, Ellen Foote (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, *Victor, N. Y.*, Indus River.

S

- Sadler, Miss Eva M. (R.N.), 1924, *Altoona, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
 †Sauer, Charles A., 1921, *Circleville, Ohio*, Korea.
 Sauer, Marguerite Suttle (Mrs. C. A.), 1921, *Albion, Pa.*, Korea.
 Schaefer, Roland T., 1914 (reappointed, 1924), Central German, Yenping.
 Schaefer, Esther Beyer (Mrs. R. T.), 1914 (reappointed, 1924), *Evansville, Ind.*, Yenping.
 Schanzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.
 Schanzlin, Elsie Debus (Mrs. G.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Bengal.
 Scharer, Charles W., 1904, *West Toledo, Ohio*, South India.
 Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, Ohio*, South India.
 Scheufler, Karl W., 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.*, Yenping.
 Scheufler, Ada Mills (Mrs. K. W.), 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.*, Yenping.
 Schubert, William E., 1922, Southern California, Central China.
 Schubert, Martha Smith (Mrs. W. E.), 1922, *San Diego, Cal.*, Central China.
 Scott, Francis N., 1903, Northern Minnesota, Japan.
 Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.*, Japan.
 Seamands, Earl A., 1919, West Ohio, South India.
 Seamands, Yvonne Shields (Mrs. E. A.), 1919, *Cleveland, Ohio*, South India.
 Searles, Clair K., 1915, Central New York, North China.
 Searles, Elizabeth Hutchens (Mrs. C. K.), 1923, *Toledo, Ohio*, North China.
 Shacklock, R. Floyd, 1920, *Raymond, Neb.*, Japan.
 Shacklock, Louise Lunlop (Mrs. R. F.), 1923, *Tokyo, Japan*, Japan.
 Shaw, Mark R., 1922, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Japan.
 Shaw, Alma Dodds (Mrs. M. R.), 1923, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Japan.
 Shaw, William E., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Korea.
 Shaw, Adeline Hamilton (Mrs. W. E.), 1921, *Lima, Ohio*, Korea.
 Sheets, Herman J., 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Lucknow.
 Sheets, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Sheets, Sankey L., 1921, Pittsburgh, Lucknow.
 Shellbear, Miss Margaret A., 1924, *Madison, N. J.*, Malaya.
 †Shelly, William A., 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
 Shelly, Geneva Lewis (Mrs. W. A.), 1920, *London, Ohio*, Chile.
 Shields, Miss Irene W., 1924, *Loanda, Africa*, Angola.
 Shields, Miss Margaret L., 1925, *Milo, Tenn.*, Angola.
 Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, Angola.
 Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, Angola.
 Shields, William E., 1918, North Indiana, Congo.
 Shields, Mildred Lynch (Mrs. W. E.), 1918, *Canton, Ill.*, Congo.
 †Shurtleff, Malcolm C., 1923, *Little Compton, R. I.*, North Andes.
 Shurtleff, Florence Jewell (Mrs. M. C.), 1923, *Little Compton, R. I.*, North Andes.
 Sikes, Walter E., 1923, *Camp Verde, Ariz.*, Central Provinces.
 Sikes, Jane Wood (Mrs. W. E.), 1923, *Edinburgh, Scotland*, Central Provinces.
 Simons, George A., 1907, New York East, Baltic and Slavic.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, 1907, *China*, Foochow.
 Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.
 Skinner, Miss Achsah M., 1920, *Amsterdam, N. Y.*, Chile.
 †Skinner, James E. (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 †Smalley, Ray L., 1923, *Morrisville, Vt.*, Congo.
 Smalley, Ruth Hubbell (Mrs. R. L.), 1923, *Lewington, Mass.*, Congo.
 Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
 Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, *Farwell, Mich.*, North China.
 Smith, Earl M., 1922, Central Illinois, Eastern South America.
 Smith, Bessie Archer (Mrs. E. M.), 1923, *Peoria, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
 Smith, Harold J., 1916, Southern California, Bengal.
 Smith, Lilian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bengal.
 †Smith, Herbert I., 1920, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Kiangsi, China.
 Smith, Ethel Nelson (Mrs. H. I.), 1920, *Elizabeth, N. J.*, Kiangsi, China.
 Smith, James N., Jr., 1921, *Evanston, Ill.*, Bolivia.
 Smith, Ruth Linn (Mrs. J. N.), 1921, *Ashley, N. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 Smith, Miss Jennie M., 1920, *Worcester, Mass.*, Chile.
 Smith, LeGrand B., 1925, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Smith, Mildred Failey (Mrs. L. B.), 1925, *Framingham, Mass.*, Chile.
 †Smith, Matthew D., 1917, *Alpena, S. Dak.*, Mexico.
 Smith, Loretta Sage (Mrs. M. D.), 1919, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.
 *Smith, Percy, 1914, *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.
 *Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), 1914, *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.
 Smith, S. Raynor, 1918, Rock River, Lucknow.
 Smith, Geneva Johnson (Mrs. S. R.), 1922, *Centralia, Wash.*, Lucknow.
 †Smith, Stephen P., 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Bolivia.
 Smyres, Roy S., 1924, *Ithaca, N. Y.*, Congo.
 Smyres, Esther Montgomery (Mrs. R. S.), 1924, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Congo.
 Snell, Clarence R., 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, North Andes.

- Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y., North Andes.*
 Snell, Miss Mildred I. (R.N.), 1925, *Utica, N. Y., Chungking.*
 Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y., Chile.*
 Sones, Ammi M., 1926, *Anamosa, Iowa, Bombay.*
 Sones, Gladys Avery (Mrs. A. M.), 1926, *Glens Falls, N. Y., Bombay.*
 Spear, Ray F., 1921, *Colman, S. Dak., Burma.*
 Spencer, Robert S., 1916, *Newark, Japan.*
 Spencer, Evelyn McAlpine (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, *Leonia, N. J., Japan.*
 Springer, John M., 1901, *Evanston, Ill., Congo.*
 Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J., Congo.*
 Stagg, Samuel W., 1923, *Southern California, Philippine Islands.*
 Stagg, Mary Boyd (Mrs. S. W.), 1923, *Pasadena, Cal., Philippine Islands.*
 Stamer, John P., 1920, *Rochester, Pa., Netherlands Indies.*
 Stamer, Carrie Cabel (Mrs. J. P.), 1920, *Rochester, Pa., Netherlands Indies.*
 Starks, David L., 1920, *Atlanta, Liberia.*
 Starks, Maude Blackwell (Mrs. D. D.), 1920, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Liberia.*
 Starrett, Oscar G., 1920, *North-East Ohio, Chengtu.*
 Starrett, Adelia Dodge (Mrs. O. G.), 1923, *Canton, China, Chengtu.*
 †Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich., Southeast Africa.*
 Stauffacher, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich., Southeast Africa.*
 Steepce, Miss Della E., 1921, *Rogers, Ohio, Bombay.*
 †Steininger, Russell H., 1920, *Flint, Mich., Yenping.*
 Steininger, Ruth Peirce (Mrs. R. H.), 1921, *Troy, Ohio, Yenping.*
 Stephens, William H., 1880, *Bombay.*
 Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, Ohio, Bombay.*
 †Steward, Albert N., 1921, *Omak, Wash., Central China.*
 Steward, Celia Speak (Mrs. A. N.), 1921, *Missoula, Mont., Central China.*
 Stockwell, B. Foster, 1926, *Oklahoma City, Okla., Eastern South America.*
 Stockwell, Vera Loudon (Mrs. B. F.), 1926, *New Washington, Ohio, Eastern South America.*
 Stowe, Everett M., 1923, *New England, Foochow.*
 Stowe, Lulu Shuman (Mrs. E. M.), 1923, *Charlestown, Mass., Foochow.*
 Strobel, C. Ralph, 1922, *North-East Ohio, Hinghwa.*
 Strobel, Laura Ilett (Mrs. C. R.), 1922, *Cleveland, O., Hinghwa.*
 Stuntz, Clyde B., 1915, *Upper Iowa, Indus River.*
 Stuntz, Florence Watters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City, Indus River.*
 Stuntz, Hugh C., 1920, *Rock River, Chile.*
 Stuntz, Florence Wolford (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Genoa, N. Y., Chile.*
 Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich., Malaya.*
 Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, *Williamston, Mich., Malaya.*
 †Sutton, Leon E. (M.D.), 1921, *Brooklyn, N. Y., Chungking.*
 Sutton, Ruth Farrington (Mrs. L. E.), 1921, *Buffalo, N. Y., Chungking.*
 †Swain, James O., 1923, *Lizton, Ind., Central America.*
 Swain, Nancy Cox (Mrs. J. O.), 1923, *Bloomington, Ind., Central America.*
 Swan, Henry M., 1908, *Central Swedish, Bengal.*
 Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill., Bengal.*
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 1920, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Chile.*
 Swift, Robert D., 1916, *Salina, Kan., Malaya.*
 Swift, Carol Smith (Mrs. R. D.), 1922, *Salina, Kan., Malaya.*

T

- †Taylor, Charles F. (contract), 1922, *New York City, Foochow.*
 Taylor, H. Erne, 1918, *Scottsville, Mich., Rhodesia.*
 Taylor, Mae Parmelee (Mrs. H. E.), 1918, *Scottsville, Mich., Rhodesia.*
 †Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa., Indus River.*
 Taylor, Frances Wood (Mrs. O. G.) (R.N.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa., Indus River.*
 Templin, Leslie G., 1921, *Northwest Indiana, Gujarat.*
 Templin, Eloise Morrison (Mrs. L. G.), 1921, *Topeka, Kan., Gujarat.*
 Templin, Ralph T., 1925, *Southwest Kansas, Northwest India.*
 Templin, Lila Horton (Mrs. R. T.), 1925, *Wakita, Okla., Northwest India.*
 Terman, Earl L., 1916, *Mansfield, Ohio, North China.*
 Terman, Lucile Fitzgerald (Mrs. E. L.), 1916, *Mansfield, Ohio, North China.*
 Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich., North China.*
 Terril, William C., 1907, *Colorado, Southeast Africa.*
 Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill., Southeast Africa.*
 †Thero, Samuel G., 1923, *Evanston, Ill., Lucknow.*
 Thero, Mabel Stander (Mrs. S. G.), 1923, *Evanston, Ill., Lucknow.*
 †Thoburn, Wilbur C., 1923, *Meadville, Pa., Lucknow.*
 Thomas, Wendell M., Jr., 1923, *New York, Gujarat.*
 Thomas, S. Ruth Bancroft (Mrs. W. M.), 1923, *Westerville, Ohio, Gujarat.*
 Thompson, Everett W., 1926, *E. Rochester, N. H., Japan.*
 Thompson, Zora Goodman (Mrs. E. W.), 1924, *Philadelphia, Pa., Japan.*
 Thompson, George B., 1915, *West Wisconsin, Indus River.*
 Thompson, Vivian Shute (Mrs. G. B.), 1920, *Lisbon, N. Dak., Indus River.*
 Titus, Murray T., 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn., North India.*
 Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seaman, Ohio, North India.*
 Toothaker, Frank M., 1918, *Southern California, Yenping.*

- Toothaker, Bessie H. (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, Yenping.
 Townsend, Jacob O., 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, France.
 †Trimble, Charles G., (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Yenping.
 Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Yenping.
 Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), 1922, *Long Valley, N. J.*, Central China.
 Trimmer, Ruth Barkman (Mrs. C. S.), 1922, *High Bridge, N. J.*, Central China.
 Truscott, Basil R., 1920, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Annie S. (Mrs. B. R.), 1920, *South Sioux City, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Thomas A., 1919, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Caroline J. (Mrs. T. A.), 1919, *Syracuse, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 Tuck, Ernest E., 1919, New England Southern, Northwest India.
 Tuck, Helen G. (Mrs. E. E.), 1919, *Greeley, Colo.*, Northwest India.
 Tucker, Boyd W., 1921, North Indiana, Bengal.
 Tucker, Lela Payton (Mrs. B. W.), 1916, *Cement, Okla.*, Bengal.
 Tull, Lawrence E., 1921, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Rhodesia.
 Tweedie, Earl R., 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
 Tweedie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.

V

- Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
 †Van Camp, Paul M., 1921, *Clayton, N. Y.*, North China.
 Van Camp, Marjorie Martin (Mrs. P. M.), 1923, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
 †Vogel, Joshua H., 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, Kiangsi.
 Vogel, Helen Hollister (Mrs. J. H.), 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, Kiangsi.

W

- Wachs, Victor H., 1911, New England, Korea.
 Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.
 Wadsworth, Julian S., 1924, New England, France.
 Wadsworth, Maie Short (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Providence, R. I.*, France.
 †Wagner, Rush F., 1924, *Ames, Iowa*, Rhodesia.
 Walker, Miss Emma E., 1925 (contract), *Washington, D. C.*, Malaya.
 Ward, Ralph A., 1909, North Ohio, Foochow.
 Ward, Mildred Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Foochow, China*, Foochow.
 Warner, Ariel N., 1910, Georgia, Bombay.
 Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Bombay.
 Warren, McKinley H., 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.

- Warren, Vanetta H. (Mrs. M. H.), 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
 Washburn, John E., 1910, Dakota, Bolivia.
 Washburn, Grace Judd (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), 1924, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Central China.
 Weak, Harry H., 1907, Dakota, North India.
 Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, North India.
 Welker, Roy A., 1921 (contract), *New York City, France*.
 Welker, Mary Pray (Mrs. R. A.), 1921 (contract), *New York City, France*.
 Wellman, Coe R., 1923, Southern California, Mexico.
 Wellman, M. Esther Turner (Mrs. C. R.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Mexico.
 Wengatz, John C., 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
 Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
 Wesley, Arthur F., 1918, Detroit, Eastern South America.
 Wesley, Grace Shaw (Mrs. A. F.), 1918, *Chicago, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
 West, John N., 1892, North Ohio, North India.
 West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, Ohio*, North India.
 West, Ralph E., 1922, Newark, Japan.
 West, Pauline May (Mrs. R. E.), *Tokyo, Japan*, Japan.
 †Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Bolivia.
 Whitehead, Virginia Bennett (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Bolivia.
 Wiant, Bliss M., 1923, West Ohio, North China.
 Wiant, Mildred Artz (Mrs. B. M.), 1923, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
 †Wiant, Paul P., 1917, *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.
 Wiant, Hallie Fritz (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.
 Wilkie, James H. N., 1918, *Cawnpore, India*, Lucknow.
 Wilkie, Caroline Buck (Mrs. J. H. N.), 1918, *Mussoorie, India*, Lucknow.
 †Willett, Alfred E., 1924 (contract), *Plainfield, N. J.*, Foochow.
 Williams, Franklin E. C., 1906, Colorado, Korea.
 Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 Williams, Frederick G., 1921, *Camas, Wash.*, Bengal.
 Williams, Irene Hays (Mrs. F. G.), 1922, *Manhattan, Kan.*, Bengal.
 *Williams, Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
 *Williams, Mrs. Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
 Williams, Walter B., 1905, Northern Minnesota, Liberia.
 Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.
 Wilson, Franklin M., 1905, Central Illinois, Lucknow.
 Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa*, Lucknow.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., 1896, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.*, Central China.

Winans, Edward J., 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
 Winans, Josephine Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, North China.
 Winter, Charles E., 1920, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Hinghwa.
 Withey, Herbert C., 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, Angola.
 Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Angola.
 Wixon, Adelaide M., 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Wolcott, Miss Jessie, 1922, *Arthur, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
 Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., 1924, *Moorestown, N. J.*, Jugo-Slavia.
 Wood, Clarence L., 1923, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
 Wood, Amber Tresham (Mrs. C. L.), 1924, *McMinnville, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
 Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario*, Bombay.
 Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
 Worley, Zela Wiltzie (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, Ohio*, Foochow.
 Worthington, Charles M., 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.

Worthington, Pauline Stefanski (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Wyne, Miss Margaret R. (R.N.), 1924, *Macomb, Ill.*, North China.

Y

Yard, James M., 1910, New Jersey, West China.
 Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
 †Young, Almon P., 1921, *La Grange, Ind.*, Gujarat.
 Young, Hazle Spore (Mrs. A. P.), 1921, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*, Gujarat.

Z

Zabilka, William, 1920, Iowa, North India.
 Zabilka, Sylva McCall (Mrs. William), 1920, *What Cheer, Iowa*, North India.
 Zimmerman, Arthur F., 1920, Southern Illinois, Chile.
 Zimmerman, Edna Drayton (Mrs. A. F.), 1920, *Greenville, Ill.*, Chile.
 Zumstein, Reginald B., 1926, *Lafayette, Indiana*, Malaya.
 Zumstein, Adelaide Ebershoff (Mrs. R. B.), 1926, *Lafayette, Indiana*, Malaya.

MISSIONARIES BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

June 1, 1927

Those marked † are laymen. Where the name of the largest city is given, without a street or institutional address, add "Methodist Episcopal Mission."

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CHINA GENERAL

(Add to each field address, China.)
 Andrews, Miss Elizabeth R. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Davis, Miss Melissa J. (contract), 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.
 †Kerr, George Compton, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Kerr, Mrs. June P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)
 Bowen, Arthur J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), General Hospital, Wuhu.
 Brown, Mrs. Carrie W., General Hospital, Wuhu.
 †Clay, Ernest H. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Clay, Mrs. Mabel A., Seoul, Korea.

Dieterich, Fred W., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Dieterich, Mrs. Flora H., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Dodd, Duncan F., Shelton, Conn.
 Dodd, Mrs. Ethyl M., Shelton, Conn.
 Follette, Justin P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Follette, Mrs. Clarice W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gale, Francis C., Shanghai.
 Gale, Mrs. Ailie S. (M.D.), Shanghai.
 Hale, Lyman L., Shanghai.
 Hale, Mrs. Sadie R., Shanghai.
 Harrison, Samuel J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Harrison, Mrs. Nancy D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hayes, Paul G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hayes, Mrs. Helen W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hummel, William F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Illick, J. Theron, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Illick, Mrs. Bernice R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

James, Edward, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 James, Mrs. Mabel McC. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 McCombs, Miss Bessie M. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pfaff, Miss Mary L. (R.N.), 23 Yuen Ming, Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Probasco, Miss Abbie, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Pryor, Roy J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pryor, Mrs. Helen B. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Robson, Horace G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Robson, Mrs. Gertrude B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rowe, Harry F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Steward, Albert N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Steward, Mrs. Celia S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Trimmer, Mrs. Ruth B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., Seoul, Korea.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)
 Barton, Miss Helen E. (R.N.), Peking.
 Beech, Joseph, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brewer, Raymond R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brewer, Mrs. Constance F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Canright, Cyril M. (M.D.), Peking.
 Canright, Mrs. Winifred S., Peking.
 Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Canright, Mrs. Margaret M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Cranston, Earl, 3d, Chengtu.
 Crawford, Walter M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Freeman, Mrs. Florence M. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Havermale, Lewis F., Shanghai.
 Havermale, Mrs. Clara T., Shanghai.
 Johnson, Paul E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Johnson, Mrs. Evelyn G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Larkin, George R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Larkin, Mrs. Anna S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Lewis, Spencer, Chengtu.
 Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Chengtu.
 †Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), Chengtu.
 Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Manly, W. Edward, Chengtu.
 Manly, Mrs. Florence B., Chengtu.
 Peebles, Miss Gladys A., Shanghai.
 †Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Starrett, Oscar G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Starrett, Mrs. Adelia D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Yard, James M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)
 †Blanchard, Ralph W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Blanchard, Mrs. Grace K., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dudley, Mrs. Ola H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), Peking.
 Gentry, Mrs. Emily N., Peking.
 Lawrence, Benjamin F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 MacDonald, Miss Lillian, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 McCurdy, William A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 McCurdy, Mrs. Eleanor W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †North, William R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 North, Mrs. Sarah S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Peat, Jacob F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Peat, Mrs. Emily G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pilcher, Raymond F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pilcher, Mrs. Esther R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rape, C. Bertram, Shanghai.
 Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Shanghai.
 Richardson, Miss Flora A. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Snell, Miss Mildred I. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Sutton, Leon E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Sutton, Mrs. Ruth F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)
 Ankeny, Miss H. Louise, Methodist Pub. House, Manila, P. I.
 †Barrett, Willis C., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Barrett, Mrs. Fern A. (R.N.), Methodist Pub. House, Manila, P. I.
 †Billing, Arthur W., Foochow.
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Methodist Pub. House, Manila, P. I.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., Kutien.
 Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Buckles, Miss Hazel C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Caldwell, Harry R., Foochow.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow.
 Cartwright, Frank T., Shanghai.
 Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., Shanghai.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Tjisaroea Hospital, Java.
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Manila, P. I.
 Cooper, Miss Esther F., Meth. Pub. House, Manila, P. I.
 Eaton, Miss Helen O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Eyestone, James B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ford, Eddy L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Foochow.
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Manila, P. I.
 Gowdy, John, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Havighurst, Freeman C., Manila, P. I.
 Havighurst, Mrs. Anna R., Manila, P. I.
 Hayes, E. Pearce, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hayes, Mrs. Lily A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Manila, P. I.
 Lacy, Henry V., Manila, P. I.
 Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Manila, P. I.
 †Lacy, Walter N., Foochow.
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Shanghai.
 Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), Hankelid Gt. 11, Stavanger, Norway.
 †Merrill, Ralph E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Merrill, Mrs. Alice K., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Morgan, Hugh C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Morgan, Mrs. Keiller N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Overholt, William W., Manila, P. I.
 Overholt, Mrs. Olive P., Manila, P. I.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, Foochow.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow.
 Stowe, Everett M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Stowe, Mrs. Lulu S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Taylor, Charles F. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ward, Ralph A., Foochow.
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Wiant, Paul P., Foochow.
 Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., Manila, P. I.
 †Willett, Alfred E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Worley, Harry W., Foochow.
 Worley, Mrs. Zela W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HINGHWA

(Add to each field address, China.)
 Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Hinghwa.
 Carson, F. Stanley, Shanghai.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Shanghai.

Cole, Winfred B., Shanghai.
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Shanghai.
 Hollister, George W., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Jones, Francis P., Manila, P. I.
 Jones, Mrs. E. Lucile W., Manila, P. I.
 †Rossiter, Fred J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rossiter, Mrs. Daisy M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Strobel, C. Ralph, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Strobel, Mrs. Laura I., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Winter, Charles E., Hinghwa.

KIANGSI

(Add to each field address, China.)
 Argelander, Frank A., Shanghai.
 Argelander, Mrs. Clara S., Shanghai.
 †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), Kongju, Korea.
 Blydenburg, Mrs. Marion P., Kongju, Korea.
 Brown, Fred R., Shanghai.
 Brown, Mrs. Clella McD., Shanghai.
 Cookson, Miss Lillian (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gaw, Miss Evaline, Shanghai.
 †Holland, Leland W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Holland, Mrs. Bernice McC., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hoose, Earl A., Seoul, Korea.
 Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P. (nurse), Seoul, Korea.
 Houston, Miss Coral, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Johannaber, Charles F., Shanghai.
 Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., Shanghai.
 Johnson, William R., Shanghai.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lacy, G. Carleton, 73 Szechwan Road, Shanghai.
 Lacy, Mrs. Harriet B., 73 Szechwan Road, Shanghai.
 Lavelly, Horace T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lavelly, Mrs. Gertrude H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Libby, Mrs. Lucile T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Milner, Miss Besse B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Perkins, Mrs. Georgina P., Seoul, Korea.
 Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N.), Seoul, Korea.
 Ploeg, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), Seoul, Korea.
 Plummer, James C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Plummer, Mrs. Sara D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Robart, Carl, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Robart, Mrs. Grace W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rolland, William A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Rolland, Mrs. Margaret U., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Schubert, William E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Schubert, Mrs. Martha S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Smith, Herbert I., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Ethel N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Vogel, Joshua H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Vogel, Mrs. Helen H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Aeschliman, Edward J., Tientsin.
 Aeschliman, Mrs. Myrtle P., Tientsin.
 Berkeley, Mrs. Marguerite Lough, Tientsin.
 †Breece, Thomas E., Peking.
 Breece, Mrs. Ruth P., Peking.
 Brown, Miss Mabel H. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brown, Mark W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brown, Mrs. Olive L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Congdon, Wray H., Tientsin.
 †Congdon, Mrs. Anna S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Coole, Arthur E., Tientsin.
 Coole, Mrs. Ella Endres, Tientsin.
 Davis, George L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Davis, Mrs. Irma R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Davis, Walter W., Peking.
 Davis, Mrs. Mabelle G., Peking.
 Dewey, Horace E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dewey, Mrs. Carol McC., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dildine, Harry G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dildine, Mrs. Maude La'D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dixon, Edward E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dixon, Mrs. Esther McC., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Felt, Carl A., Peking.
 Felt, Mrs. Louis W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Felt, Miss Kathryn, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Fuller, Glenn V., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Fuller, Mrs. Margaret S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gamewell, Frank D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking University, Peking.
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hirst, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), Peking.
 †Holliday, Houghton (D.D.S.), Peking.
 Holliday, Mrs. Ellen W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

†Jarvis, Bruce W. (M.D.), Pyongyang, Korea.
 Jarvis, Mrs. M. Ada C., Pyongyang, Korea.
 Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Shanhaikwan.
 Keeler, Mrs. Elma H. (nurse), Shanhaikwan.
 †Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking.
 Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking.
 †Krause, Oliver J., Peking.
 Krause, Mrs. Evelyn B., Peking.
 †Lowry, George D. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pyke, Frederick M., Changli.
 Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., Changli.
 Quick, Miss Edna N. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Searles, Clair K., Peking.
 Searles, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Hazel L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Terman, Earl L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Terman, Mrs. Lucile F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking.
 †Van Camp, Paul M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Van Camp, Mrs. Marjorie, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wiant, Bliss M., M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Wiant, Mrs. Mildred Artz, M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Winans, Edward J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wyne, Miss Margaret R. (R.N.), M. E. Mission, Peking.

SHANTUNG

(Add to each field address, China.)

Baker, Dwight C., Shanghai.
 Baker, Mrs. Annie C., Shanghai.
 Dinkelacker, Miss Bertha L. (R.N.), Union Medical Hospital, Tsinan, Shantung.
 Hanson, Perry O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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 Rankin, Mrs. May S., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Robertson, John T., 4 Highbury Hall,
 Weston Somerset, England.
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., 4 Highbury
 Hall, Weston Somerset, England.
 Templin, Ralph T., Meerut.
 Templin, Mrs. Lila H., Meerut.
 Tuck, Ernest E., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Tuck, Mrs. Helen G., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.

SOUTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Buttrick, John B., 19 Mount Road, Mad-
 ras.
 Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., 19 Mount Road,
 Madras.
 Camp, Cecil L., Raichur.
 Camp, Mrs. Alice H. (nurse), Raichur.

Coates, Alvin B., Gokak Falls.
 Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Gokak Falls.
 Dibble, Paul G., Madras.
 Dibble, Mrs. Marie L. B. (R.N.), Madras.
 †Gabel, Clayton E., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Gabel, Mrs. Alice H., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Garden, Joseph H., 7 Cornwell Road,
 Bangalore.
 Garden, Mrs. Frances B., 7 Cornwell
 Road, Bangalore.
 Gray, Walter G., M. E. Mission, Banga-
 lore.
 Gray, Mrs. Florence H., M. E. Mission,
 Bangalore.
 Harris, John D., Belgaum.
 Harris, Mrs. Alice B., Belgaum.
 Hilmer, Henry F., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 King, William L., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 King, Mrs. Sarah H., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Kingham, James J., Cathedral, Madras.
 Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., Cathedral,
 Madras.
 Lipp, Charles F., Belgaum.
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara E., Belgaum.
 May Russel J., Belgaum.
 May, Mrs. Emma C., Belgaum.
 Olson, Zenas A., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Olson, Mrs. Aetna E., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Scharer, Charles W., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 150 Fifth
 Ave., New York City.
 Seamands, Earl A., Kolar Town.
 Seamands, Mrs. Yvonne S., Kolar Town.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Add to each field address, Angola, Africa,
 except as otherwise noted.)

Edling, Eddie E., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Edling, Mrs. Leila C. (nurse), 150 Fifth
 Ave., New York City.
 Gibbs, Austin J., Missao Americana,
 Quiongua.
 Gibbs, Mrs. Clara A., Missao Americana,
 Quiongua.
 Kemp, Alexander H. (M.D.), Missao
 Americano Quiongua.
 Kemp, Mrs. Winifred F., Missao
 Americano Quiongua.
 Kipp, Ray B., Quessua, Malanje.
 Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Quessua, Malanje.
 Klebsattel, August, Loanda.
 Klebsattel, Mrs. Elise S., Loanda.
 Lindquist, Miss Maria (nurse), Loanda.
 Longworth, Mrs. Alice Ekstromer, Quion-
 gua, Angola.
 Nelson, William E., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Nelson, Mrs. Julia B., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Shields, Miss Irene W., Missao Ameri-
 cana, Loanda.
 Shields, Miss Margaret L., Loanda.

Shields, Robert, Loanda.
 Shields, Mrs. Louise B., Loanda.
 Wengatz, John C., Malanje.
 Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Malanje.
 Withey, Herbert C., The Homestead,
 Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.
 Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., The Homestead,
 Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.

CONGO

(Add to each field address, Belgian Congo,
 via Cape Town, Africa.)

Berry, Mrs. Priscilla McC. (nurse), Elis-
 abethville.
 Brastrup, John E., Kapanga, Katanga.
 Brinton, Thomas B., Sandoa.
 Brinton, Mrs. Anna L., Sandoa.
 Everett, Edward I., Elisabethville.
 Everett, Mrs. Stella S., Elisabethville.
 Everett, Miss Helen N., Kapanga,
 Katanga.
 Guptill, Roger S., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Guptill, Mrs. Constance S., 150 Fifth
 Ave., New York City.
 Hartzler, Coleman C., Kabongo.
 Hartzler, Mrs. Lucinda P., Kabongo.
 Jensen, Miss C. Marie (nurse), Kapanga,
 Katanga.

Longfield, Victor D., Elisabethville.
 Longfield, Mrs. Marguerite Landon,
 Elisabethville.
 †Morton, Frederick (M. D.), Kabongo.
 Morton, Mrs. Alice B., Kabongo.
 Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Kapanga, Ka-
 tanga.
 Piper, Mrs. Maude G., Kapanga, Ka-
 tanga.
 Shields, William E., Elisabethville.
 Shields, Mrs. Mildred L., Elisabethville.
 Smalley, Ray L., Kanene.
 Smalley, Mrs. Ruth H., Kanene.
 Smyres, Roy S., Elisabethville.
 Smyres, Mrs. Esther Montgomery,
 Elisabethville.
 Springer, John M., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Springer, Mrs. Helen R., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.

LIBERIA

(Add to each field address, Liberia,
 Africa.)

Embree, Revington L., Monrovia.
 Embree, Mrs. Ruth Johnston, Monrovia.
 Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway Mission.
 †Harley, George W. (M.D.), Monrovia.
 Harley, Mrs. Winifred J., Monrovia.
 †Henry, Cyril H., White Plains.
 Hooks, Miss Hattie A. T., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Miller, Henry T., Monrovia.
 Miller Mrs. Kate Wood, Monrovia.
 Price, Frederick A., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Starks, David D., Wissika, Cape Palmas.
 Starks, Mrs. Maude L. (nurse), Wissika,
 Cape Palmas.
 Williams, Walter B., Nana Kru, via
 Sinoe.
 Williams, Mrs. Maude W., Nana Kru,
 via Sinoe.

RHODESIA

(Add to each field address, Rhodesia,
 Africa.)

Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E. (nurse), Old
 Umtali.
 Bourgaize, Wilfred, Mtoko.
 †Gardner, Willie C., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Gardner, Mrs. Queenie R. (nurse), 150
 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Gates, John R., Umtali.
 Gates, Robert C., Old Umtali.
 Gates, Mrs. Mildred C., Old Umtali.
 Greeley, Eddy H., Umtali.
 Hansson, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), Old
 Umtali.
 James, Henry I., Mrewa.
 James, Mrs. Edith M., Mrewa.
 †Mauger, Frank G., Old Umtali.
 Mauger, Mrs. Thelma G., Old Umtali.
 †Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), Nyadiri.
 Montgomery, Mrs. Janet Hyslop, Nyadiri.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Mrewa.
 Murphree, Marshall J., Umtali.
 Murphree, Mrs. Azalia N., Umtali.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., Mrewa.
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Mrewa.
 Roberts, George A., Old Umtali.
 Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Old Umtali.
 Taylor, H. Erne, Mutambara.
 Taylor, Mrs. Mae P., Mutambara.
 Tull, Lawrence E., Mrewa.
 †Wagner, Rush F., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

(Add to each field address, Portuguese
 East Africa, except Transvaal.)

Gillet, Ira E., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Gillet, Mrs. Edith C., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Harkness, Kenneth McK., Box 45, Inham-
 bane.
 Harkness, Mrs. Marguerite S., Box 45,
 Inhambane.
 Keys, Pliny W., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Keys, Mrs. Clara E., Box 45, Inham-
 bane.
 Persson, Josef A., Box 75, Cleveland,
 Transvaal.
 Persson, Mrs. Henry R. (nurse), Box 75,
 Cleveland, Transvaal.
 Pointer, James D., Manjacase via Chal-
 Chal.
 Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Manjacase
 via Chal-Chal.
 Rea, Julian S., Kambini.
 Rea, Mrs. Mary Porter, Kambini.
 †Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), Box 41,
 Inhambane.
 Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., Box 41, In-
 hambane.
 Terril, William C., 37 St. Amant St.,
 Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., 37 St. Amant St.,
 Johannesburg, Transvaal.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)
 Carhart, Raymond A., Box 115, Bis,
 Mexico City.
 Carhart, Mrs. Dora G., Box 115, Bis,
 Mexico City.
 Hauser, J P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York
 City.
 Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 †Illick, C., Raymond (M.D.), Latin Ameri-
 can Hospital, Puebla.
 Illick, Mrs. Lois S. A., Latin American
 Hospital, Puebla.
 †McGuire, Paul E., Apartado 55, Puebla.
 McGuire, Mrs. Mabelle Bennett, Apartado
 55, Puebla.

†Smith, Matthew D., 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Loretta S., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Wellman, Coe R., Gante 5, Bis 115, Mex-
 ico City.
 Wellman, Mrs. Esther, Gante 5, Bis 115,
 Mexico City.

CENTRAL AMERICA

(Panama and Costa Rica.)

†Bossing, Edward W., Apartado 38, David,
 Panama.
 Bossing, Mrs. Elsie G., Apartado 38,
 David, Panama.
 Fiske, Louis M., Apartado 1169, San
 Jose, Costa Rica.

Fiske, Mrs. Marion E., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.
 Keyser, Miss Elsie J., P. O. Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 List, Miss Clara, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Marshall, Raymond E., Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 †Oliver, Walter, Sea Wall Church, Panama City, Panama.
 Oliver, Mrs. Anna S., Sea Wall Church, Panama City, Panama.
 Rosecrans, Miss Miriam E., Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Rounds, Lloyd D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rounds, Mrs. Mame J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Swain, James O., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.
 Swain, Mrs. Nancy C., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA GENERAL

†Irle, Charles A., Casilla 71, El Vergel, Angol.
 Irle, Mrs. Orpha C., Casilla 71, El Vergel, Angol.
 Stuntz, Hugh C., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.

BOLIVIA

(Add to each field address, Bolivia.)

†Beck, Frank S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Bell, Carl S., American Inst., La Paz.
 Bell, Mrs. Fannie G., American Inst., La Paz.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba.
 †Gholz, Walter I., American Inst. La Paz.
 Given, Miss Olive I., American Inst., La Paz.
 †Hodges, Burt T., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 Hodges, Mrs. Ruth D., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 †Horton, Herbert J., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 Horton, Mrs. Ruth McGee, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 †Howell, Kenneth L., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
 Howell, Mrs. Nellie A., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
 McCray, Miss Hazel, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 McKinney, Henry C., M. E. Mission, La Paz.
 McKinney, Mrs. Marie Maxwell, La Paz.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, American Inst., La Paz.
 Smith, James N., Jr., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 Smith, Mrs. Ruth L., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 †Smith, Stephen P., American Institute, La Paz.
 Washburn, John E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHILE

(Add to each field address, Chile.)

Arms, Goodsil F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Arms, Mrs. Ida T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bauman, Ezra, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Becker, Miss Elva M., Santiago.
 Beyer, Miss Ruth D., College Concepcion.
 †Bullock, Dilman S., El Vergel, Angol.
 Bullock, Mrs. Katrina, El Vergel, Angol.
 Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Cutting, Miss Helen F., English College, Iquique.
 Depew, Miss Florence A., English College, Iquique.
 Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., Concepcion.
 Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., Colegio Americano, Concepcion.
 Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., College, Concepcion.
 Goddin, Miss Myrtle, Concepcion.
 †Griffin, Philip (contract), El Vergel, Angol.
 Griffin, Mrs. Ina G. (contract), El Vergel, Angol.
 Hartzell, Corwin F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hauser, Scott P., Casilla 283, Santiago.
 Hauser, Mrs. Lora C., Casilla 283, Santiago.
 Herrick, John S., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Herrick, Mrs. Hazel B., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 †Hollister, Paul E., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Hollister, Mrs. Laura Singer, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Hull, Miss Olive I., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 †Ireland, Neal D., Colegio Americano, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Ireland, Mrs. Nina K., Colegio Americano, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Keys, Miss Eudora R., Casilla 67, Santiago.
 †Lampertz, Edward J., English College, Iquique.
 Miller, Miss Pearl B., Santiago.
 Morse, Miss Dorothy (R.N.), Casilla 1142, Santiago.
 Pfau, William O., Casilla 720, Iquique.
 Pfau, Mrs. Mame M., Casilla 720, Iquique.
 †Reed, Elbert E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Reed, Mrs. Marion H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Shelly, William A., Casilla 720, Iquique.
 Shelly, Mrs. Geneva L., Casilla 720, Iquique.
 Skinner, Miss Achsah, English College, Iquique.
 Smith, Miss Jennie M., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Smith, LeGrand B., Iquique.
 Smith, Mrs. Mildred Failey, Iquique.

Snider, Miss Mary L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Wesley, Arthur F., Casilla 283, Santiago.
 Wesley, Mrs. Grace S., Casilla 283, Santiago.
 Zimmerman, Arthur F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Zimmerman, Mrs. Edna D., 150 Fifth Fifth Ave., New York City.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

†Aden, Fred, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Aden, Mrs. Anna P., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Bauman, Ernest N., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
 Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
 †Gibson, Vernon C., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Gibson, Mrs. Margery S., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Howard, George P., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Liebner, Otto, 29 Southfield Gardens, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, London, England.
 Liebner, Mrs. Frances B., 29 Southfield Gardens, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, London, England.
 Smith, Earl M., Calle Turquia 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Smith, Mrs. Bessie A., Calle Turquia 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Stockwell, B. Foster, 341 Calle Turquia Buenos Aires.
 Stockwell, Mrs. Vera L., 341 Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires.
 Truscott, Basil R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Truscott Mrs. Annie F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Truscott, Thomas A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Truscott, Mrs. Caroline J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Warren McKinley, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Warren, Mrs. Vanette H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH ANDES

(Add to each field address, Peru.)

Brewster, Clyde W., Apartado 408, Lima.
 Brewster, Mrs. Mildred M., Apartado 408, Lima.
 Earle, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 Gordon, Mrs. Helen Gary, British-American Hospital, Callao.
 Hankin, Miss Katherine (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hassels, Miss Anna (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), Casilla 46, Callao.
 Johnson, Miss Serena (contract), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 †Kinch, Francis M. (contract), Casilla 12, Callao.
 Kinch, Mrs. Carrie A., Casilla 12, Callao.
 Kutz, Miss Semeramis C. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Casilla 46, Callao.
 †MacCormack, Donald M., (M.D.), British-American Hospital, Casilla 46, Callao.
 MacCormack, Mrs. Gretchen W., Casilla 46, Callao.
 †MacCormack, Eugene A. (M.D.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 MacCormack, Mrs. Harriet H. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 Mead, Miss Hazel E. (R. N.), Huancayo.
 Miller, Charles E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pease, Miss Hazel I. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 Rader, Marvin A., Apartado 408, Lima.
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., Apartado 408, Lima.
 Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 †Shurtleff, Malcolm C., Casilla 123, Callao.
 Shurtleff, Mrs. Florence J., Casilla 123, Callao.
 Snell, Clarence R., Apartado 327, Callao.
 Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Apartado 327, Callao.
 †Whitehead, Irving, Apartado 44, Huancayo.
 Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., Apartado 44, Huancayo.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BALTIC AND SLAVIC

Simons, George A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BULGARIA

(Add to each field address, Bulgaria.)

Count, Elmer E., Place Slaveikov 12, Sofia.
 Count, Mrs. Viette T., Place Slaveikov 12, Sofia.

FRANCE

(Add to each field address, France.)

Bracken, Miss Mary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Townsend, Jacob D., 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris.

Wadsworth, Julian S., Chateau Thierry.
 Wadsworth, Mrs. Maie S., Chateau Thierry.

Welker, Roy A. (contract), Ecole Foyer de Champfleury, Poissy (S. and O.).
 Welker, Mrs. Mary P. (contract), Ecole Foyer de champfleury, Poissy (S. and O.).

GERMANY

(Add to each field address, Germany.)

Luerling, Harry L. E., Ginnheimer Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.
 Luerling, Mrs. Violet B., Ginnheimer Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.

JUGO-SLAVIA

Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH AFRICA

(Add to each field address, North Africa.)
 Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia.
 Blackmore, Mrs. Clarisse L. I., Fort National, Kabylia.
 †Douglas, Elmer H., care Rev. J. D. Townsend, 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris, France.
 Frease, Edwin F., 5 Rue Joinville, Algiers.
 Frease, Mrs. Ella B., 5 Rue Joinville, Algiers.
 Kellar, Frederick J., La Palmcraie, El Bair, Algiers.
 Kellar, Mrs. Lillian G., La Palmcraie, El Bair, Algiers.
 †Kelly, C. Guyer, Box 269, Tunis, Tunisia.
 Kelly, Mrs. Eleanor A., Box 269, Tunis, Tunisia.
 Kiser, Stephen L., Boite 613, Tunis.
 Kiser, Mrs. Karen H. (nurse), Boite 613, Tunis.
 Lindsay, Norman W., Villa Belden, El Bair, Algiers.

Lindsay, Mrs. Ruby L., Villa Belden, El Bair, Algiers.
 Lochhead, James L., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Lochhead, Mrs. Margaret B., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Lochhead, Miss Rhoda M. J. (M.D.), 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 †McGuffin, Lawrence, La Nichee, Tunis, Tunisia.
 Smith, Percy, 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Smith, Mrs. Sarah B., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, Madeira Islands.)

Duarte, Benjamin R., Rua de Estacada, Machico.
 Duarte, Mrs. Marie C., Rua de Estacada, Machico.
 Haydock, Earl H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Haydock, Mrs. Marguerite K., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896-1906, Chile; 1914-1924, Central America, 5323 Pitt St., New Orleans, La.
 Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910-1913, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.
 Ashe, William W. (M.D.), 1894-1926, India, Meriden, Ga.
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894-1926, India, Meriden, Ga.

B

Baker, Rachel S. (Mrs. A. H.), 1883-1913, South India, Watts Flats, N. Y.
 Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902-1913, South India, 216 McDonnell St., Peterboro, Ont., Canada.
 Baughman, Mabel H. (Mrs. B. J.), 1907-1921, Malaya, Box 1020, Hendersonville, N. C.
 Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904-1915, North India, 102 University Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
 Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), 1884-1923, Central China, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909-1923, Central China, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Bishop, Charles, 1879-1926, Japan, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Jennie B. (Mrs. C.), 1880-1926, Japan, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904-1910, Bombay, 714 Broadway, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
 Brown, Frederick, 1886-1914, North

China, Cathway Causeway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.
 Brown, Agnes B. (Mrs. Frederick), 1886-1914, North China, Cathway Causeway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.
 Brown, Grow S., 1905-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.
 Brown, Emma C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1904-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.
 Bruere, Elizabeth N. (Mrs. W. B.), 1921-1923, Bombay, M. E. Mission, Puntamba, Ahmednaga Dist., India.
 Bruere, William W., 1880-1906, Bombay, Poona, India.
 Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886-1906, Bombay, 24 Irwin Ave., Collingswood, N. J.
 Buchanan, Charles S., 1896-1922, Malaya and Netherlands Indies, 9 Water St., Wapakoneta, Ohio.
 Buchanan, Emily E. (Mrs. C. S.), 1897-1922, Malaya and Netherlands Indies, 9 Water St., Wapakoneta, Ohio.
 Buchwalter, Elizabeth McNeil (Mrs. A. L.), 1887-1916, East Central Africa, 4690 Tompkins Ave., Oakland, Cal.
 Buck, Carrie M. (Mrs. P. M.), 1872-1922, North India, Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly, India.
 Bunker Dalzell A., 1895-1926, Seoul, Korea.
 Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.) (R.N.), 1895-1921, Seoul, Korea.
 Burch, Miss Adelaide G., 1896-1919, South America, 324 No. Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Byork, John, 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.

Byork, Anna W. (Mrs. John), 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.

C

Cady, Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. O.), 1894-1905, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1918-1921, Chile, 1186 Borthwick St., Portland, Ore.

Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899-1902, North India, Jagdalpur, C. P., India.
Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898-1915, Northwest India, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Clark, Felicia B. (Mrs. N. W.), 1889-1918, Italy, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.

Clarke, William E. L., 1884-1927, India, Igatpuri, Bombay, India.

Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888-1927, India, Igatpuri, Bombay, India.

Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887-1903, Japan, Box 512, Martinez, Cal.

Compton, Harry, 1883-1919, South America, Rouzerville, Franklin Co., Pa.

Compton, Rebecca M. (Mrs. H.), 1883-1919, South America, Rouzerville, Franklin Co., Pa.

Cooksey, Joseph J., 1911-1925, North Africa, Exeter School, Exeter, England.

Cooksey, Mary Coles (Mrs. J. J.), 1911-1925, North Africa, Exeter School, Exeter, England.

Craver, Laura G. (Mrs. S. P.), 1876-1920, Mexico and South America, 309 North Adams St., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs. J.), 1897-1916, North India, 7 Marshall Ave., Bridlington, Yorkshire, England.

Curnow, James O., 1895-1919, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.

Curnow, Mary E. (Mrs. J. O.), 1895-1919, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.

D

Davis, Maria B. (Mrs. G. R.), 1872-1919, North China, care of Mr. L. R. Davis, Santa Cruz Cement Co., Davenport, Cal.

Davis, Mary C. (Mrs. F. G.), 1876-1920, South India, 300 W. 107th St., New York City.

Davison, Florence B. (Mrs. C. S.), 1905-1920, Japan, 5309 Aldama St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Davison, John C., 1873-1922, Japan, 2445 Russell St., Berkeley, Cal.

Denning, John O., 1890-1925, India, Allahabad, India.

Denning, Margaret B. (Mrs. J. O.), 1890-1925, India, Allahabad, India.

Denyes, John R., 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Denyes, Mary O. (Mrs. J. R.), 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Dodson, William P., 1885-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.

Dodson, Catherine M. (Mrs. W. P.), 1898-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.

Drees, Mary C. (Mrs. C. W.), 1877-1924, Mexico, Porto Rico, and Eastern South America, 498 Pedernera, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

E

Ernsberger, Margaret C. (Mrs. D. O.), 1901-1922, Hyderabad, 1769 East Villa St., Pasadena, Cal.

F

Fisher, Miss Alice H., 1893-1918, South America, Lima, N. Y.

Fox, Ellen W. (Mrs. D. O.), 1881-1905, Bombay, 630 Montgomery St., Albany, Ore.

Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo. (On detached service with the Board.)

Fulkerson, Anna S. (Mrs. E. R.), 1905-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

G

Gilder, Louise, B. (Mrs. G. K.), 1873-1920, Central Provinces, 7 Berlie St., Langfordtown, Bangalore, India.

Greenman, Almon W., Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 1906 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 1906 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Guthrie, Adeline G. (Mrs. F. L.), 1900, Hinghwa, China, 5609 20th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

H

Hall, Christiania W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901-1908, Central China, Dundas, Minn.

Hammon, Miss Annie, 1914-1922, North Africa, 16 Rue Khalona, Tunis, North Africa.

Harnden, Miss Florence E., 1915-1922, North Africa, 3 Rue des Chenes, La Servette, Geneva, Switzerland.

Harrington, Mary S. (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895-1908 and 1915-1925, Chile, Box 535, Stockton, Cal.

Hart, Caroline M. (Mrs. E. H.), 1904-1913, Central China, 349 E. State St., Jacksonville, Ill.

†Herman, Ernest F., 1899-1922, Chile, Box 17, Pacific Beach, Cal.

Herman, Clementine G. (Mrs. E. F.), 1899-1922, Chile, Box 17, Pacific Beach, Cal.

Hewes, George C., 1891-1916, North India, Vilonia, Ark.

Hewes, Annie B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1894-1916, North India, Vilonia, Ark.

Hollister, William H., 1888-1921, Hyderabad, 163 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.

Hollister, Emma H. (Mrs. W. H.), 1888-1921, Hyderabad, 163 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.

Huddleston, Oscar, 1906-1921, Philippine Islands, 512 West Willamette St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Huddleston, Leona L. (Mrs. O.), 1906-1921, Philippine Islands, 512 West Willamette St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Hyslop, Mrs. Hannah J., 1902-1919, Chile, M. E. Mission, Santiago, Chile.

J

Jackson, Helen M. (Mrs. H.), 1868-1902, Bengal, 803 D St., Belmar, N. J.
Johnson, Clara Richardson (Mrs. H. B.), 1887-1904, Japan.

K

Kent, Florence Van D. (Mrs. E. M.), 1910-1918, West China, 6 Orange St., Waverly, N. Y.
King, Edna H. (Mrs. H. E.), 1894-1923, North China, 615 East Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Kupfer, Lydia K. (Mrs. C. F.), 1881-1918, China, care Mrs. R. Laurenz, 658 Ave. Haig, Shanghai, China.

L

Lawson, Ellen H. (Mrs. J. C.), 1881-1917, North India, Concord, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Lawyer, Franklin P., 1906-1915, Mexico, 1173 W. 35th St., Saint Louis, Mo.
Long, Miss Estella C. (M.D.), 1900-1922, Eastern South America, 311 Grismer Ave., Burbank, Cal.
Long, Flora S. (Mrs. C. S.), 1880-1890, Japan, 237 Prospect St., South Orange, N. J.
Longden, Wilbur C., 1883-1915, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Longden, Gertrude K. (Mrs. W. C.), 1883-1915, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Lyon, James, 1879-1924, India, M. E. Mission, Asansol, E. I. R., India.
Lyon, Mrs. James, 1920-1924, India, M. E. Mission, Asansol, E. I. R., India.

M

McNabb, Sarah C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1892-1904, China, 1524 College Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Mansell, Florence A. (Mrs. W. A.), 1888-1913, North India, M. E. Mission, Bareilly, India.
Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
Mead, Samuel J., 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.
Mead, Ardella K. (Mrs. S. J.), 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.
Meik, James P., 1881-1922, Bengal, 917 Chicago Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
Meik, Isabella Y. (Mrs. J. P.), 1886-1922, Bengal, 917 Chicago Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
Meyer, Miss Ida M. (R.N.), 1920-1924, Chile, 323 Marion St., Oak Park, Ill.
Miller, William S., 1886-1923, Liberia and Angola, 710 Cumberland St., Baltimore, Md.

Miner, George S., 1891-1924, Foochow, care W. T. Carter Bldg. and Lumber Co., Garden Villas, Houston, Texas.
Moore, William A., 1880-1918, South India, Solon, Me.
Moore, Laura W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1884-1918, South India, Solon, Me.

N

Neeld, Emma A. (Mrs. F. L.), 1881-1913, North India, 25 Gillett St., Hartford, Conn.
Nelson, Justus H., Brazil, 2322 E. 15th St., Oakland, Cal.
Nelson, Fannie Capen (Mrs. J. H.), Brazil, 2322 E. 15th St., Oakland, Cal.
Nind, George B., 1900-1924, Madeira Islands, 161 Middlesex Ave., Medford, Boston 55, Mass.
Nind, Mary G. (Mrs. G. B.), 1907-1924, Madeira Islands, 161 Middlesex Ave., Medford, Boston 55, Mass.

O

Ogata, Sennosuki, 1885-1926, Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886-1926, Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
Ohlinger, Bertha S. (Mrs. F.), 1876-1909, China and Korea, American Consulate, Stock in Eisenplatz, Wein I, Oesterreich, Austria.

P

Park, Wilhelmina J. (Mrs. G. W.), 1880-1922, Bombay, care Mrs. K. Hennian, 112 McLennan Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Parker, Lucy M. (Mrs. A. C.), 1906-1909, Bombay, Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
Ports, Charles W., 1900-1920, Chile and Panama, 370 F Avenue, Douglas, Arizona.
Ports, Rosa P. (Mrs. C. W.), 1909-1920, Panama, 370 F Avenue, Douglas, Arizona.
Purdon, John C., Avenue du Parc, Thonon-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie), France.
Purdon, Mrs. Catherine G., Avenue du Parc, Thonon-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie), France.
Pyke, Annabel G. (Mrs. J. H.), 1873-1919, North China, care Mrs. Scott, Thornham Friars, Delting, Maidstone, England.

R

Reeder, John L. 1899-1924, Chile, 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
Reeder, Marion M. (Mrs. J. L.), 1892-1924, Chile, 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
Richards, Erwin H., 1896-1911, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.
Richards, Mary McC. (Mrs. E. H.), 1903-1911, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.
Robertson, Friederika S. (Mrs. J. R.), 1898-1927, Liberia, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Robinson, William T., 1880-1922, South America, 2018 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884-1924, North India, M. E. Mission, Bareilly, India.
 Ross, Pearl T. (Mrs. S. J.), 1918-1921, Liberia, 2650 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Ross de Souza, Maude G. (Mrs. C. W.), 1911-1919, South India, 7 Langford Road, Langford Town, Bangalore, India.

S

Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), 1885-1927 Mexico, Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Schilling, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. G. J.), 1893-1920, India and South America, 1424 Hazelwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Schou, Louise E. (Mrs. K. J.), 1878-1911, Denmark, Thorsgade 40, Odense, Denmark.
 Schwartz, Lola R. (Mrs. H. W.), 1884-1918, Japan, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 Scott, Emma M. (Mrs. J. E.), 1877-1906, North India, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.
 Shellabear, William G., 1890-1921, Malaya, 20 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 Shellabear, E. Naomi Ruth (Mrs. W. G.), 20 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 Shuett, Mary B. (Mrs. J. W.), 1898-1914, West Central Africa, 1715 Aca-cia St., Alhambra, Cal.
 Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876-1908, Mexico and South America, 1781 Holly St., Denver, Colo.
 Simpson, John A., 1899-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Simpson, Mattie H. (Mrs. J. A.), 1899-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Smart, William G., 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smart, Eliza N. (Mrs. W. G.), 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smith, Sara O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881-1896, Mexico, 1361 West Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 1884-1914, Foochow, 815 5th St., S. W., Rochester, Minn.
 Soper, Julius, 1873-1913, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
 Soper, Mary D. (Mrs. J.), 1873-1913, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
 Spangler, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887-1908, South America, 643 Revere Place, Culver City, Cal.
 Spencer, David S., 1882-1926, Japan, 435 Furushinyashiki, Kumamoto, Japan.
 Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1882-1926, Japan, 435 Furushinyashiki, Kumamoto, Japan.
 Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890-1894, China, R. R. No. 1, Box 9, Perris, Cal.
 Stuart, Rachel A. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886-1911, Central China, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Taft, Marcus L., 1880-1912, North China, 125 South Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Taft, Mary W. (Mrs. M. L.), 1906-1912, North China, 114 West 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909-1911, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899-1905, North India, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
 Thomas, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889-1915, India, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Thomson, John F., 1866-1918, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
 Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866-1918, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
 Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906-1915, Northwest India, Oriska, N. Dak.
 Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 718 Calle Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

V

Vail, Milton S., 1879-1902, Japan, 2242 Seventh Ave., Oakland, Cal.
 Vail, Emma Witbeck (Mrs. M. S.), 1885-1902, Japan, 2242 Seventh Ave., Oakland, Cal.
 Verity, George W., 1891-1915, North China, 481 Franklin St., Appleton, Wis.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873-1908, North China, 630 1/3 South Seventh St., Springfield, Ill.
 Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886-1913, Central China, Kuling, Kiangsi, China.
 Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879-1909, Central Provinces, care Dr. N. M. Ward, 515 Genesee Bank Bldg., Flint, Mich.
 Waugh, Jane T. (Mrs. J. W.), 1876-1910, North India, Richmond Villa, Naini Tal, India.
 Wilcox, Myron C., 1881-1908, Foochow, 519 W. 2nd St., Mount Vernon, Iowa.
 Wilcox, Hattie C. (Mrs. M. C.), 1886-1908, Foochow, 519 W. 2nd St., Mount Vernon, Iowa.
 Wilcox, Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912-1916, Malaya, 2022 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Withey, Amos E., 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Withey, Irene A. (Mrs. A. E.), 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 West Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Wolfe, Grace H. (Mrs. F. F.), 1908-1925, North Andes, Susanna Wesley Hall, Albion, Mich.
 Worley, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882-1915, Foochow, Box 715, Saint Cloud, Fla.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

June, 1, 1927

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year of appointment, the Branch under whose auspices she went out, and the Conference in which she is now working.

A

Abbott, Anna Agnes, 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Abbott, Edna May, 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Adams, Lois A., 1925, Pacific, Bengal.
Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Albrecht, Helen R., 1921, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Aldrich, Sylvia E., 1922, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Alexander, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Allen, Mabel E., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Amburn, Emma E., 1918, Des Moines, Burma.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Apple, E. Blanche, 1923, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
Atkins, Ruth J., 1921, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
Atkins, Ruth M., 1925, Northwestern, Eastern South America.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bachman, Mary V., 1923, Des Moines, Hinghwa.
Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Bailey, Barbara M., 1919, Topeka, East Japan.
Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Baker, L. Catherine, 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi.
Ball, Jennie L., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Barber, Emma J., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Bare, Esther Gimson (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
Barnes, Sylvia M., 1925, Philadelphia, Malaya.
Bartstow, Clara G., 1912, Pacific, Eastern South America.

Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Bartlett, Myrth, 1923, Pacific, Foochow.
Bassett, Bernice C., 1919, Northwestern, East Japan.
Bates, Grace M., 1922, Des Moines, North India.
Battin, Lora I., 1920, Northwestern, North China.
Beach, Lucy W., 1920, Northwestern, North India.
Beale, Elizabeth M., 1911, Philadelphia, South India.
Beatty, Mabel A., 1916, New England, West China.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Becker, Gertrude A., 1920, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Bedell, Mary E., 1917, Columbia River, North China.
Beesmyer, Gertrude S., 1926, Pacific, Northwest India.
Bennett, Lorraine, 1926, Northwestern, Central China.
Beissel, Ina Mae, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Benson, Mildred O., 1927, Columbia River, Rhodesia.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1895, Northwestern, Mexico.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Beven, Georgia H., 1922, Pacific, Rhodesia.
Bjorklund, Sigrid C., 1920, New England, Hinghwa.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, North Indies.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
Blakely, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Blasdel, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bodley, Ellison W., 1915, Pacific, East Japan.
Boeye, Katherine B., 1925, Des Moines, Central China.
Boles, Lulu A., 1923, Topeka, Bengal.
Bonafeld, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Central China.
Bording, Maren P., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands, and 1922, Korea.
Bortel, Pearl (contract), 1925, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Bothwell, Jean B., 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
Bowen, Alice, 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.

Boyles, Helen E., 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Brayton, Margaret, 1922, Northwestern, West China.
 Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
 Brethorst, S. Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
 Brewster, Karis E. (contract), 1926, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Bricker, Mary E., 1923, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
 Brooks, Jessie, 1907, Minneapolis and New York, Malaya.
 Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Brown, Edna B., 1920, New York, Eastern, South America.
 Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Bugby, M. Marguerite, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
 Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Bunker, Frances M. (R.N.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
 Burdeshaw, Rhoda O., 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Burmeister, Margaret, 1926, Minneapolis, East Japan.
 Buss, Helen S., 1926, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Butterfield, Nellie E., 1922, Pacific, Mexico.
 Butts, Ethel, 1920, New York, Korea.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
 Carlyle, Elizabeth M., 1920, Columbia River, North China.
 Carpenter, Mary F., 1923, Bengal.
 Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.
 Cavett, Maurine E., 1926, Des Moines, Burma.
 Chadwick, Freda P., 1920, Philadelphia, Netherlands Indies.
 Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
 Chappell, Mary H., 1912, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Charles, Bertha D., 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Chase, Laura, 1915, New England, East Japan.
 Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Cheney, Monona L., 1918, Northwestern, North China.
 Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Indus River.
 Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Clark, Faith A., 1921, Northwestern, Northwest India.

Clark, Grace, 1911, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 Clausen, Minnie, 1925, Topeka, North Andes.
 Cliff, Minnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Cline, Marie I., 1921, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Clossen, Sadie M. (contract), 1927, Northwestern, North India.
 Cole, Marion R., 1925, New York, Foochow.
 Collins, Irma D., 1925, Topeka, Bengal.
 Colony, Lucile, 1922, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Comstock, Joy E., 1923, Philadelphia, South India.
 Conn, C. Elbertha, 1920, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Conrow, Marion L., 1922, Topeka, Korea.
 Copley, Ruth E., 1918, Topeka, Philippine Islands, and 1925, Mexico.
 Corbett, Lila M., 1920, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Cornelison, Bernice, 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Corner, Sula Marie, 1924, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, West Japan.
 Covington, Lottie V., 1926, Cincinnati, Bengal.
 Cowan, Celia M., 1920, Columbia River, West China.
 Cox, Ruth M., 1921, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Crandall, Jessie R., 1920, Pacific, Malaya.
 Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
 Craven, Norma, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Cross, Cilicia L., 1913, Minneapolis, Angola.
 Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
 Culley, Frances E., 1924, New York, Central China.
 Currier, Grace M., 1919, Des Moines, France.
 Curry, Olive, 1925, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, East Japan.
 Curtis, Martha E., 1925, Topeka, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Dalrymple, Marion E., 1918, New England, Lucknow.
 Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Daniels, Martha J., 1924, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Daniels, Ruth N., 1920, Topeka, Central China.
 Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Darby, Hawthorne (M.D.), 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Daubendiek, Letha I., 1923, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

Davis, Grace C., 1908, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
 Davis, Hazel, 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Lucknow.
 Davis, Lois L., 1923, Columbia River, West Japan.
 Davis, Mary Grace, 1926, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Deam, Mary L., 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Dennis, Viola B., 1919, Cincinnati, North India.
 Denny, Etta A., 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
 Desjardins, Helen, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
 Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Dirksen, Mechteld D., 1927, New York, Malaya.
 Dodd, Stella L. (M.D.), 1921, Des Moines, South India.
 Doddridge, Eathel V., 1922, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Donahue, K. Mamie, 1926, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Donohugh, Emma E., 1919, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Dove, Agnes C. W., 1920, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Doyle, Gladys B., 1925, Topeka, North India.
 Doyle, Letah A., 1926, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Draper, Helen A., 1926, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, East Japan.
 Drescher, Mildred G., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Dunn, Olive, 1921, Northwestern, North India.
 Duntun, Dorothy K., 1923, Cincinnati, North India.
 Dyer, Addie C., 1917, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Dyer, Clara P., 1907, New England, North China.

E

Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
 Ebersole, Stella, 1921, Minneapolis, Burma.
 Edborg, Vera M., 1923, Minneapolis, Netherlands Indies.
 Eddy, Mabel L., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Ehly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Elde, Mary L., 1920, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
 Emery, Phoebe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Engberg, Mrs. Lila Kehm, 1926, Minneapolis, Bengal.

English, Marguerite G., 1921, New England, Korea.
 Eno, Enola, 1915, Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Eno, Eula (M.D.), 1922, Des Moines, Central China.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
 Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.
 Eveland, Ruth, 1925, Des Moines, Lucknow.
 Everley, Garnet M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.

F

Fales, Cora, 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Farmer, Ida A., 1917, New York, Northwest India.
 Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
 Fehr, Vera J., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Fernstrom, Helma J., 1925, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Ferris, Helen, 1923, Cincinnati, Kiangsi.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), 1917, Columbia River, Gujarat.
 Field, Ruth, 1918, Columbia River, Bengal.
 Finlay, Annette, 1920, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Fisher, Fannie F., 1895, Northwestern, South India.
 Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., 1917, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Flessel, Anna M., 1923, New York, West China.
 Foote, Rhetta C., 1925, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Fosnot, Pearl B., 1921, Topeka, West China.
 Foster, Ina Lee, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Foster, Mildred, 1922, Northwestern, Italy.
 Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
 Frazey, H. Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Fredericks, Anna E., 1915, New York, Kiangsi.
 Fuller, Edna H., 1924, Pacific, Hinghwa.
 Fuller, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, North India.
 Galleher, Helen M., 1924, Cincinnati, Yenping.
 Gard, Blanche A., 1920, Topeka, East Japan.
 Garden, Frances E. (contract), 1924, Cincinnati, South India.

Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, China and Korea.
 Gill, Mrs. Mary W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
 Gilliland, Helen C., 1918, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, Central China.
 Gongwer, Margaret R., 1926, Cincinnati, Bulgaria.
 Gooding, Laura, 1923, Northwestern, North China.
 Gould, Olive L., 1921, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Gourley, Ina. (M.D.), 1925, Des Moines, North India.
 Graf, Martha A., 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Greene, Leola M., 1920, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Grennan, Elizabeth M., 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Griffin, Alta I., 1921, Northwestern, South India.
 Griffin, Pansy P., 1920, Philadelphia, North China.
 Grove, Nelda L., 1919, Topeka, Korea.

H

Haberman, Margaret O., 1927, Northwestern, North India.
 Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
 Hagar, Esther M., 1925, New York, Eastern South America.
 Hagen, Olive I., 1919, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Halfpenny, M. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, North China.
 Hall, Ada B., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hall, Dorcas, 1922, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Halverstadt, Hattie J., 1918, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 1920, Baltimore, South India.
 Hanks, E. Gertrude, 1920, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Hannah, Mary L., 1924, New England, Gujarat.
 Hansing, Mary L., 1924, New England, Gujarat.
 Hansing, Ovidia, 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Harb, Mabel E., 1924, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Hardsaw, Rosa, 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Harger, Gladys B., 1919, Northwestern, West China.

Harris, Alice C., 1920, New England, North India.
 Harrod, Anna M., 1919, Northwestern, South India.
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Yenping.
 Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Eastern South America, and 1924, Mexico.
 Harvey, Ruth M., 1923, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Hatch, Hazel A., 1920, Topeka, Korea.
 Hawkins, Sallie C., 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Hayes, Virginia, 1923, Cincinnati, North Andes.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
 Heath, Neva (contract), 1923, Minneapolis, Mexico.
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Heist, Laura, 1921, Columbia River, Gujarat.
 Helm, Mabel, 1924, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), 1923, New York, Foochow.
 Hermiston, Margaret I. W., 1919, New England, Northwest India.
 Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hess, Stella A., 1914, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Hewson, Marguerite E., 1922, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Higbbough, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Hill, Clara M., 1923, New England, Mexico.
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Hobart Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Hoddinott, Lucerne, 1921, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest China.
 Hoffman, Thekla A., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
 Holder, Edna, 1922, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hollows, Bessie A., 1922, New England, Central China.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Indus River.
 Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
 Holway, Ruth E., 1924, New England, North Andes.
 Honnell, Grace L., 1920, Topeka, North India.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 1918, Topeka, Eastern South America.
 Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.

Howey, Harriet, 1916, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Huff, Edyth A., 1920, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Northwest, India.
 Hughes, M. Pearl, 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hulbert, Esther L., 1923, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hulbert, Jeanette C., 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Kiangsi.
 Hunter, Alice B., 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
 Huser, Minnie E., 1923, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Hutchens, Edna M., 1921, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.

I

Irwin, Alice A., 1923, Cincinnati, Eastern South America.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Jacobson, Evelyn R., 1922, Minneapolis, North India.
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
 Jayne, Ruth E., 1924, Pacific, Foochow.
 Jewell, Amy L., 1924, New York, Malaya.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Johanson, Maria A. J., 1915, Topeka, Bengal.
 Johnson, Eda L., 1918, Pacific, Foochow.
 Johnson, Ingle A., 1927, Topeka, Angola.
 Johnson, Katherine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Johnson, Mary A., 1925, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Johnston, Ruth H., 1926, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Jones, Joan C., 1920 (contract), New York, Gujarat.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1919, New York, West China.
 Justin, Catherine L., 1923, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Justin, Florence L. (contract), 1923, Topeka, Lucknow.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Keeney, Dorothea L., 1920, New York, Foochow.
 Kehm, Alta P., 1924, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Keister, Ida M., 1922, Minneapolis, West China.

Kellogg, Nora E., 1921, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Kennard, Ada M., 1924, Pacific, North India.
 Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, North India.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., 1917, Philadelphia, Malaya.
 Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
 Ketrang, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
 Keyhoe, Katherine, 1925, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Kilburn, Elizabeth H., 1919, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 King, Sarah, 1923, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 King, Winifred E., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
 Kintner, Lela, 1922, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Kinzly, Katherine M., 1924, New York, Bengal.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Kleiner, Clara E., 1927, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Kleinhenn, Florence E. (contract), 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Klingeberger, Ida M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Knight, Florence, 1925, Pacific, Mexico.
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
 Kostrup, Bertha A., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands and Korea.

L

Laird, Esther, 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Landis, Rotha S., 1926, New York, Foochow.
 Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lane, Ortha M., 1919, Des Moines, North China.
 Lantz, Viola (M.D.), 1920, Pacific, North China.
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lawrence, Birdice E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Ellen L., 1917, Cincinnati, Indus River.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Gujarat.
 Lebeus, J. Martha E., 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Lee, Elizabeth M., 1914, Philadelphia, West Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, East Japan.
 Lefforge, Roxy, 1918, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Lentz, Grace Z., 1920, Pacific, Central China.
 Leslie, Grace E., 1923, New York, Central China.
 Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), 1910, Des Moines, Foochow.

Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Yenping.
 Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
 Livermore, Melya A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Lochhead, G. Christian, 1925, Philadelphia, France.
 Loper, Ida G., 1898, New York, North India.
 Lorenz, Theresa, 1926, Topeka, North India.
 Loucks, Blanche H., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Loveless, Emilie R., 1919, New York, North Africa.
 Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
 Luce, R. Isabel, 1925, Pacific, Central China.
 Ludgate, Abbie M., 1919, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.

M

Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
 MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, East Japan.
 Madden, F. E., Pearl, 1916, Philadelphia, Bengal.
 Maltby, Christine, 1923, Topeka, Mexico.
 Manchester, Ruth C., 1919, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Manly, Grace E., 1924, Cincinnati, West China.
 Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), 1925, Cincinnati, West China.
 Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
 Marsh, Mabel C., 1910, Topeka, Malaya, and 1925, Mexico; 1926, Malaya.
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
 Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
 Mason, Florence F., 1917, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Mason Inez D., 1915, New England, Lucknow.
 Masters, Florence F., 1924, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Matthew, Helen, 1924, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Maul, Alice P., 1924 Des Moines, Philippine Islands.
 Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 McBee, Edith F., 1926, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 McCutchen, Martha L., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 McDade, Myra L., 1919, Baltimore, Kiangsi.
 McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
 McMann, M. Ethel, 1922, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 McQuie, Ada, 1922, Northwestern, Korea.
 Meader, Frances S., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
 Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
 Meeker, Bessie L., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Mellinger, Roxana, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Merritt, Edna F., 1924, New York, Hinghwa.
 Metsker, Mary K., 1923, Des Moines, South India.
 Miller, Alpha J., 1924, Cincinnati, Angola.
 Miller, Ethel, 1917, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Miller, Iva M., (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, Central China.
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
 Miller, Viola L., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Mills, Camilla, 1922, Columbia River, North China.
 Milnes, Frances A. (contract), 1924, Pacific, North China.
 Mitchell, Zoä (contract), 1924, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
 Moore, Agnes S., 1922, New York, Rhodesia.
 Moore, M. Gladys, 1920, Des Moines, Burma.
 Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), 1921, New York, South India.
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Morgan, Julia (M.D.), 1922, Philadelphia, North China.
 Morgan, Mabel, 1918, Northwestern, South India.
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
 Morris, Harriett P., 1921, Topeka, Korea.
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), New York, Korea.
 Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
 Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Moss, Loma R., 1923, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Moyer, Jennie E., 1899, New York, Bengal.
 Munson, Kezia E., 1918, Northwestern, South India.
 Murphy, May, 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Murray, Helen G., 1919, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Myers, Ruth L., 1922, Northwestern, Kiangsi.

N

Nagler, Etha M., 1920, Northwestern, Central China.
 Narbeth, E. Gwendoline, 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, South India.
 Nelson, Ada M., 1925, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Indus River.

Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Gujarat.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Eva I., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
 Nelson, Marie, 1923, New England, Angola.
 Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Gujarat.
 Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1900, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Northcott, Ruth E., 1924, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.
 Nuzum, Ruth P., 1921, New England, North China.

O

Odee, Bertha, 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Oelschlaeger, Lydia, 1924, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.
 Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
 Okey, Mary C., 1924, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Older, Mildred, 1925, Des Moines, Hyderabad.
 Oldfather, Jeanette, 1923, Des Moines, Korea.
 Oldridge, Mary B., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Otto, Violet L., 1923, Topeka, South India.
 Overman, L. Belle, 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Packer, Josephine, 1922, Des Moines, Eastern South America.
 Paige, Ina M., 1922, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Paine, Mildred A., 1923, New York, East Japan.
 Palm, Emma M., 1922, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Palmer, Ethel M., 1921, Pacific, Indus River.
 Parish, S. Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Parks, Vera E., 1922, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Parmenter, Ona M., 1920, Minneapolis, Rhodesia.
 Patterson, Anna Gail, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
 Pearson, Mary N., 1920, New England, Mexico.
 Peckham, Caroline S., 1915, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Peet, Azalia E., 1916, New York, West

Penney, Oril A., 1926, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
 Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, North India.
 Perry, Edith M., 1923, Topeka, Bulgaria.
 Perry, Harriet L., 1922, New England, East Japan.
 Persson, Bertha, 1920, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
 Phillips, Bess L., 1924, Cincinnati, Southeast Africa.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, East Japan.
 Pierce, Mildred L., 1922, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Pittman, Annie M., 1919, New York, Kiangsi.
 Place, Pauline A., 1916, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Pletcher, Mina L., 1923, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
 Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Pool, Miriam (M.D.), 1924, Topeka, West China.
 Porter, Clara A., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.
 Power, Elsie M., 1919, Topeka, Burma.
 Power, E. Marie, 1926, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Precise, Myrtle, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Precise, Pearl, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Prentice, Margaret Mae, 1924, Topeka, North China.
 Proctor, Orvia A., 1919, Des Moines, West China.
 Proud, Vivian L., 1926, Cincinnati, North China.
 Pugh, Ada E., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Purdy, Caroline A., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.

Q

Quinton, Frances, 1916, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

R

Raab, Theodora A. (contract), 1923, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Radley, Vena I., 1925, New York, North China.
 Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
 Ramsey, Bertha E., 1924, Philadelphia, Rhodesia.
 Randall, S. Edith, 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Ransom, Ruth, 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Rea, C. Lois, 1922, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Reddick, Olive I., 1921, Philadelphia, Lucknow.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reeves, Cora D., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.

Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., 1923, New York, Bulgaria.
 Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Reid, Mabel J., 1924, Des Moines, Burma.
 Reik, Elsie, 1922, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Reiman, Frieda, 1918, Northwestern, Yenching.
 Reitz, Beulah H., 1922, Topeka, Rhodesia.
 Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
 Reynolds, Elsie M., 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richards, Emily, 1925, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
 Richards, Gertrude E., 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Richardson, Fathie, 1925, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Richey, Elizabeth H., 1919, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Riechers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific Central China.
 Rigg, Bessie E., 1925, Des Moines, Gujarat.
 Riste, Rose (M.D.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
 Robbins, Emma E., (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Roberts, Elizabeth S., 1917, Minneapolis, Korea.
 Robertson, Winifred W. (contract), 1924, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
 Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
 Robinson, Martha E., 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, India.
 Rockwell, Lillie M., 1919, Baltimore, Lucknow.
 Rogers, Hazel T., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Rogers, Mayme M., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Rohde, Eleanor C., 1921, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.
 Rosenberger, Elma T., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Rost, Carrie H., 1926, Topeka, North India.
 Ross, Elsie M., 1909, Philadelphia, Gujarat.
 Rossiter, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, West China.
 Royce, Edith M., 1920, Des Moines, Korea.
 Royce, Marian D., 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Ruess, Mrs. Artele B., 1918, Baltimore, Italy.
 Ruggles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Ruppel, Leona E., 1919, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, East Japan.

S

Salzer, Florence, 1920, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Sayles, Florence A., 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
 Scharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), 1920, Topeka, North China.
 Scheidt, Ellen A., 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Scheirich, A. Beta, 1922, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Scherich, Rilla, 1923, Topeka, North China.
 Schlemmer, Hildegard M., 1924, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Scovill, Ila, 1925, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 Seal, May Bell, 1922, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi.
 Seeck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Sewell, Ruth, 1924 (contract), Northwestern, Central China.
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice J. Hammond, 1908, New York, Korea.
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
 Shawhan, Grace B., 1923, Topeka, Foochow.
 Shively, Mirtha E., 1926, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Shufelt, Edith E., 1921, Minneapolis, North China.
 Shur, Laura J., 1921, Topeka, North India.
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
 Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Central China.
 Simpson, Mabel E., 1920, Topeka, South India.
 Sinkey, Fern M., 1921, Cincinnati, Yenching.
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Smith, Ada, 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Smith, Alice L., 1924, New York, Foochow.
 Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Smith, Ellen E., 1922, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Smith, Grace Pepper, 1919, Pacific, Indus River.
 Smith, Jennie M., 1915, Columbia River, Lucknow.
 Smith, Joy L., 1918, Des Moines, Central China.
 Smith, Myrtle A., 1921, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Smith, Sadie M., 1921, Pacific, Burma.
 Snavely, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Soper, Laura De Witt, 1917, Topeka, North India.
 Spathelf, Rena F., 1925, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, East Japan.

Sprunger, Eva F., 1919, Pacific, Foochow.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Stahl, Minta M., 1919, Cincinnati, North China.
 Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.
 Stahl, Tirzah M., 1921, Cincinnati, North China.
 Stallard, Eleanor B., 1924, Pacific, North India.
 Starkey, Bertha F., 1910, Cincinnati, West Japan, and 1925, Korea.
 Staubli, Frieda, 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Stewart, Emma, 1927, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
 Stone, Myrtle M., 1922, New York, Kiangsi.
 Stouffer, Edith J., 1922, Philadelphia, Burma.
 Stover, Myrta O., 1925, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Strever, Frances E., 1922, Topeka, Eastern South America.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
 Studley, Ellen M., 1924, Northwestern, North China.
 Sturtevant, Abby L., 1921, Minneapolis, East Japan.
 Sufferin, Ellen H., 1917, Pacific, Hinghwa.
 Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Bombay.
 Swan, Beulah M., 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Swan, Hilda, 1904, Topeka, Bengal.
 Swearer, Mrs. Lillian M., 1917, New York, Korea.
 Sweet, M., Edith, 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taylor, Anna M., 1918, New York, Mexico.
 Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Taylor, Mabel, 1922, Columbia River, Central China.
 Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
 Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Thomas, Ethel E., 1919, Topeka, Mexico.
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Thomas, Ruth F., 1917, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
 Thompson, A. Armenia, 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Thompson, Ethel T., 1921, New York, Kiangsi.
 Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Thurston, Esther V., 1920, New England, East Japan.
 Tirsgaard, Maren M., 1924, Minneapolis, Lucknow.
 Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.

Toll, Kate Evalyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
 Tower, Rita B. (M.D.), 1922, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Traeger, Gazelle, 1922, Topeka, Malaya.
 Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Trotter, Charlotte, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Troxel, Moneta J., 1925, Northwestern, Korea.
 Tubbs, Lulu L., 1917, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Gujarat.
 Turner, Mellony F., 1924, New York, Bulgaria.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.
 Tyler, Ursula J., 1915, Cincinnati, Foochow.

U

Urech, Lydia, 1916, Northwestern, Malaya.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaya.
 Vandegrift, Frances C., 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Van Dyne, Esther H., 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.
 Van Dyne, L. Frances, 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.
 Van Fleet, Edna M., 1918, Cincinnati, Korea.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.
 Waldron, Rose E., 1922, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Walker, Jennie C., 1918, Topeka, Central China.
 Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Wallace, Margaret, 1922, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Walter, A. Jeannette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
 Ware, Lena, 1922, New York, Italy.
 Warner, Emma E., 1919, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Warner, Ruth V., 1918, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Wasem, Grace A., 1926, Des Moines, Central China.
 Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
 Watson, Harriett L., 1920, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Watts, Annabelle, 1917, Cincinnati, South India.
 Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
 Webb, Nora, 1919, Topeka, North Africa.
 Webster, Alice S., 1924, New York, Eastern South America.
 Weiss, E. Ruth, 1920, Des Moines, East Japan.

- Welch, A. Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Welch, Mildred, 1922, Northwestern, West China.
 Welles, Doris I., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
 Wells, Margaret C., 1926, Columbia River, Mexico.
 Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Wencke, Doris R., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Wescott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaya.
 West, Nellie M., 1920, Des Moines, North India.
 Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wheat, Lemira B., 1915, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Wheeler, Bernice A., 1920, New England, Central China.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
 Wheelock, Ethel C., 1921, Cincinnati, South India.
 Whitcomb, J. Caroline, 1923, Minneapolis, Lucknow.
 White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis, West Japan.
 White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Whiteley, Martha D., 1925, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Whitfield, Mary M., 1926 (contract), Philadelphia, Malaya.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Whitmer, Harriet M., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
 Whitmore, Clara B. (M.D.), 1924, Des Moines, North China.
 Wilcox, Alice A., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wilkinson, Lydia A., 1921, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Williamson, Iva M., 1921, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Willis, Katherine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Wilson, Emma W., 1924, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
 Wilson, Julia H., 1926, New York, Central China.
 Wilson, Marie, 1922, Korea.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wilson, Retta I., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
 Wisegarver, Pauline, 1922, Northwestern, Central China.
 Winslow, Hazel, 1926, Des Moines, Burma.
 Witham, Lois E., 1920, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
 Woodruff, Frances E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Jennie G. (R. N.), 1925, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Sadie J., 1920, Northwestern, Burma.
 Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, East Japan.
 Wysner, Glora M., 1927, Cincinnati, North Africa.

Y

- Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
 Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Young, Mary E., 1919, Columbia River, Korea.
 Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

When the name of a large city is given, without a street or institutional address, add Methodist Episcopal Mission.

June 1, 1927

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Bennett, Lorraine, care 25 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Boeye, Katherine B., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Bonafield, Julia, Mt. Lake Park, Md.
 Bowen, Alice, 602 Essex St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Crane, Edith M., Nanking.
 Culley, Frances E., Avon, N. Y.
 Eno, Eula (M.D.), Chinkiang.
 Fox, Eulalia E., Chinkiang.
 Galleher, Helen M., Nanking.
 Golisch, Anna Lulu, 11 Howe St., Seattle, Wash.
 Hollows, Bessie, Room 620, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Kesler, Mary G., Chinkiang.
 Lentz, Grace Z., El Modena, Calif.

- Leslie, Grace E., Nanking.
 Loucks, Blanche Helen, Nanking.
 Luce, R. Isabel, Nagasaki, Japan.
 McDade, Myra L., Chinkiang.
 Meader, Frances S., Nanking.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), R. F. D. 3, Yakima, Wash.
 Nagler, Etha M., Plainwell, Mich.
 Ogborn, Kate L., Perry, Iowa.
 Rahe, Cora L., Upland, Ind.
 Reeves, Cora D., Nanking.
 Riechers, Bertha L., Nanking.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 4148 Sheridan Road, Lincoln, Neb.
 Robinson, Faye H., Wuhu.
 Sayles, Florence A., East 1304 Wellesley Ave., Spokane, Wash.
 Sewall, Ruth M. (contract), R. 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking.
 Simpson, Cora E., Room 207, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

Smith, Clara Bell, 1404 Riverview Ave.,
Wilmington, Del.
Smith, Joy L., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Taylor, Mabel, Cascade, Mont.
Walker, Jennie C., Kingman, Kan.
Wasem, Grace A., care 25 Creek St., Ran-
goon, Burma.
Wheeler, Bernice A., Central St., Hudson,
Mass.
White, Laura M., 143 North Szechuen
Road, Shanghai.
Whitmer, Harriett M., Nanking.
Williamson, Iva M., Phelps, N. Y.
Wilson, Julia H., 1525 Columbia St., So.
Pasadena, Calif.
Wisegarver, Pauline, R. 710, 150 Fifth
Ave., New York City.
Youtsey, Edith K., Herington, Kan.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Beatty, Mabel A., Room 46, 581 Boylston
St., Boston, Mass.
Brayton, Margaret, Room 207, 740 Rush
St. Chicago, Ill.
Brethorst, Alice B., Chengtu, Szechwan.
Burdshaw, Rhoda A., Route 4, Dotham,
Ala.
Cowan, Celia M., Homedale, Idaho.
Ellison, Grace F., Superior, Neb.
Fosnot, Pearl B., Davenport, Neb.
Hansing, Ovidia, Chengtu, Szechwan.
Harger, Gladys B., Manton, Mich.
Householder, C. Ethel, Tzechow, Szech-
wan.
Lybarger, Lela R., Chengtu.
Manly, Grace E., Chengtu, Szechwan.
Nelson, Lena, Box 118, Grand Terrace,
Colton, Calif.
Penny, Winnogene C., care W. T. New-
man, Klamath Falls, Ore., R. F. D. 1,
Box 370.
Proctor, Orvia, 1801 Byers Ave., Joplin,
Mo.
Tyler, Gertrude W., Villisca, Iowa.
Welch, Mildred, care Mrs. John Welch,
4746 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Allen, Mabel E., Baylis, Ill.
Brethorst, S. Marie, Suining, Szechwan,
via Hankow.
Castle, Belle, 24 West Street So., Hills-
dale, Mich.
Desjardins, Helen, Suining, Szechwan.
Flessel, Anna M., Chungking.
Holmes, Lillian L. (R.N.), Chungking,
Szechwan.
Jones, Dorothy, Chungking.
Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), Room 715, 150
Fifth Ave., New York City.
Kelster, Ida M., Suining, Szechwan.
Lindblad, Anna C., R. 46, 581 Boylston
St., Boston, Mass.
Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), Chungking,
Szechwan.
Manning, Ella, Suining, Szechwan.
Miller, Viola L. (R.N.), R. F. D. No. 2,
Amelia, Ohio.
Pool, Miriam (M.D.), Chungking, Szech-
wan.
Rossiter, Henrietta B., Chungking, Szech-
wan.
Trotter, Charlotte, 35 Temple St., Boston,
Mass.
Wells, Annie M., R. 710, 150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Wencke, Doris R., 40 North Union St.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)

Abel, Edith F., Haitang, via Foochow.
Adams, Jean, 537 Neville St., Pittsburgh,
Pa.
Bartlett, Carrie M., Futsing, via Foochow.
Bartlett, Myrth, 1417 Ridgeway, Los An-
geles, Calif.
Cole, Marion R., Hwa Nan College, Foo-
chow.
Davis, Mary Grace, Hwa Nan College,
Foochow.
Denny, Etta A., Burlingame, Kan.
Ehly, Emma L., 1205 Eleventh St., Mo-
line.
Frazee, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow.
Graf, Martha A., Kutien.
Halverstadt, Hattie J., 524 East Harvey
St., Wellington, Kan.
Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), Foochow.
Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), Williams-
burg, Mass.
Hoddinott, Lucerne, Foochow.
Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow.
Hurlbut, Floy, 2627 Garfield St., Lincoln,
Neb.
Jayne, Ruth E., Kutien.
Jones, Edna, Mintsingshsien, via Foochow.
Jones, Jennie D., Futsing, via Foochow.
Keeney, Dorothea L., 708 James St., Syra-
cuse, N. Y.
Landis, Rotha S., care Miss Bessie Hol-
lows, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shang-
hai.
Lefforge, Roxy, 25 Whitfield Road, West
Somerville, Mass.
Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), Hwa Nan College,
Foochow.
Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Futsing, via Foochow.
Mace, Rose A., 1026 17th Ave., South,
Nashville, Tenn.
Mann, Mary, 25 Whitfield Road, West
Somerville, Mass.
McBee, Edith F., care Miss Bessie Hol-
lows, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shang-
hai.
McCutchen, Martha L., Haitang, via Foo-
chow.
Nevitt, J. Ellen, Edinburg, Va.
Plumb, Florence J., Foochow.
Reik, Elsie, Foochow.
Richey, Elizabeth H., Foochow.
Shawhan, Grace B., Foochow.
Sia, Ruby, Foochow.
Smith, Alice L., Cornwallville, N. Y.
Smith, Myrtle A., Niagara, Wis.
Sprunger, Eva F., Berne, Ind.
Stauble, Frieda, Fanis-Ruti Ct., Zurich,
Switzerland.
Trimble, Lydia A., Storm Lake, Iowa.
Tyler, Ursula J., Grove City, Ohio.
Wallace, L. Ethel, Foochow.
Wells, Phebe C., Foochow.
Wilcox, Alice A., Foochow.
Wilkinson, Lydia A., Foochow.
Willis, Katherine H., 2514 N. Calvert St.,
Baltimore, Md.
Wilson, Emma W., Foochow.
Witham, Lois E., Manhattan, Kan.

HINGHWA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Aldrich, Sylvia, 417 Forest Ave., Ypsi-
lanti, Mich.
Apple, E. Blanche, Hinghwa, Fukien.

Bachman, Mary V., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Betow, Emma J., 236 Church St., Clyde, Ohio.
 Bjorkland, Sigrid C., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Brewster, Karis E., care Miss Bessie Hol-lows, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shang-hai.
 Brown, Cora M., 1843 Grove St., Boulder, Colo.
 Fuller, Edna H., 413 Galena Ave., Pasa-dena, Calif.
 Johnson, Eda L., Sienyu, via Foochow.
 Johnson, Mary A., care Miss Bessie Hol-lows, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shang-hai.
 Lebeus, J. E. Martha, 440 Lafayette Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Marriott, Jessie A., Angtau, Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Mason, Florence Pearl, Sienyu, via Foo-chow.
 Merritt, Edna F., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1004 Carroll-ton Ave., New Orleans, La.
 Palm, Emma L., Sängen Hellefors (Arebo Läu), Sweden.
 Persson, Bertha, Goteborg, Sweden.
 Scheirich, A. Beta, care Mrs. Carl Alt-haus, 2916 Springdale Road, Louisville, Ky.
 Strawick, Gertrude, Room 109, 1120 Ver-mont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Suffern, Ellen H., Orange, Calif.
 Thomas, Mary M., Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Todd, Althea M., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Watson, Harriet L., 2132 Leslie Ave., De-troit, Mich.
 Westcott, Pauline E., Durand, Mich.
 Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, Fukien.

KIANGSI

(Add to each field address, China.)

Baker, Lulu C., 4307 Meridian Ave., Se-attle, Wash.
 Brown, Zula F., 682 So. Burlington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Creek, Bertha M., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Daniels, Ruth N., Hiawatha, Kan.
 Ferris, Helen, 705 Euclid Ave., Ontario, Calif.
 Fredericks, Anna Edith, Kiukiang.
 Gooding, Laura, Kiukiang.
 Hunt, Faith A., 315 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang.
 Kellogg, Nora E., 107 President St., Wheaton, Ill.
 Meeker, Bessie L., 2511 Race St., Denver, Colo.
 Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang.
 Myers, Ruth L., 1406 Madison Ave., Mun-cie, Ind.
 Pittman, Annie M., Kiukiang.
 Raab, Theodora A., Nanchang.
 Search, Blanche T., 400 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Seck, Margaret, Brunswick, Neb.
 Smith, Ellen E., Box 1267, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Spathelf, Rena F., Seoul, Korea.
 Stone, Myrtle M., Luzerne, New York.
 Thompson, Ethel T., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Thompson, May Bel, Kiukiang.
 Waldron, Rose E., care Mrs. D. B. Chaffee,

1216 S. Ardmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Woodruff, Frances E., Kiukiang.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang.

NORTH CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Adams, Marie, Peking.
 Bahrenburg, Lyra H., 109 Grove St., War-rensburg, Mo.
 Battin, Laura I., Child Health Demon-stration, Athens, Ga.
 Bedell, Mary E., 4551 Eighth Ave., North-east, Seattle, Wash.
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli.
 Caldwell, Ruth M., Sheldon, Ill.
 Carlyle, Elizabeth M., Orenco, Ore.
 Cheney, Monona L., Peking.
 Danner, Ruth M., Peking.
 Dyer, Clara P., 225 Baker St., Providence, R. I.
 Fearon, Dora C., 227 So. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Frantz, Ida F., Tientsin.
 Gilman, Gertrude, Peking.
 Gregg, Eva A., 305 South Fifth Ave., Bozeman, Mont.
 Griffin, Pansy P., Route 1, Bradford, Pa.
 Halfpenny, M. Lillian, Tientsin.
 Heath, Frances J. (M. D.), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Highbaugh, Irma, Changli.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, Peking.
 Hobart, Louise, Peking.
 Jaquet, Myra A., Tientsin.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking.
 Knox, Emma M., Peking.
 Lane, Ortha M., Peking.
 Lantz, Viola (M.D.), Route B, Box 355, San Jose, Calif.
 Lawrence, Birdice E., Changli.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Otterbein, Ind.
 Mills, Camilla, Peking.
 Milnes, Frances A. (contract), Tientsin.
 Morgan, Julia (M.D.), Carlisle, Pa.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., Changli.
 Nuzum, Ruth P., Rutland, Mass.
 Powell, Alice M., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Prentice, Margaret Mae, Peking.
 Proud, Vivian L., care Miss Bessie Hol-lows, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shang-hai.
 Radley, Vena I., Peking.
 Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), Eustis, Neb.
 Scherich, Rilla, Inland, Neb.
 Shufelt, Edith E., 1002 Lowry Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Stahl, Ruth L., Peking.
 Stahl, Tirzah M., 415 Sycamore St., Greenville, Ohio.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking.
 Studley, Ellen M., Peking.
 Walker, Joyce E., Tientsin.
 Watrous, Mary, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, Peking.
 Whitmore, Clara B. (M.D.), Tientsin.
 Wilson, Frances R., Baldwin, Kan.

SHANTUNG

(Add to each field address, China.)

Dillenbeck, Nora M., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Greer, Lillian P., Tainfu.
 Knapp, Elsie L., Ida, Mich.

Young, Effie G., 206 Lowell St., Waltham, Mass.

YENPING

(Add to each field address, China.)

Eide, Mary L., 423 Euclid Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Glassburner, Mamie F., Woodbine, Iowa.
Hartford, Mabel C., Dover, N. H.
Huser, Minnie, Pandora, Ohio.
Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow.
Reiman, Freida, Yenping, via Foochow.
Sinkey, Fern M., Centerberg, Ohio.

JAPAN

(Add to each field address, Japan.)

Albrecht, Helen R., 858 Park St., N., Columbus.
Alexander, V. Elizabeth, Sapporo.
Ashbaugh, Adelia M., Nagasaki.
Bailey, Barbara M., Hakodate.
Bassett, Bernice C., 200 Savings Bank Bldg., Waterville, Me.
Bodley, Ellison W., Corcoran, Cal.
Burmeister, Margaret, Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo.
Chappell, Mary H., 135 St. Clair Ave., W., Toronto, Canada.
Chase, Laura, Aoyama, Tokyo.
Cheney, Alice A., Hakodate.
Couch, Helen, Nagasaki.
Curry, Olive, Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate.
Curtice, Lois K., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Daniel, Nell M., Aoyama, Tokyo.
Davis, Lois L., Nagasaki.
Draper, Winifred F., 222 B. Bluff, Yokohama.
Fehr, Vera J., Nagasaki.
Finlay, L. Alice, Kagoshima.
Gard, Blanche A., 510 No. Silver St., Paola, Kan.
Hagen, Olive I., Fukuoka.
Heaton, Carrie A., Sendai.
Howey, Harriet M., Fukuoka.
Kilburn, Elizabeth H., Kumamoto.
Lee, Elizabeth M., 400 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lee, Mabel, Kumamoto.
MacIntire, Frances W., South Vineland, N. J.
Oldridge, Mary B., Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.
Paine, Mildred A., Albion, N. Y.
Peckham, Caroline S., Nagasaki.
Pett, Azalia E., 33 Arato Machi, Fukuoka.
Perry, Harriet L., Sendai.
Pider, Myrtle Z., Mankato, Kan.
Place, Pauline A., 4 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Russell, M. Helen, Hiroasaki.
Seeds, Leonora M., 1262 Fair Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Slate, Anna Blanche, 361 Mulberry St., Williamsport, Pa.
Sprowles, Alberta B., Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo.
Sturtevant Abby L., R. 4, Box 376, Parkrose, Portland, Ore.
Taylor, Erma, Hiroasaki.
Teague, Carolyn, Kumamoto.
Wagner, Dora A., Jogimura, Tokyo.
Weiss, Ruth E., Denison, Iowa.

White, Anna Laura, Nagasaki.
Wythe, K. Grace, Fukuoka.

KOREA

(Add to each field address, Korea.)

Appenzeller, Alice R., Ewha Haktang, Seoul.
Bair, Blanche R., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Bording, Maren P., Kongju.
Boyles, Helen, Kongju.
Brownlee, Charlotte, Mumsfordville, Ky.
Butts, Ethel, Pyengyang.
Chafin, Mrs. Anna B., 229 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Church, Marie Elizabeth, 519 Earlham Drive, Whittier, Calif.
Conrow, Marion L., Seoul.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Pyengyang.
Dillingham, Grace L., Pyengyang.
English, Marguerite C., West Wellington, Conn.
Estey, Ethel M., 446 So. Hollenbeck St., Huntington Park, Calif.
Gaylord, Edith F., Pyengyang.
Grove, Nelda L., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Hall, Ada B., Nora, Ohio.
Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hatch, Hazel A., R. F. D., Enid, Okla.
Haynes, E. Irene, Pyengyang.
Hess, Margaret I., Chemulpo.
Hillman, Mary R., Seoul.
Hulbert, Esther L., Pyengyang.
Hulbert, Jeannette C., Ewha Haktang, Seoul.
Hunter, Alice B., Seoul.
Kostrup, Bertha A., Chemulpo.
Laird, Esther, Seoul.
Marker, Jessie B., Seoul.
McQuie, Ada, Kongju.
Miller, Ethel, Yungbyen.
Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo.
Morris, Harriett P., 1155 River Blvd., Wichita, Kan.
Morris, Louise O. (Mrs. C. D.), Wonju.
Oldfather, Jeannette, Chemulpo.
Overman, L. Belle, Haiju.
Pye, Olive F., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Robbins, Henrietta P., Pyengyang.
Roberts, Elizabeth S. (R.N.), Seoul.
Rogers, Mayme M. (R.N.), Perrysburg, Ohio.
Rosenberger, Elma T. (R.N.), Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Royce, Edith M., 700 W. Mills St., Creston, Iowa.
Scharpf, Hanna, Room 207, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Sharp, Mrs. Alice H., Kongju.
Smith, Ada, Elyria, Ohio.
Snively, Gertrude E., Seoul.
Starkey, Bertha, Tiffin, Ohio.
Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), Baldwin Park, Cal.
Stover, Myrta O., Seoul.
Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., 325 West Delaven Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Trissell, Maude V., 4204 Beaver Crest Drive, Des Moines, Iowa.
Troxel, Moneta J., Seoul.
Van Fleet, Edna M., Seoul.
Walter, A. Jeannette, Kingman, Kan.
Wilson, Marie, Seoul.
Wood, Lola, Louisville, Ill.
Young, Mary E., Seoul.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA

Barnes, Sylvia M., Singapore.
 Brooks, Jessie, 215 S. Kenwood, Glendale, Calif.
 Bunce, Thirza E., Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.
 Cliff, Minnie B., School of Religious Education, Oak Park, Ill.
 Corbett, Lila M., 527 West Barnes Ave., Lansing, Mich.
 Crandall, Jessie R., 1533 West Ave. 46, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Craven, Norma, Taiping, Malaya.
 Dirksen, Mechteld D., Malacca.
 Foote, Rhett C., Singapore.
 Harb, Mabel E. A., Sophia Road, Singapore, Malaya.
 Harvey, Ruth M., Taiping, Malaya.
 Jackson, C. Ethel, Singapore, Malaya.
 Jewell, Amy L., 4 Logan Road, Penang, Malaya.
 Johnston, Ruth H., Nind Home, Singapore.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Kleinhenn, Florence E. (contract), Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.
 Marsh, Mabel, Kuala Lumpur.
 Martin, Clara, 315 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Nelson, Eva I., Singapore, Malaya.
 Olson, Della, Malacca, Malaya.
 Olson, Mary E., Singapore, Malaya.
 Pugh, Ada E., Malacca, Malaya.
 Rank, Minnie L., Singapore.
 Rea, Caroline Lois, 4 Logan Road, Penang, Malaya.
 Royce, Marian D., Ipoh, Malaya.
 Traeger, Gazelle, Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore, Malaya.
 Shiveley, Mirtha, Malacca.
 Urech, Lydia (contract), Penang, Malaya.
 Vail, Olive, Colby, Kan.
 Westcott, Ida Grace, Chillicothe, Ill.
 Whitfield, Mary, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Chadwick, Freda P., Batavia.
 Edborg, Vera, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Oelschlaeger, Lydia, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Rohde, Eleanora C., Weyanwega, Wis.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, P. I.)
 Atkins, Ruth Joyce, 1352 Brand St., St. Paul, Minn.
 Blakely, Mildred M., 400 Lyon St., Lyons, Kan.
 Carson, Anna (R.N.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Charles, Bertha D., Hugh Wilson Hall, Manila.
 Darby, Hawthorne (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Davis, Hazel, San Fernando, Pampanga.
 Deam, Mary L., Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Decker, Marguerite M., Harris Memorial Training School, Manila.
 Dudley, Rose E., Vigan, Ilocus Sur.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, Tuguegarao, Cagayan Valley.
 Evans, Mary A., 80 Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 Finlay, Annette, Fresno, Coshocton, Ohio.
 Grennan, Elizabeth M. (R.N.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Hawkins, Sallie C. (R.N.), R. F. D., McCook, Neb.
 Hewson, Marguerite, Harris Memorial Training School.
 Maull, Alice P., Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Odee, Bertha (R.N.), 1306 W. Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, San Fernando, Pampanga.
 Pletcher, Mina L., Lingayen.
 Scheidt, Ellen A., 317 Edwards St., Fort Collins, Colo.
 Thompson, A., Armenia, Lingayen.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

(Add to each field address, India.)

Adams, Lois A., Asansol.
 Barber, Emma J., Darjeeling.
 Boles, Lulu A., Asansol.
 Carpenter, Mary F., care Mrs. Jos. H. Hoopes, Cumberland, Ohio.
 Carr, Rachel C., Pakaur, Bihar, E. I. R. Loop Line.
 Collins, Irma D., Asansol.
 Covington, Lottie V., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Draper, Helen A., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Eddy, Mabel L., Fulton, Mich.
 Engberg, Mrs. Lila Kehm, Darjeeling.
 Field, Ruth, Calcutta.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, Pakaur, Bihar, E. I. R. Loop Line.
 Hughes, M. Pearl, Calcutta.
 Hunt, Ava F., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.

Johannsen, Marie E., Betania Stiftelsen, Birgerjarlgatan, 112 IV., Stockholm, Sweden.
 King, Winifred E., Darjeeling.
 Kinzly, Katherine M., Bolpur, E. I. R. Loop Line.
 Madden, F. E. Pearl, 248 Heath St., West, Toronto, Canada.
 Moyer, Jennie E., 79 Elm St., Geneva, N. Y.
 Norberg, Eugenia, Roste, Bollnas, Sweden.
 Pierce, Mildred, Pakaur.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, Darjeeling.
 Swan, Beulah Marie, Pakaur.
 Swan, Hilda, 18th and J Sts., Lincoln, Neb.
 Welles, Doris, 150 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

BOMBAY

(Add to each field address, India.)

Abbott, Anna A., Basim, Berar.
 Austin, Laura F., 1561 E. Salmon St., Portland, Ore.

Blasdel, Jennie A., Mecosa Bagh, Nagpur.
 Corner, Sula M., Nagpur.
 Dove, Agnes C. W., Poona.
 Drescher, Mildred G., Basim, Berar.
 Elliott, Bernice E., Club Back Road, By-culla, Bombay.
 Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., Montgomery, Mich.
 Greene, Leola M., 119 Marlboro Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Holder, Edna, Telegaon, Dabhada.
 Kleiner, Clara, Bombay.
 Masters, Florence E., Bombay.
 Mayer, Lucile C., Durhamville, N. Y.
 Nelson, Ada M., Telegaon, Dabhada.
 Ruppel, Leona E., Webster City, Iowa.
 Stewart, Emma, Telegaon, Dabhada.
 Sutherland, May E., Puntamba.

BURMA

(Add to each field address, Burma.)

Amburn, Emma E., Rangoon.
 Cavett, Maurine, Pegu.
 Doddridge, Eathel V., 1 Lancaster Road, Rangoon.
 Ebersole, Stella, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Kintner, Lela, Thandaung.
 Mellinger, Roxana, Thandaung.
 Moore, M. Gladys, R. F. D. 3, Box 75, Aurora, Mo.
 Power, Elsie May, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon.
 Reid, Mabel J., Thongwa.
 Robinson, Alvina, 216 East Amerige, Fullerton, Cal.
 Smith, Sadie M., Cucamonga, Cal.
 Stockwell, Grace L., Thongwa.
 Stouffer, Edith J., Chambersburg, Pa.
 Winslow, Hazel, 25 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Woodruff, Sadie J., Kendallville, Ind.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Add to each field address, India.)

Becker, Gertrude A., Jubbulpore.
 Clinton, E. Lahuna, Jubbulpore.
 Colony, Lucile, Jubbulpore.
 Crouse, Margaret D., Khandwa.
 Daubendiek, Letha I., Jubbulpore.
 Gould, Olive L., 1306 E. Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Hall, Dorcas, Jubbulpore.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Washington, Iowa.
 Huff, Edyth A., 911 South 18th St., Clarinda, Iowa.
 Keyhoe, Katherine, Baihar.
 Lauck, Ada J., Jagdalpur.
 Liers, Josephine, Raipur.
 Pool, Lydia S., 101 East Broad St., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
 Reynolds, Elsie M., Villisca, Iowa.
 Richardson, Fathie, Raipur.
 Rogers, Hazel T., Red Oak, Iowa.
 Ruggles, Ethel E., Burhanpur.
 Schlemmer, Hildegarde M., Raipur.
 Sweet, Mary E., Baihar.

GUJARAT

(Add to each field address, India.)

Chilson, Elma M., Baroda Residency.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), Baroda Residency.
 Hannah, Mary L., Baroda Residency.
 Heist, Laura, 828 N. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon.
 Jones, Joan C. (contract), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Ketring, Mary (M.D.), Rome State School, Box 429, Rome, N. Y.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 910 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
 Morgan, Cora L., 945 Buftum Ave., Wichita, Kan.
 Nelson, Dora L., Godhra.
 Newton, Minnie E., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Power, E. Marie, Baroda Residency.
 Precise, Myrtle, Baroda Residency.
 Precise, Pearl, Godhra, Panch Mahals.
 Richards, Emily, Baroda Residency.
 Rigg, Bessie E., Nadiad.
 Ross, Elsie M., 700 W. Miller St., Reynoldsville, Pa.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., Nadiad.

HYDERABAD

(Add to each field address, India.)

Beck, Rosetta, Mount Morris, N. Y.
 Dodd, Stella M. (M.D.), Sironcha.
 Fisher, Fannie F., Mountainburg, Ark.
 Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 4408 Springdale Ave., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.
 Harrod, Anna M., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Low, Nellie, Millersburg, Ohio.
 Metsker, Mary K., Sironcha.
 Morgan, Mabel, 801 Wheaton Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Morgan, Margaret, 801 Wheaton Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Naylor, Nell F., Sironcha.
 Older, Mildred, Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Otto, Violet L., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Patterson, Anna G., Shadyside, Ohio.
 Simonds, Mildred, Fayette, Iowa.
 Simpson, Mabel E. (R.N.), Guide Rock, Neb.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., Hyderabad, Deccan.

INDUS RIVER

(Add to each field address, India.)

Bunger, Frances M. (R.N.), Alta Vista, Kan.
 Christensen, Lydia, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
 Fernstrom, Helena J., Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Holman, Charlotte T., Hissar.
 Kehm, Alta P., Lahore.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Kipp, Julia I., Ajmer.
 Lawson, Ellen L., Madar, near Ajmer, Rajputana.
 Matthew, Helen, Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1805 Lothrop St., Omaha, Neb.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, Ajmer.
 Palmer, Ethel M., Box 165, R. D. 2, Compton, Calif.
 Riste, Rose (M.D.), Onalaska, Wash.
 Smith, Grace Pepper, Lahore.

LUCKNOW

(Add to each field address, India.)

Abbott, Edna May, Buxar, Bihar.
 Bacon, Nettie A., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bragg, Jessie A., Cawnpore.
 Curtis, Martha E., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Dalrymple, Marion E., Cawnpore.
 Davis, Grace C., Lucknow.
 Davis, Joan, Lucknow.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie A., Lucknow.

Eno, Enola, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Eveland, Ruth, Gonda.
 Hardsaw, Rosa, Cawnpore.
 Harris, Alice C., Oak St., Westwood, Mass.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, Gonda.
 Hutchens, Edna M., Lucknow.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., Arrah, Bihar.
 Justin, Florence L. (contract), Lucknow.
 Landrum, Margaret D., Lucknow.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., 318 W. Mason St., Jackson, Mich.
 Ludgate, Abbie M., 605 Ohio St., Wheaton, Ill.
 Manchester, Ruth C., Spencer St., Winsted, Conn.
 Mason, Inez D., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Moses, Matilde R., Cawnpore.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Arkansas City, Kan.
 Parks, Vera E., Lucknow.
 Reddick, Olive F., 211 Maple Ave., Grafton, W. Va.
 Richmond, Mary A., Gonda.
 Salzer, Florence, Lucknow.
 Shannon, Mary E., Lucknow.
 Smith, Jennie M., Muzaffarpur.
 Tirsgaard, Maren M., Arrah, Bihar.
 Wallace, Margaret, Lucknow.
 Wheat, Lemira B., Lucknow.
 Whitcomb, J. Caroline, Muzaffarpur.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 3 Middleston St., Calcutta.

NORTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Ashbrook, Anna, Shahjahanpur.
 Bacon, Edna G., Bareilly.
 Bare, Mrs. Esther Gimson (M.D.), care Mr. J. W. Gimson, R. F. D. No. 5, Vancouver, Wash.
 Bates, Grace M., Sitapur.
 Beach, Lucy W., Pauri, Garhwal.
 Blackstock, Anna, Budaun.
 Blackstock, Constance, Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.
 Bothwell, Jean B., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Calkins, Ethel M., Moradabad.
 Cnossen, Sadie M., Naini Tal.
 Cox, Ruth M., Ashland, Kansas.
 Dennis, Viola B., Kansas, Ohio.
 Doyle, Gladys B., Sitapur.
 Dunn, Olive, 629 North Lafayette Blvd., South Bend, Ind.
 Duntun, Dorothy K., 69 N. Franklin St., Delaware, Ohio.
 Emery, Phoebe E., Budaun.
 Gill, Mrs. May Wilson, Pauri.
 Gourley, Ina (M.D.), Bareilly.
 Haberman, Margaret O., Bijnor.
 Hadden, G. Evelyn, 151 Kellogg Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.
 Hardie, Eva M., 3515 McClintock Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Hoath, Ruth, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Honnell, Grace L., Bareilly.
 Jacobson, Evelyn R., Rushmore, Minn.
 Kennard, Ada M., Naini Tal.
 Kennard, Olive E., 156 E. Cypress Ave., Redlands, Calif.
 Loper, Ida G., Pithoragarh.
 Lorenz, Theresa, Bareilly.
 McCartney, Blanche L., Pithoragarh.
 Means, Alice, Shahjahanpur.
 Perrill, Mary Louise, Bridgeport, Kan.
 Peters, Jessie I., Almora, U. P.

Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, via Almora, U. P.
 Rost, Carrie H., Moradabad.
 Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal.
 Shur, Laura, 513 South 27th St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Soper, Laura De Witt, 448 B. St., Bakersfield, Calif.
 Stallard, Eleanor B. (R.N.), Bareilly.
 Warrington, Ruth A., Hardoi.
 Waugh, Nora Bell, Almora, U. P.
 West, Nellie M., Lorraine Hall, Indianola, Iowa.
 Wright, Laura S., Bijnor.

NORTHWEST INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Ball, Jennie L., Aligarh.
 Beesmyer, Gertrude, Mussoorie.
 Bobenhouse, Laura G., Aligarh.
 Boddy, Grace, Lileton, Colo.
 Bricker, Mary E. (R.N.), Brindaban.
 Buss, Helen S., Delhi.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra.
 Clark, Faith A., 6130 Kinwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Cline, Marie, Marlon, Iowa.
 Donohugh, Emma B., Ghaziabad.
 Doyle, Letah A., Brindaban.
 Everley, Garnet M., Muttra.
 Farmer, Ida Amelia, Aligarh.
 Forsyth, Estella M., Room 207, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., Polk, Neb.
 Greene, Lily D., Delhi.
 Hermiston, Margaret I. W., 28 Edwin St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., Roorkee.
 Holman, Sarah C., Agra.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), Bryan, Ohio.
 Justin, Catherine L., Sonapat.
 Klingeberger, Ida M., Sonapat.
 Lawson, Anne E., Mussoorie.
 Livermore, Melva A., Bulandshahr.
 McKnight, Isabel, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Moss, Loma R., R. D. 3, Fostoria, Ohio.
 Okey, Mary C., Aligarh.
 Porter, Eunice (R.N.), Loveland, Colo.
 Randall, S. Edith, 305 Seward St., Winfield, Kan.
 Richards, Gertrude E., Meerut.
 Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, Ohio.
 Tower, Rita B. (M.D.), 914 Belmont Ave., Flint, Mich.
 Warner, Emma E., 2215 16th St., Great Bend, Kan.

SOUTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Beale, Elizabeth M., Kolar.
 Beck, Rosetta, Mount Morris, N. Y.
 Bugby, M. Marguerite, Kolar.
 Comstock, Joy, 2 Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
 Ericson, Judith, Raichur, Deccan.
 Garden, Frances E., Bangalore.
 Griffin, Alta, Room 207, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hoffman, Thelka A., Kolar.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), Kolar.
 Maskell, Florence W., Gokak Falls.
 Montgomery, Urdell, Raichur, Deccan.
 Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Morrow, Julia E., Gulbarga.
 Munson, Kezia E., Gokak Falls.
 Rexroth, Emma K., Belgaum.

Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore.
 Robinson, Ruth E., care Mrs. B. R. Beal,
 Delaware, Ohio.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, Madras.

Watts, Annabelle, 1143 Neil Ave., Colum-
 bus, Ohio.
 Wheelock, Ethel C., Kolar.
 Wilson, Retta, Kolar.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Add to each field address, Angola,
 Africa.)

Cross, Cilicia L., Lisbon, N. Dak.
 Johnson, Ingle, Quessua, Malange.
 Miller, Alpha J., Quessua, Malange.
 Nelson, Marie, Quessua, Malange.

RHODESIA

(Add to each field address, Rhodesia,
 Africa.)

Benson, Mildred O., Mutambara, P. B., via
 Umtali.
 Beven, Georgia H., Nyadiri, via Mtoko.
 Clark, Grace, Escondido, Calif.
 Fuller, Marjorie A., Old Umtali.
 Hess, Stella Anna, Old Umtali.
 King, Sarah N., Mutambara.
 McMann, M. Ethel, Mutambara, P. B., via
 Umtali.

Moore, Agnes S., Old Umtali.
 Farmer, Ona M., Nyadiri, via Mtoko.
 Penney, Oril A., Old Umtali.
 Quinton, Frances, Nyadiri, via Mtoko.
 Ramsey, Bertha E., Nyadiri.
 Reitz, Beulah H., 553 Washington Blvd.,
 Kansas City, Kan.
 Scovill, Ila, Nyadiri.
 Tubbs, Lulu L., Mutambara, P. B., via
 Umtali.
 Woodruff, Jennie G. (R.N.), Mutambara.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

(Add to each field address, Portuguese,
 East Africa.)

Northcott, Ruth E., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Phillips, Bess L., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Thomas, Ruth F., Box 41, Inhambane.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)

Ayres, Harriet L., Apartado 115 Bis,
 Gante 5, Mexico D. F.
 Betz, Blanche A., Apartado 157, Puebla,
 Pue.
 Butterfield, Nellie M., Chino, Cal.
 Copley, Ruth E., Guanajuato.
 Daniels, Martha J., Apartado 157, Puebla,
 Pue.
 Dyer, Addie C., Apartado 157, Puebla,
 Pue.
 Hartung, Lois J., Apartado 157, Puebla,
 Pue.
 Heath, Neva M., Apt. 55, Pachuca.
 Helm, Mabel, Lebanon, Ky.
 Hill, Clara M., Bankers Trust Co., Place
 de Dome, Paris, France.
 Hollister, Grace A., Apartado 157, Puebla,
 Pue.
 Johnson, Katherine M., 1923 Mount Ver-
 non St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Maiby, Christine M., Calle de Haiti 1,
 Santa Julia, Mexico D. F.
 Mitchell, Zoa (contract), 301 East Sixth
 St. N., Morristown, Tenn.
 Murray, Helen Grace, 3a Serapio Rendon
 76, Mexico City.
 Paige, Ina M., 3a Serapio Rendon 76,
 Mexico City, Mexico.
 Pearson, Mary N., la de Aztecas 73, Mex-
 ico D. F.
 Purdy, Carrie A., 905 Purdy St., Sunbury,
 Pa.
 Robertson, Winifred W. (contract), 3a Se-
 rapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
 Seal, May Bell, Apartado 157, Puebla,
 Pue.
 Taylor, Anna Mabel, Baldwin-Wallace Col-
 lege, Berea, Ohio.
 Temple, Laura, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico
 D. F.
 Thomas, Ethel E., Calle de Haiti 1, Sta.
 Julia, Mexico D. F.

Wells, Margaret C., Apartado 157, Puebla,
 Pue.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Atkins, Ruth M., Anna, Ill.
 Barstow, Clara G., 3824 Budlong Ave.,
 Los Angeles, Cal.
 Beissell, Ina Mae, 190 Camacua, Flores,
 Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
 Bortell, Pearl, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini,
 Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Brown, Edna B., R. D. No. 2, Harpurs-
 ville, N. Y.
 Cornelison, Bernice, Moscow, Idaho.
 Foster, Ina Lee, 8 de Octubre and Gari-
 baldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Gilliland, Helen C., 8 de Octubre and
 Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Hager, Esther M., Room 710, 150 Fifth
 Ave., New York City.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 1352 Avenida Pella-
 grini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Irwin, Alice A., Crandon Institute, 8 de
 Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uru-
 guay, S. A.
 Murphy, May, Crandon Institute, 8 de
 Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo,
 Uruguay, S. A.
 Packer, Josephine, 1352 Avenida Pelli-
 grini Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Reid, Jennie, 521 Nevin Ave., Sewickley,
 Pa.
 Rubright, Caroline B., Williamsport, Pa.
 Strever, Frances E., Ordway, Colo.
 Warner, Ruth V., 1118 Knox St., Spokane,
 Wash.
 Webster, Alice S., 8 de Octubre and Gari-
 baldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Weigel, Marion, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini,
 Rosario, Argentina, S. A.

NORTH ANDES

(Add to each field address, Peru, S. A.)
 Clausen, Minnie, Apartado 908, Lima.
 Donahue, K. Mamie, Apartado 908, Lima.
 Hanks, Gertrude, 681 State St., Meadville,
 Pa.

Hayes, Virginia, Apartado 908, Lima.
 Holway, Ruth E., Apartado 908, Lima.
 Ransom, Ruth, Clarendon, Pa.
 Vandegrift, Frances C., Apartado 908,
 Lima.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

(Add to each field address, Bulgaria.)
 Gongwer, Margaret, Lovetch.
 Perry, Edith M., Lovetch.
 Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., Lovetch.
 Turner, Mellony, Lovetch.

FRANCE

(Add to each field address, France.)
 Currier, Grace M., 3842 Garretson Ave.,
 Sioux City, Iowa.
 Lochhead, Gertrude C., Monnett Hall An-
 nex, Delaware, Ohio.
 Whiteley, Martha, Le Foyer Retrouve, La
 Trouche, Isere, Grenoble.

ITALY

(Add to each field address, Italy.)
 Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, 15
 via Savoia, Rome.
 Foster, Mildred, Crandon Institute, 15 via
 Savoia, Rome.
 Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., Crandon Institute,
 15 via Savoia, Rome.

Ware, Lena, Crandon Institute, 15 via
 Savoia, Rome.

NORTH AFRICA

(Add to each field address, North Africa.)
 Anderson, Mary, 7 Rue Edmond Adam,
 Algiers.
 Loveless, Emily R., 5 Blvd. Mercier, Con-
 stantine.
 Narbeth E. Gwendoline, 5 Blvd., Mercier,
 Constantine.
 Robinson, Martha, Les Aiglons, El Bair,
 Pres. Algiers.
 Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres.
 Algiers.
 Van Dyne, Esther H., 111 Rue Michelet,
 Algiers, Algeria.
 Van Dyne, L. Frances, 111 Rue Michelet,
 Algiers, Algeria.
 Webb, Nora, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Welch, A. Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair,
 Pres. Algiers.
 Wysner, Gloria, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Al-
 giers, Algeria.

In Memoriam

January 1, 1926—December 31, 1926

Ellen Dow Wood

(Mrs. T. B.)

February 7, 1926

South America

1870-1915

Retired in 1915

Rev. David O. Ernsberger

June 29, 1926

India

1882-1922

Retired in 1922

Mary Garwood Pilcher

(Mrs. L. W.)

May 28, 1926

China

1876-1893

Retired in 1893

Rev. Charles W. Drees

August 30, 1926

South America

1874-1924

Retired in 1924

Miss Grace M. Jackson

China

November 1, 1926

1921-1926

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In the year 1818, in one of the weekly sessions of the New York Preachers' Meeting, a resolution prepared by the Rev. Laban Clark was adopted, recommending the organization of a Bible and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A committee of the Preachers' Meeting, consisting of Laban Clark, Nathan Bangs, and Freeborn Garrettson, was appointed to draft a constitution. This was discussed and perfected at a later session of the Preachers' Meeting, and submitted, on April 5, 1819, to a public meeting, called to organize the Society. The meeting was held in the old Forsyth Street Church (then called Bowery Church), on the site of the present Church of All Nations. The following is an extract from the Minutes of this first meeting:

"Bowery Church, April 5, 1819. At a call made yesterday from the pulpits, a large number of members of the Methodist Society met this evening at half past seven o'clock. On motion of Joshua Soule, Rev. Nathan Bangs was called to the chair. Francis Hall was chosen Secretary of the meeting, and remarks were made by Messrs. Garrettson, Soule, and others. Then, on motion of Freeborn Garrettson, seconded by Laban Clark, it was Resolved: that it is expedient for this meeting to form a Missionary and Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

"On motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by Thomas Mason, the meeting proceeded to consider the constitution that had been prepared; and, article by article, it was amended and adopted. Subscriptions were then taken, and, on motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by William Thacher, the new Society proceeded to elect its officers, with the following result, namely:

"Bishop William McKendree, President; Bishop Enoch George, First Vice-President; Bishop Robert R. Roberts, Second Vice-President; Rev. Nathan Bangs, Third Vice-President; Mr. Francis Hall, Clerk; Mr. Daniel Ayres, Recording Secretary; Rev. Thomas Mason, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Joshua Soule, Treasurer."

Previous to the formation of this Society, home missionary activities on a limited scale had been carried on by the separate conferences. Within the bounds of the Ohio Conference, work among the Indians had been inaugurated three years before the organization of the Missionary Society, by the Negro, John Stewart. Formerly a drunkard, Stewart had been converted under the preaching of Rev. Marcus Lindsay in Marietta, Ohio, in 1816; had felt the call to become a missionary to the Indians and had begun his preaching among the Wyandot tribe, on the upper Sandusky, in northern Ohio. He had many converts, and after continuing his work among them for more than two years, in the spring of 1819 he obtained a license as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the quarterly meeting near Urbana. The first official visit to the Wyandot Mission was made by the presiding elder, Rev. James B. Finley, in November, 1819. Sixty-two Indians were at that time received into the membership of the "Methodist Society" by the presiding elder. At the session of the Ohio Conference in 1820, Rev. James B. Finley was sent as a missionary to the Wyandot tribe.

It was this work among the Wyandots, as the most outstanding missionary work then being attempted in the Church, that had fired the imagination of Methodism at this time, and had helped largely to bring about the demand for the organization of the Missionary Society.

In May, 1820, the General Conference, then in session in Baltimore, Maryland, approved the new Missionary Society and its constitution, eliminating, however, its Bible and tract publishing features, as recommended by a committee of the Society. The General Conference also emphasized the provision in the constitution for the formation of auxiliary societies in all the Annual Conferences. At the end of two years, sixteen of these auxiliaries had been formed, and for a while missionaries were sent to home mission fields by these conference auxiliaries, under the appointment of the bishops, somewhat as they are now appointed by the various Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, rather than by the national organization.

The Treasurer's Report at the end of the first year, April, 1820, showed an income of \$823.04. Ten years later it had increased to \$10,545.00. The work was confined to the United States until 1832. In that year Melville B. Cox was appointed first foreign missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and sailed for Liberia November sixth. The Missionary Society continued to administer both the home and foreign missionary work of the Church until 1907, when the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions began their separate existence. This division had been arranged for at the General Conference of 1904, which had appointed a Commission to work out the details. The total receipts for the year, November 1, 1925-October 31, 1926, were \$3,766,538.23.

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church (then Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) as amended and consolidated by Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-five of the Laws of 1873, effective April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purpose of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be ex officio members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to

time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequests pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty-Nine of the Laws of 1906; became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present. Effective January 1, 1907.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such Act April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and

shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

AN ACT to amend Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," now called the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in relation to the election of officers, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty of the Laws of 1920, effective April 13, 1920.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers present at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they and the Treasurer shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and shall have qualified; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill such vacancy till the next ensuing General Conference. The Treasurer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

**CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AS
ADOPTED IN 1916 AND ALTERED IN 1920 AND
1924 BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

I. INCORPORATION

1. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York City; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in fields outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, in harmony and co-operation with the constituted authorities of the Church in said fields, and similarly in such places subject to the sovereignty of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference from time to time, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may prescribe.

2. Other denominational agencies shall undertake work in the fields indicated only in co-operation with this Board.

II. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

LIFE MEMBERS AND HONORARY MANAGERS

1. Members of the Foreign Missionary Society who contribute \$1,000 at one time shall become Life Members and may attend the Annual Meeting of the Board, but without vote.

2. Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration of appropriations, and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an emergency fund of \$50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of \$50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. All the effective General Superintendents shall be ex-officio members of said Board without vote. In constituting the Board of Managers the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each Area in the United States, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of ministers and laymen chosen from the Areas.

[3. The said Board of Managers shall be elected to serve until the Board of Foreign Missions shall have accomplished the amendment of its charter as herein directed. The said Board of Managers is hereby directed to reduce the membership of the said Board so that it shall consist of not more than fifty members and shall be composed as follows:

The Bishop resident in the City of New York who shall be ex-officio a member, twenty-four ministers and twenty-five laymen nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference, chosen from the Areas in the United States preserving as nearly as may be possible the number of ministers and laymen from the Areas. The other effective Bishops shall be ex-officio members without a vote. When and as soon as the charter of said Board of Foreign Missions shall have been amended as aforesaid, the Bishops shall reappoint the membership of the said Board of Managers in accordance with this provision to serve until the close of the quadrennium.]

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine. Due notice of such time and place shall be given to each member.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of twenty-one members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board in New York City, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall have authority to make By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize departments for

the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the co-operation of other agencies where such co-operation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. The funds of the Board shall be administered on the Mission field by agencies which the Board shall approve. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a Committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy if the Board of Managers shall so request, and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. There may be two Corresponding Secretaries, having co-ordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

2. They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers, and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in promoting the work committed to this Board and the general interests of the cause by correspondence, travel and such other activities as the service involves and the Board may approve.

ARTICLE V

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND PRESIDING OFFICERS

1. *Election of Officers.* The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resigna-

tion, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

2. *Presiding Officer.* At all meetings of the Board, the President shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VI

APPOINTMENT AND SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES

1. A person shall be acknowledged as a missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions only when such person has been approved by the Board of Managers and assigned to some definite field except as provided in Section 2. Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

2. The Board may provide for the support of Retired Missionaries and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Retired Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences. In this matter the Board shall as far as practicable, base its procedure upon provisions similar to those prescribed for Annual Conferences.

ARTICLE VII

FIELD FINANCE COMMITTEES

1. In a mission field of the Board of Foreign Missions in which there may be an Annual Conference, Mission Conference or an organized Mission, there shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of the following members, ex-officio: the resident and presiding Bishops; the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Superintendents. The Committee shall also include such other persons as the Annual or Mission Conference or Mission may elect, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of the funds provided by the Board.

2. In territory of a Central Conference or a Central Mission Conference said Central Conference may prescribe the method of constituting such finance committees, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of its funds.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1916
AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7-9, 1918; BY THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE, JUNE 15, 1922; BY THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20-22, 1922

I. PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York City, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

I. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign mis-

sionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the field the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES FOR DEPARTMENTS

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in co-operation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. TREASURER

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by missions, and of particular appropriations. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative, and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations, or upon authorization of the Executive or Administrative Committees.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all uninvested money of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be approved

by said committee in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board, and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds, and to make investments upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's Department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal, and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. ASSISTANT TREASURERS

1. The Board may elect two or more Assistant Treasurers, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer, one of whom may be designated as First Assistant Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer, the First Assistant Treasurer shall perform all the duties devolving upon the Treasurer under these By-Laws: and at any time any Assistant Treasurer shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The several Assistant Treasurers shall be required to give bonds in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amounts as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bonds to be paid by the Board.

6. RECORDING SECRETARY

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in

the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and function of the Board acting *ad interim*, within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

I. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by the Executive Committee.
2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
4. School allowances for children of missionaries.
5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
6. Provision for transit expenses.
7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field, and in emergent conditions upon medical certificates; also the extension of furloughs.
8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$500.
9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
11. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATES

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation and training of candidates for our foreign fields. Plans involving changes in policy or expenditures exceeding the budget shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its action. The Committee shall have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, to accept for ap-

pointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of seven laymen and four ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-Laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report to the Executive Committee for concurrent action on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions. When such items are presented first to the Executive Committee, action shall not be deemed complete until it is concurred in by the Committee on Finance. All matters arising under wills or concerning the gift or purchase of property, liable to involve the Board in new policies or unusual expenditures, shall require the concurrent action of the Executive Committee. All other questions arising under wills or concerning lands held by the Board shall be determined by this Committee.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

4. COMMITTEE ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education and the development of our young people in Sunday schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of not more than ten nor less than seven members, ministers and laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions and policies of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEES

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman pro tem.

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committee of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex-officio* a member of the respective committees.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action on the case for record.

V. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary, and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board, and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board, or as provided in Section 2 of the By-Law on the Committee on Finance.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on

Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI. AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the Board of Managers or its Executive Committee at any regular meeting of either by a two-thirds vote, provided that at least two months' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment has been given and a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration sent to each member at least one month in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon. By-Laws which are merely rules of procedure for business of meetings may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote without previous notice.

FORM OF BEQUEST

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

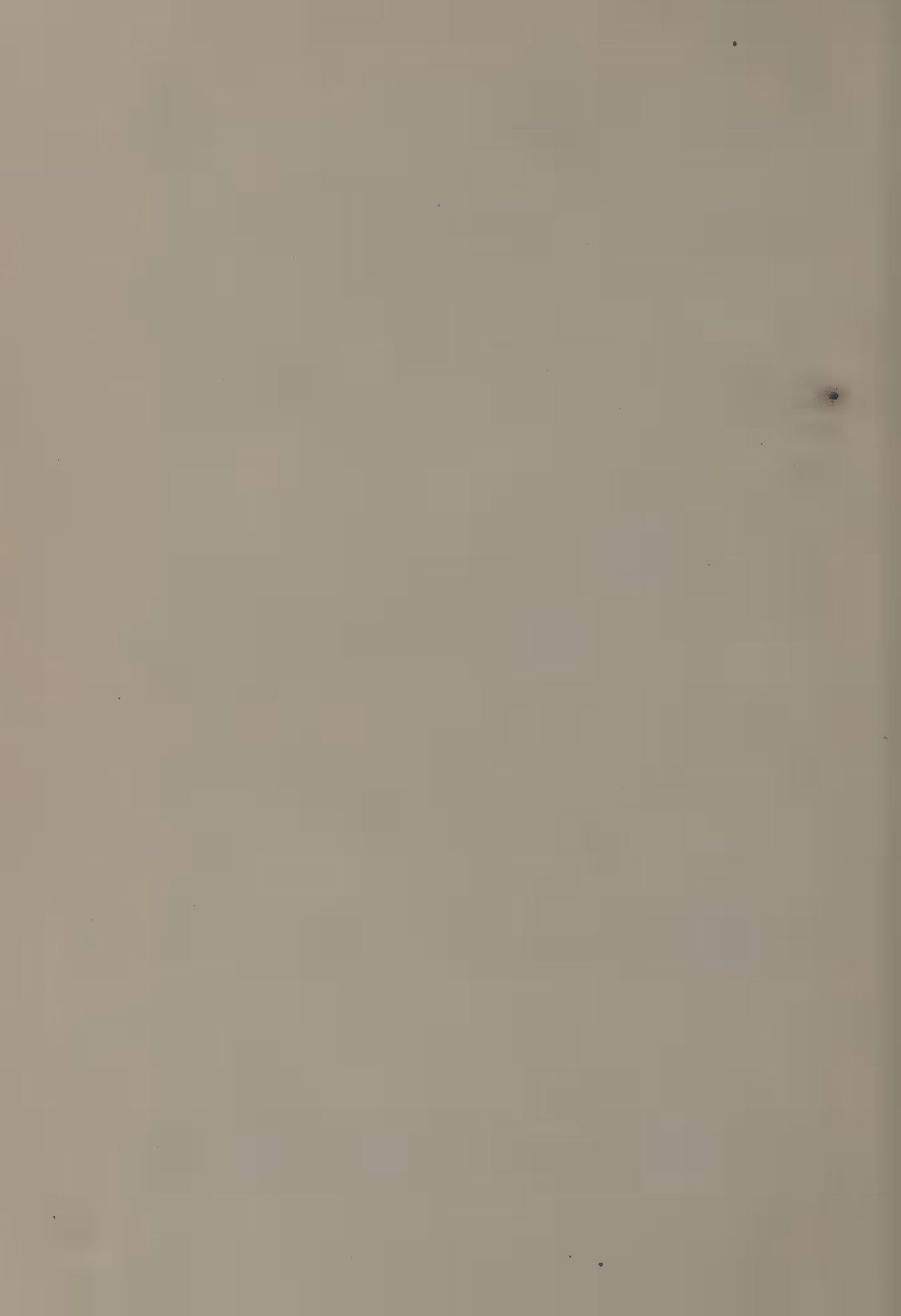
150 Fifth Avenue, New York

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, with offices in the City of New York

.....

 and the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executor therefor.

TOPICAL INDEX



TOPICAL INDEX

- Administrative Organization of Board, 3.
 Africa (Conference on Christian Mission)
 16, 46; (Language and Literature) 47;
 (Central and South) 192; (Gazetteer)
 345.
 Agra, India (Educational) 190; (Gazetteer) 343.
 Agriculture, 92, 223, 256.
 Ahmedabad District (Gazetteer) 322.
 Ajmer, India (Gazetteer) 324
 Akunoura, Japan, 109.
 Alajuela, Costa Rica, 217; (Gazetteer) 357.
 Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Yenching, China, 71.
 Alejandra, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 365.
 Algiers, Algeria, North Africa, 249, 251; (Gazetteer) 371.
 Alicante, Spain, 247.
 Aligarh, India, 186; (Gazetteer) 342.
 Allahabad, India (Gazetteer) 335.
 Almora, India, 29, 177; (Gazetteer) 341.
 Ambaca, Angola, 194
 American Negroes and Africa, 58.
 Anglo-Chilean Homes, 223.
 Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 63.
 Angol, Chile (Gazetteer) 361.
 Angola Mission Conference, 193; (Gazetteer) 345.
 Anti-Christian and Anti-Foreign Movement in China, 62, 83, 84, 89, 93, 94.
 Antofagasta, Chile (Gazetteer) 361.
 Anupshahr, India (Gazetteer) 342.
 Aoyama Gakuin, Japan, 112.
 Aparri, P. I. (Gazetteer) 304.
 Appropriations of the Board, 465; (W. F. M. S.) 484.
 Arabs (Work Among) 251, 252.
 Argentina, South America, 225.
 Arica, Chile (Gazetteer) 361.
 Arnoldene, Africa (Gazetteer) 349.
 Arrah District, India, 164; (Gazetteer) 334.
 Arroyo Seco, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 365.
 Asahan, Sumatra (Gazetteer) 312.
 Asansol District, 157; (English Church) 159; (Gazetteer) 328.
 Ashabari, India, 157.
 Attleboro Springs Sanitarium, 11.
 Attitude of Non-Christians, 151, 170.
 Austria Mission Conference, 261; (Gazetteer) 373.
 Bahia Blanca District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 362.
 Baihar, India (Gazetteer) 331.
 Balaghat District, India (Gazetteer) 331.
 Ballia, India (Gazetteer) 334.
 Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference, 238; (Gazetteer) 369.
 Baluchistan District, India (Gazetteer) 325.
 Bandits (see Hindrances).
 Bangalore District, India, 134; (City Work) 169; (Gazetteer) 312.
 Banka, N. E. I. (Gazetteer) 311.
 Baptisms (see Christian Community).
 Bareilly District, India 179; (Gazetteer) 337.
 Baroda (Boys' High School) 147; (Theological School) 148; (Gazetteer) 323.
 Basim District, India, 142; (Gazetteer) 319.
 Bassa District, Africa (Gazetteer) 352.
 Batala District, India (Gazetteer) 325.
 Batavia, Java, 123; (Gazetteer) 310.
 Belgaum District, India, 135; (Gazetteer) 313.
 Bellavista, Peru (Gazetteer) 359.
 Bengal Conference, India, 152; (Gazetteer) 328.

- Beynon-Smith High School, Belgaum, 135.
- Bhabua Mission, India, 163.
- Bhatinda, India (Gazetteer) 325.
- Bible Sale (China) 86, 99; (India) 150, 164, 166.
- Bickley Memorial, Singapore, 121.
- Bidar District, India, 137; (Gazetteer) 315.
- Bijnor District, India, 181; (Gazetteer) 338.
- Bikanir District, India (Gazetteer) 326.
- Bindjie, North Sumatra (Gazetteer) 312.
- Binghai, China (Gazetteer) 277.
- Binghu District, China (Gazetteer) 276.
- Bingtang District, China (Dispensary) 64; (Gazetteer) 274.
- Birbhum District, India (Birbhum District) 153; (Gazetteer) 328.
- Bishops (List of), 3; (Resident in Foreign Fields) 496.
- Bodine Boys' School, 206.
- Bolivia Mission Conference, 219; (Gazetteer) 358.
- Bolpur, India (Gazetteer) 328.
- Bombay (Conference) 142; (Robinson Memorial) 145; (Gazetteer) 318, 319.
- Borneo (Gazetteer) 309; (West Borneo) 311.
- Bowringpet, India (Gazetteer) 313.
- Brahmapuri, India (Gazetteer) 320.
- Brindaban, India (Gazetteer) 343.
- Budaun District, India, 180; (Gazetteer) 338.
- Buenos Aires (Union Seminary) 228; (Methodist Press) 229; (Gazetteer) 363.
- Building and Property, 70, 74, 86, 92, 96, 207, 226.
- Buitenzorg, Java, 123; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Bulandshahr District, India, 187; (Gazetteer) 342.
- Bulgaria Mission Conference, 263; (Gazetteer) 373.
- Bunster Agricultural School, 223.
- Burhanpur, India (Gazetteer) 333.
- Burma, 131, 140; (English District) 141; (Rangoon District) 141; (Indian District) 141; (Gazetteer) 317.
- Butler Memorial, Delhi, India, 31.
- Buxar District, India (Gazetteer) 334.
- By-Laws of the Board, 556.
- Cabanatuan District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 305.
- Cagayan District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 304.
- Calcutta (Bengali District) 154; (Hindustani District) 156; (Gazetteer) 329.
- Callao, Peru (Gazetteer) 359.
- Camuhoto, Angola, 194.
- Canada de Gomez (Gazetteer) 365.
- Cape Palmas District, Liberia (Gazetteer) 353.
- Castes (High Caste) 133; (Santals) 158; (Doms) 182; (Other) 186.
- Cawnpore, India (Gazetteer) 335.
- Caxicane, Angola, 194.
- Central America (Mission Conference) 216; (Gazetteer) 356.
- Central and South Africa, 192; (Gazetteer) 345.
- Central China Conference, 89; (Gazetteer) 288.
- Central District, Chile (Gazetteer) 360.
- Central District, India (Gazetteer) 323.
- Central District, Mexico, 211; (Gazetteer) 355.
- Central District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 304.
- Central Provinces Conference, 160; (Gazetteer) 330.
- Central Training School, S. E. Africa, 205.
- Chacabuco, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 354.
- Champawat, India (Gazetteer) 341.
- Champfleury, France, 242.
- Chandag Heights, India (Gazetteer) 341.
- Chandausi District, India (Gazetteer) 339.
- Changhufan District, China (Gazetteer) 280.
- Changli, China (Hospital) 76; (Gazetteer) 283.

- Changshu, China (Gazetteer) 293.
 Charter of the Board, 549.
 Charvieu, France, 241.
 Chateau Thierry, France, 243.
 Chemulpo District, Korea (Gazetteer) 299.
 Chengtu West China Conference, 84; (Gazetteer) 286.
 Chidiku, Africa (Gazetteer) 351.
 Chile (Conference) 223; (Gazetteer) 359.
 China (Conditions in) 21; (Work Begun) 61.
 Chingchao District, China, 73; (Gazetteer) 282.
 Chinkiang District, China, 89; (Gazetteer) 289.
 Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan, 113.
 Chivilcoy, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 364.
 Chopra, India (Gazetteer) 337.
 Christian College, Lucknow, 170.
 Christian Hospital, Pyengyang, 116.
 Chunan District, Korea (Gazetteer) 300.
 Chungking West China Conference, 86; (Gazetteer) 287.
 Churu, India (Gazetteer) 326.
 Cochabamba, Bolivia (Gazetteer) 358.
 College of Agriculture, Nanking, 92.
 Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario, Italy, 244, 245.
 Colombo, India, 169.
 Colon, Panama (Gazetteer) 357.
 Commission, 248; (Visit to Europe and North Africa) 31.
 Committees (Standing) 6; (Special) 6; (Annual Meeting) 7.
 Community School, Ashabari, India, 157.
 Concepcion, Chile (Colleges) 224; (Dispensary) 224; (Gazetteer) 361.
 Congo Mission Conference, Africa, 197; Congo Institute) 200 (Gazetteer) 347.
 Conjeeveram, India, 168.
 Constantine, North Africa, 250, 252; (Gazetteer) 351.
 Constitution of the Board, 552.
 Copeland, Institutional Church, Yenping, 70.
 Copenhagen Area, 232.
 Corresponding Secretaries, Report of, 8.
 Costa Rica, Central America, 217; (Gazetteer) 357.
 Covington (U. S. A.) Area (Gazetteer) 352.
 Crandon Institute, Montevideo, 228.
 Cut, Results of the (China) 73, 78, 97; (India) 136, 144, 154, 158; (Africa) 198; (Europe) 244.
 Dagupan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 306.
 Darbhanga, India (Gazetteer) 337.
 Darjeeling, India (Union Church) 159; (Gazetteer) 329.
 David, Panama, 217; (Gazetteer) 357.
 Debt, Present Status of the, 9.
 Delhi (Butler Memorial) 31; (Area) 173; (City) 188; (Gazetteer) 342.
 Denfert Rochereau, Paris, France, 242.
 Denmark Conference, 233; (Gazetteer) 366.
 Depressed Classes, 174, 175, 181.
 Didwana, India (Gazetteer) 326.
 Doms, 182.
 Drees, Dr. C. W. (Death of) 229.
 Drug, India (Gazetteer) 333.
 Dyaks, 26, 124.
 Eastern Asia, 61; (Gazetteer) 274.
 Eastern South America Conference, 225; (Gazetteer) 362.
 Education, General (Africa) 18, 19, 47, (China) 23, 62, 68, 72, 75, 76, 86, 91, 101; (Japan) 104, 112; (Korea) 114; (India) 29, 30, 134, 135, 144, 151, 155, 159, 161, 163, 164, 176, 190; (Africa) 201, 205, 206; (Latin America) 212, 217, 219, 220, 228; (Europe) 244, 245.
 Educational Institutions, 408; (Statistics) 411.
 El Bethel, Liberia (Gazetteer) 353.
 El Buen Samaritano, Santiago, Chile, 224.
 El. Maten (see Il Maten).
 Elisabethville, Africa, 198; (Gazetteer) 346.
 English Districts (Burma) 141; (India) 158; (Gazetteer) 329.

- Ensign Memorial Hospital, Nanchang, 25, 99.
- Epworth League Members, 406.
- Europe (Copenhagen Area) 232; (Paris Area) 240; (Zurich Area) 261; (Gazetteer) 366.
- Evangelistic Work (China) 64, 73, 89, 98; (Japan) 107; (Malaya) 120; (India) 134, 137, 146, 156, 158, 161, 164, 167, 168; (Latin America) 211, 218, 225; (Europe) 242, 244, 252, 264.
- Famine (see Hindrances).
- Farm Schools (see Industrial Work).
- Federated Malay States District (Gazetteer) 307.
- Finland Conference, 233; (Gazetteer) 367.
- Finland Swedish Mission Conference, 234; (Gazetteer) 367.
- Floods (see Hindrances).
- Foochow (Conference) 62; (Anglo-Chinese College) 63; (Union Educational) 63; (Fukien Christian University) 64; (Medical Work) 64; (Gazetteer) 274, 275.
- Forestry (see Agriculture).
- Form of Bequest.
- Forman Christian College, Lahore, India, 152.
- Fort National, North Africa, 252; (Gazetteer) 371.
- France Mission Conference, 241; (Gazetteer) 369.
- Fukien Christian University, 64.
- Fukuoka, Japan (Gazetteer) 298.
- Funchal, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 372.
- Futsing District, China (Gazetteer) 274.
- Gadawara District, India (Gazetteer) 331.
- Gains on the Field, 8.
- Gandanzara, Africa (Gazetteer) 351.
- Ganta Mission, Liberia, 207.
- Garhwal District, India, 182; (Gazetteer) 339.
- Garraway, Africa, 353.
- Gazetteer (all fields) 274.
- General Data, 379.
- Germany (Progress and Possibilities in) 266; (Gazetteer) 374.
- Ghandi, Visit to, 168.
- Ghaziabad, India (Ingraham Inst.) 29, 190; (Gazetteer) 343.
- Gikuki, Africa, 206; (Gazetteer) 352.
- Godhra District, India (Gazetteer) 323.
- Gokak Falls, India (Gazetteer) 314.
- Gomoh, India (Gazetteer) 330.
- Gonda District, India (Gazetteer) 335.
- Gondia, India (Gazetteer) 320.
- Good Samaritan Hospital, Mexico, 215.
- Goshogawara, Japan, 108.
- Grenoble, France, 242.
- Guachapali, Central America, 217.
- Guanajuato, Mexico (Medical Work), 215; (Gazetteer) 355.
- Gujarat Conference, India, 146; (The Cut) 146; (Medical) 146; (Gazetteer) 322.
- Gulbarga, India (Gazetteer) 314.
- Haiju District, Korea (Hospital) 116; (Gazetteer) 300.
- Hakodate, Japan, 107; (Gazetteer) 295.
- Hall, Rev. Daniel (Death of) 229.
- Hankong District, Hinghwa Conference (Gazetteer) 277.
- Hanumaugarh, India (Gazetteer) 326.
- Hardoi District, India, 181; (Gazetteer) 339.
- Harper, Liberia (Gazetteer) 353.
- Hartzell Memorial Training School, 19.
- Headlands, Africa, 203.
- Heoh Bing District, China (Gazetteer) 277.
- Hindrances to Work: (Bandits) 22, 62, 68; (Famine and Drought) 22, 62, 78, 98; (Floods) 22, 78, 98, 119; (Opposition and Persecution) 62, 83, 84, 93, 94, 169; (Political) 66, 87, 96, 150; (Riots and Warfare) 62, 68, 73, 75, 78, 82, 88, 98.
- Hinghwa, China (Conference) 66; (Gazetteer) 277, 278.
- Hingoli, India (Gazetteer) 319.

- Hirosaki, Japan, 107, 112; (Gazetteer) 296.
 Hissar District, India (Gazetteer) 326.
 Historical Statement, 547.
 Hochow, Central China (Gazetteer) 291.
 Hochow District, West China (Gazetteer) 288.
 Hokkaido District, Japan (Gazetteer) 295.
 Hokubu District, Japan, 296.
 Hombo Anjinji, Angola, 194.
 Hominabad, India (Gazetteer) 315.
 Hongsyung District, Korea (Gazetteer) 300.
 Hopkins Memorial Hospital (Peking Methodist) 76.
 Hospitals and Dispensaries, 425, 426.
 Huancaayo, S. A. (Gazetteer) 359.
 Humphrey High School, Naini Tal, 178.
 Hungary Mission Conference, 270; (Gazetteer) 376.
 Hwangmei District, China (Gazetteer) 229.
 Hyderabad, Deccan (Conference) 136; (Gazetteer) 315.
 Hyderabad, Sind (Gazetteer) 327.
 Igatpuri, India; (Marathi Bible School) 145; (Gazetteer) 321.
 Ilagan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 304.
 Il Maten, Kabylia, N. A., 253, 254; (Gazetteer) 371.
 Ilocos District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 305.
 In Memoriam, 546.
 India, 28, 131.
 India Methodist Theological College, Jubbulpore, 30, 163.
 Indians, Work Among, 220.
 Indus River Conference, India, 149; (Gazetteer) 324.
 Industrial Work (China), 82; (India) 148, 156; (Africa) 193; (Latin America) 223; (Europe) 244, 246; (North Africa) 256.
 Ingraham Training Institute, Ghazibad, India, 29, 190.
 Inhambane, Africa (District Gazetteer) 351.
 Ipoh, Malaya (Gazetteer) 307.
 Iquique, Chile (English College) 224; (Gazetteer) 360.
 Islam Activity, 160, 240, 253.
 Italy Conference, 244; (Gazetteer) 369.
 Jacktown, Africa (Gazetteer) 353.
 Jaffna, India, 169.
 Jagdalpur, India (Gazetteer) 331.
 Japan, 25, 103; (Mission Council) 104; (Aoyama Gakuin) 112; (Gazetteer) 294;
 Java, 134; District, N. E. I., 123; (Medical) 26, 123; (Gazetteer) 310.
 Jubbulpore District, India (India Methodist Theological College) 30, 163; (Gazetteer) 332.
 Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, 271; (Gazetteer) 377.
 Jungchang District, China (Gazetteer) 288.
 Junin, Argentina (Gazetteer) 364.
 Kabongo, Africa, 199; (Gazetteer) 348.
 Kabylia, North Africa, 251, 252; (Gazetteer) 371.
 Kagoshima, Japan (Gazetteer) 299.
 Kamakura, Japan (Gazetteer) 297.
 Kambini, Africa (Gazetteer) 352.
 Kambove, Africa, 199; (Gazetteer) 348.
 Kampar, Malaya (Gazetteer) 308.
 Kampti, India (Gazetteer) 320.
 Kan River District, China (Gazetteer) 293.
 Kanene, Africa, 200; (Gazetteer) 348.
 Kangneung District, Korea (Gazetteer) 301.
 Kapanga, Africa, 201; (Gazetteer) 348.
 Karachi, India (Gazetteer) 327.
 Katanga, Africa (Gazetteer) 348.
 Kathiawar District, India (Gazetteer) 324.
 Khandwa District, India (Gazetteer) 332.
 Kiangning District, China, 91; (Gazetteer) 290.

- Kiangsi Conference, China, 97; (Gazetteer) 292.
- Kidderpore, 156; (Seamen's Mission) 159.
- Kienchang District, China (Gazetteer) 293.
- Kio Sauh, China (Gazetteer) 277.
- Kisaran, Sumatra (Gazetteer) 312.
- Kiukiang, China, 100, 101; (Water of Life Hospital) 24, 25, 100; (Gazetteer) 294.
- Klang, Malaya (Gazetteer), 308.
- Kolar, India (Gazetteer) 313.
- Kolhapur, India, 168.
- Kongju District (Gazetteer) 300.
- Kopergaon, India (Gazetteer) 322.
- Korea, 25, 103; (Conference) 114; (Gazetteer) 299.
- Korea District, Japan (Gazetteer) 299.
- Kru Coast District (Gazetteer) 353.
- Kuala Lumpur, Malaya (Gazetteer) 307.
- Kumaun District, India (Gazetteer) 340.
- Kumamoto, Japan, 110; (Gazetteer) 298.
- Kutien District (Gazetteer) 276.
- La Paz, Bolivia (Gazetteer) 358.
- La Plata, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 363.
- La Violeta, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 366.
- Lahore District, India (Forman Christian College) 152; (Gazetteer) 327.
- Lanh sien District, China, 74; (Gazetteer) 282.
- Latin America 19, 209; (Gazetteer) 354.
- Latin-American Hospital, Puebla, 215.
- Laymen of the Board, 5.
- Lee Memorial Girls' School, Calcutta, 155.
- Lek-du, China (Gazetteer) 276.
- Leningrad, Russia (Gazetteer) 377.
- Leper Colony, Gikuki, 206.
- Le Zoute, Belgium (Conference on Christian Mission in Africa) 16, 64.
- Liberia Conference, 18, 207; (Gazetteer) 352.
- Likasi-Panda, Africa, 199.
- Lima, North Andes (Gazetteer) 358.
- Limpopo District, Africa (Gazetteer) 352.
- Linberg, Rev. Karl J. (Death of) 235.
- Lingayen, P. I. (Gazetteer) 306.
- Literature, 206.
- Loanda, Angola, 195; (Gazetteer) 345.
- Lomas de Zamora (Gazetteer), 363.
- London Mission in Almora, The, 177.
- Loo Choo District, Japan (Gazetteer) 299.
- Lovetch, Bulgaria (School) 264; (Gazetteer) 374.
- Lower Buchanan, Liberia (Gazetteer) 353.
- Lucknow Conference, India, 164; (Christian College) 170; (Gazetteer) 333, 336.
- Lunda-Chiokwe District, Africa (Gazetteer) 348.
- Lungtien District, China (Gazetteer) 275.
- Lyons, France, 243.
- Machico, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 373.
- Madeira Mission, 257; (Gazetteer) 372.
- Madras District, India, 136; (City Work) 169; (Gazetteer) 314.
- Madura, India, 169.
- Magellan District (Gazetteer) 362.
- Malacca District, Malaya (Gazetteer) 308.
- Malang, Java (Gazetteer) 310.
- Malanje District, Africa, 196; (Gazetteer) 346.
- Malaya, 118; (Conference), 119; (Gazetteer) 307.
- Malolos, P. I. (Gazetteer) 305.
- Managers of the Board (List of) 3, 4; (Honorary) 5.
- Manchuria District, 110, 116; (Gazetteer) 301.
- Manila, P. I. (Manila Area) 127; (Gazetteer) 305.
- Marange, Africa (Gazetteer) 350.
- Mass Movement (Southern Asia), 28, 151, 185.
- Medan, Sumatra; (Gazetteer) 312.

- Medical Statistics, 424.
Medical Work (China) 24, 64, 71, 72, 76, 77, 83, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100; (Korea) 117; (Java) 26; (India) 137, 145, 146, 147; (Africa) 204, 206; (Latin America) 215, 224; (All Hospitals) 425.
Meerut District, India (Gazetteer) 343.
Mendoza District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 364.
Mercedes, Argentina; (Gazetteer) 364.
Mergui, Burma (Gazetteer) 317.
Messmore High School, Pauri, 184.
Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany, 374.
Mexican Missionary Society, 215.
Mexico (Conference) 210; (Legal Situation in) 212; (Union Seminary) 214; (Gazetteer) 354.
Ministers of the Board, 4.
Mintsing District, China (Medical) 64; (Gazetteer) 276.
Miraj, India, 168.
Mission Farms (see Industrial Work).
Mission Presses (see Publishing Houses).
Mission Treasurers, 489.
Missionaries (Alphabetical List) 496; (List by Conferences) 511; (New) 491; (Retired) 524; (W. F. M. S.) 528.
Mohammedanism, 160, 240, 253.
Monrovia, Africa (Gazetteer) 354.
Monte Mario, Rome, 244, 245.
Montevideo, S. A. (Crandon Institute) 228; (North America Academy) 228; (Gazetteer) 366.
Montserrado District, Liberia (Gazetteer) 354.
Moradabad District, India (Abbie Rich High School) 184; (Parker High School) 184; (Gazetteer) 341.
Moslem Work, 160, 240, 253.
Mount Faith, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 372.
Mount Hermon Estate, Bengal, 159.
Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, 10.
Mrewa District, Africa, 203; (Gazetteer) 349.
Mtoko, Africa, 204; (Gazetteer) 350.
Mussende, Angola, 193.
Mussoorie, India (Gazetteer) 344.
Mutambara District, Africa; (Gazetteer) 350.
Muttra District, India (Gazetteer).
Muzaffarnagar District, India (Gazetteer) 344.
Muzaffarpur, India, 191.
Nabha, India (Gazetteer) 326.
Nadiad, India (Industrial Institute) 148; (Thoburn Hospital) 146; (Gazetteer) 322.
Nagasaki, Japan, 109; (Chinzei Gakuin) 113; (Akunoura Memorial) 109; (Gazetteer) 298.
Nagaur, India (Gazetteer) 326.
Nagpur District, India (Gazetteer) 319.
Naha, Japan (Gazetteer) 299.
Naini Tal, India (Humphrey High) 178; (Gazetteer) 340.
Nambu District, Japan (Gazetteer) 296.
Nana Kru, Liberia (Gazetteer) 354.
Nanchang District, China; (Ensign Memorial Hospital) 25, 99; (Academy) 102; (Gazetteer) 293.
Nanded, India (Gazetteer) 319.
Nanking City District (College of Agriculture) 92; (Theological Seminary) 92; (University Hospital) 96; (Conference Academy) 93; (Nanking University) 91; (Gazetteer) 290.
Naples, Italy, Casa Materna, 247.
Narsinghpur, India; (Gazetteer) 332.
Nast College, William, 101.
Nepal, Visit to, 167.
Netherlands Indies, 118; (Mission Conference) 123; (Gazetteer) 310.
New Buildings (see Building and Property).
New Missionaries, 491.
Ng Sauh, China (Gazetteer) 278.
Nguka District, China (Gazetteer) 275.
Nhangue Station, Angola, 193.
Ningkwofu District, China, 90; (Gazetteer) 291.
North Africa Mission Conference, 33, 248; (European Work) 249; (Arab and Kabyle) 251; (Homes and Hostels) 254, 255, 256; (Gazetteer) 370.

- North American Academy, Montevideo, 228.
- North Andes Mission Conference, S. A., 220; (Gazetteer) 358.
- North Anhwei District, 90; (Gazetteer) 291.
- North China Conference, 73; (Gazetteer) 282.
- North Germany Conference, 268.
- North India Conference, 177; (Gazetteer) 337.
- North Kiangsi District (Gazetteer) 294.
- North Kyushu District, Japan (Gazetteer) 298.
- North Sumatra Mission, 118, 125; (Gazetteer) 311.
- Northern District, Chile (Gazetteer) 360.
- Northern District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 364.
- Northern District, Mexico, 211; (Gazetteer) 355.
- Northwest India Conference, 186; (Gazetteer) 341.
- Norton Hospital, Haiju, Korea, 116.
- Norway Conference, 235; (Jubilee) 235; (Gazetteer) 368.
- Nyadiri, Africa, 203; (Medical) 204; (Gazetteer) 350.
- Nyakatsapa, Africa (Gazetteer) 351.
- Odzi, Africa (Gazetteer) 351.
- Officers of the Board, 3, 4, 5; (W. F. M. S.) 480.
- Old Umtali District, Africa, 201; (Hartzell Institute) 201; (Gazetteer) 350.
- Oran, North Africa, 250; (Gazetteer) 371.
- Pachuca, Mexico (Gazetteer) 356.
- Pai Chai School, Seoul, 116.
- Pakaur District, India, 158; (Gazetteer) 330.
- Palembang, Java, 124; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Pampanga District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 306.
- Panama, 216; (Gazetteer) 357.
- Panda-Likasi, Africa, 199; (Gazetteer) 347.
- Pangasinan District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 306.
- Pangkal Pinang, N. E. I. (Gazetteer) 311.
- Paniqui, P. I. (Gazetteer), 307.
- Parana, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 365.
- Paris (Area) 240; (Methodist Memorial) 242.
- Parker High School, Moradabad, India, 184.
- Patiala, India (Gazetteer) 326.
- Pauri, India (Messmore High School) 184; (Gazetteer) 339.
- Pegu, Burma, 140; (Gazetteer) 317.
- Peking District, 74; (Academy) 76; (University) 75; (Theological Seminary) 75; (Methodist Hospital) 76; (Gazetteer) 282.
- Peking Theological Seminary, 75.
- Peking (Yenching) University, 75.
- Pemangkat, Borneo (Gazetteer) 311.
- Penang (Gazetteer) 308.
- Penhalonga, Africa (Gazetteer) 351.
- Persecution (see Hindrances).
- Personnel (Department) 13.
- Peru, South America, 220.
- Phalera, India (Gazetteer) 324.
- Philander Smith College, India, 27.
- Philippine Islands, 27; (Conference) 127; (Gazetteer) 303.
- Pilibhit, India (Gazetteer) 338.
- Pithoragarh, India (Gazetteer) 340.
- Political Conditions (see Hindrances).
- Pontianak, Borneo, 124; (Gazetteer) 311.
- Poona, 168; (Gazetteer) 321.
- Presses (see Publishing Agencies).
- Printing and Publishing Agencies, 427.
- Properties of Board in America, 10, 11.
- Properties on Foreign Field (see Building and Property).
- Puebla District, Mexico, 211; (Gazetteer) 356.
- Puntumba (Dispensary) 145; (Gazetteer) 321.
- Pyongyang District, Korea, 114; (Union Hospital) 116; (Gazetteer) 302.

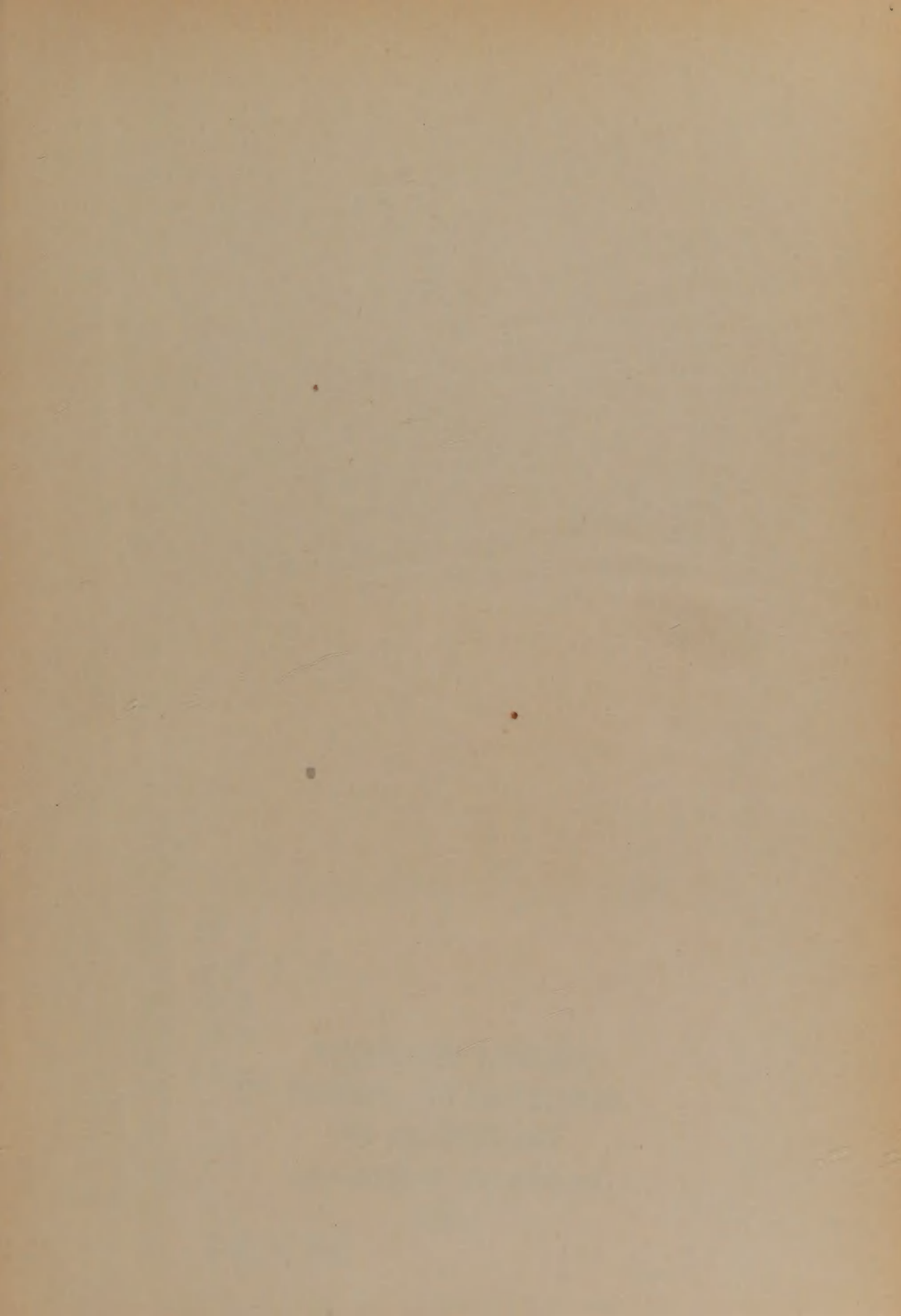
- Queretaro, Mexico; (Gazetteer) 356;
 (Velasco Institute) 214.
 Quessua, Africa, 196; (Gazetteer) 346.
 Quetta, India (Gazetteer) 325.
 Quiongua, Africa (Gazetteer) 346.
- Rae Bareli District, India, 166; (Gazetteer) 336.
 Raewind, India (Christian Institute) 151; (Gazetteer) 327.
 Rahata, India (Gazetteer) 322.
 Raichur District, India (Gazetteer) 314.
 Raipur District, India (Gazetteer) 333.
 Ramallo, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 365.
 Rampurhaut, India, 154, 159; (Gazetteer) 328.
 Ramsay, Sir Henry, 177.
 Ramtek, India (Gazetteer) 320.
 Rangoon, Burma, 140; (Gazetteer) 317.
 Ratangarh, India (Gazetteer) 326.
 Report of Corresponding Secretaries, 8.
 Retired Missionaries of the Board, 524.
 Revolution in China (see Hindrances).
 Rhodesia Mission Conference, Africa, 201; (Gazetteer), 349.
 Ribeira Brava, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 373.
 Ribeira Grande, Madeira (Gazetteer) 373.
 Riga, Latvia, 238.
 Robinson, Bishop J. W. (Report of Delhi Area) 173.
 Robinson Memorial, Bombay, 145.
 Rome, Italy, Monte Mario College, 244, 245; (Crandon Hall), 246; (American Church) 246.
 Roorkee District, India (Gazetteer) 344.
 Rosario De Santa Fe, E. So. America; (Gazetteer) 365.
 Rosario Tala, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 366.
 Russia (Gazetteer) 377.
- Salisbury, Rhodesia, 203.
 Samba Lucala, Angola, 194.
 San Antonio da Serra (Gazetteer) 372.
 San Eduardo, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 366.
 San Fernando, P. I. (Gazetteer) 306.
- San Garcalo, Madeira (Gazetteer) 372.
 San Jose, Costa Rica, 217; (Gazetteer) 357.
 San Pedro, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 365.
 Sandoa, Africa, 200; (Gazetteer) 358.
 Sangrur, India, 326.
 Saniquelle District, Liberia (Gazetteer) 354.
 Santa Maria Maior, Madeira (Gazetteer) 372.
 Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 373.
 Santals, 158.
 Sante Fe, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 365.
 Santiago, Chile (Bible Seminary) 224; (College) 224; (Dispensary) 224; (Gazetteer) 360.
 Sapporo, Japan, 107; (Gazetteer) 295.
 Sarawak (Borneo) (Gazetteer) 309.
 Sardarshahr, India (Gazetteer) 326.
 Scripture Sales (see Bible Sales).
 Self-Support (China) 68, 70, 74; (Japan) 106; (Korea) 114, 115; (Malaya) 120; (India) 133, 158, 166, 167, 191; (Africa) 202, 204, 208; (Latin America) 210, 219, 222; (Europe) 262.
 Sendai, Japan, 108; (Gazetteer) 296.
 Seoul (Japanese Work in) 111; (District) 115; (Pai Chai School) 116; (Gazetteer) 301.
 Seremban, Malaya (Gazetteer) 309.
 Severance Union Medical College, 117.
 Seville, Spain, 247.
 Shahjahanpur, India (Gazetteer) 338.
 Shashien District, China; (Gazetteer) 281.
 Shanghai (Area) 87; (Gazetteer) 294.
 Shanhaikuan District, China, 74; (Gazetteer) 283.
 Shantung Conference, 77; (Gazetteer) 285.
 Sibley, Mr. James L., 18.
 Sibiu, Borneo (Gazetteer) 309.
 Sidi Aich, North Africa, 253 (Industrial School) 256; (Gazetteer) 371.
 Sind District, India (Gazetteer) 327.
 Sienyu Districts, China (Gazetteer) 278.

- Singapore, Malaya, 120, 121; (Gazetteer) 309.
- Singkawang, West Borneo, 124; (Gazetteer) 311.
- Sironcha District, India (Gazetteer) 316.
- Sitapur District, India (Gazetteer) 339, 340.
- Sitiawan, Malaya (Gazetteer) 307.
- Social Service (China) 74, 76; (India) 162, 182, 191; (Europe) 234, 235, 242, 262, 270, 272.
- Soerabaja, Java, 123; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Sofia, Bulgaria (Gazetteer) 374.
- Sonepat District, India (Gazetteer) 345.
- Sousse, North Africa, 251 (Gazetteer) 372.
- South Anhwei District, China, 91; (Gazetteer) 291.
- South Fukien Conference, 661; (Gazetteer) 279.
- South Germany Conference, 269; (Gazetteer) 375.
- South India (Conference) 132; (Gazetteer) 312.
- South Kyushu District, Japan (Gazetteer) 298.
- Southeast Africa Mission Conference, 204; (Gazetteer) 351.
- Southeastern Asia, 26; (Gazetteer) 303.
- Southern Asia, 28; (Gazetteer) 312.
- Southern District, Chile (Gazetteer) 361.
- Soviet Propaganda in China, 89; (see also "Political" under Hindrances).
- Spain Mission, 247; (Gazetteer) 370.
- Statistics (All Fields) 380; (Educational) 411; (Medical) 424.
- Suining District, China (High School) 86; (Gazetteer) 288.
- Sumatra (North Sumatra) 118, 125; (Gazetteer) 311.
- Summary of Statistics (by Conferences) 404; (General) 406.
- Sunday Schools, 134, 190, 191, 236, 272.
- Suratgarh, India (Gazetteer) 326.
- Suri, India (Gazetteer) 328.
- Suwon District, Korea, 115; (Gazetteer) 302.
- Sweden Conference, 236; (Jubilee) 236; (Central Mission) 237; (Gazetteer) 368.
- Switzerland Conference, 272; (Gazetteer) 377.
- Syrian, Burma (Gazetteer) 318.
- Tacna, Chile (Gazetteer) 361.
- Taianfu District, China, 77; (Tsui Ying Academy) 81; (Industrial Work) 82; (Hospital) 83; (Gazetteer) 285.
- Taihu, China (Gazetteer) 293.
- Taiping, Malaya (Gazetteer) 308.
- Tamluk District, India, 157; (Gazetteer) 330.
- Tandur District, Hyderabad Conference (Gazetteer) 316.
- Tangtau, China (Gazetteer) 274.
- Tarlac, P. I. (Gazetteer) 307.
- Tatien District, China (Gazetteer) 279.
- Tavane, Africa (Gazetteer) 352.
- Taylor Smith Girls' High School, Belgaum, 135.
- Tebing Tinggi, North Sumatra (Gazetteer) 312.
- Tehwa District, China (Gazetteer) 279.
- Telegaon, India (Gazetteer) 321.
- Temperance, 166, 239, 240, 271.
- Thandaung, Burma (Gazetteer) 318.
- Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad, 146.
- Thongwa, Burma (Gazetteer) 318.
- Tientsin District, China, 75; (Gazetteer) 284.
- Tirhut District, India, 166; (Gazetteer) 336.
- Tirnovo, Bulgaria, 374.
- Tjisaroea, Java (Hospital) 26, 123; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Tokai District, Japan (Gazetteer) 296.
- Tokyo, 108; (Gazetteer) 297.
- Topical Index, 565.
- Toulon, France, 243.
- Translations (Bible and Pilgrim's Progress) 196.
- Transvaal District, Africa (Gazetteer) 352.
- Treasurer's Report, 428, 456.

- Tsinan (Gazetteer) 285.
 Tsining, Leitzel Memorial, 80.
 Tsunhua District, China, 75; (Gazetteer) 284.
 Tuguegarao, P. I. (Gazetteer) 304.
 Tungping District, China, 78; (Gazetteer) 285.
 Tunis, Tunisia, North Africa, 251, 253; (Gazetteer) 372.
 Tunki, China, 91; (Hospital) 97; (Gazetteer) 291.
 Twante, Burma (Gazetteer) 318.
 Tzechow District, China (Gazetteer) 286.
 Umtali District, Africa (Gazetteer) 351.
 Umrer, India (Gazetteer) 320.
 Union Work (Normal and Middle Schools, Foochow) 63; (Theological School, Foochow) 63; (University, Nanking) 91; (Theological Seminary, Nanking) 92; (Hospital, University of Nanking) 96; (Severance Medical College) 117; (Hospital, Pyengyang) 116; (Theological Seminary, Mexico) 214; (Seminary, Buenos Aires) 228; (Book Store, Buenos Aires) 229.
 Uruguay, 225; District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 366.
 Valparaiso, Chile (Gazetteer) 360.
 Velasco Institute, Queretaro, Mexico, 214.
 Venado Tuerto, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 366.
 Venice Industrial School, Italy, 244, 246.
 Vigan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 305.
 Vikarabad District, India (Gazetteer) 316.
 Wallace Lodge, Yonkers, N. Y., 10.
 Wannan District, China (Academy) 94; (Gazetteer) 291.
 Ward School, Buenos Aires, 228.
 Washburn Memorial Hospital, Nyadiri, 204.
 Water of Life Hospital, Kiukiang, 24, 25, 100.
 Welch, Bishop Herbert (In India) 142.
 West Borneo District, N. E. I., 124; (Gazetteer) 311.
 West China Conference (see Chengtu West China Conference and Chungking West China Conference) 84, 86; (Gazetteer) 286, 287.
 White Plains, Liberia (Gazetteer) 354.
 Wolfe Memorial Seminary, Peru, 222.
 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 12, 480; (Appropriations) 484; (Officers) 480; (Missionary List) 528.
 Wonju District, Korea (Gazetteer) 302.
 Wood (Thomas B.) Memorial Church, Callao, 222.
 Wuhu District, China, 90; (General Hospital) 64, 95; (Gazetteer) 292.
 Yellandu, India (Gazetteer) 316.
 Yenangyuang, Burma (Gazetteer) 318.
 Yenching (Peking) University, 75.
 Yenchow District, China, 78 (Gazetteer) 285.
 Yengbyen District, 114; (Gazetteer) 303.
 Yenping Conference, 68; (War and Brigands) 68; (Copeland Institutional Church) 70; (Medical) 71, 72; (Gazetteer) 280, 281.
 Yichun District, Korea (Gazetteer) 303.
 Yokohama, Japan, 108; (Gazetteer) 296.
 Yuki District, China (Hospital) 97; (Gazetteer) 280.
 Yungan District, China (Gazetteer) 281.
 Yungchun District, China (Gazetteer) 279.
 Zarate, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 365.
 Zurich Area, 261.

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